National Grid

Visual Impact Provision (VIP)

Snowdonia Project

Stage 1 & 2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

858165

DECEMBER 19

RSK GENERAL NOTES

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Author	Rob Fear	**Technical reviewer and Quality reviewer**	Ruth Morton
Signature		Signature	
Date:	04/12/19	Date:	27/09/19
Project manager	Rob Fear		
Signature			
Date:	04/12/19		

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The Proposed Project will underground a 3.5km section of the existing 400kV (and 132kV) OHL within a cable tunnel from a location close to National Grid's existing Garth Sealing End Compound (SEC) on the western side of the Dwyryd Estuary to Cilfor on the eastern side of the Dwyryd Estuary.

This report details the results of a survey of trees within the site boundary near the town of Porthmadog, North Wales.

The report provides an arboricultural impact assessment of the Proposed Project. The work was commissioned by National Grid and the site survey was carried out by Rob Fear on behalf of RSK in March 2019.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The survey was carried out in connection with proposed development. It was undertaken in accordance with criteria outlined in the British Standard BS5837:2012[1]. The aim was to:

- identify the quality and value of the trees;
- categorise them in respect of their suitability for retention;
- identify the impacts of the development on the arboricultural features of the site; and
- propose mitigation measures for any tree losses that may occur.

This report is principally concerned with trees in relation to the proposed development. Although obvious structural defects and the condition of trees have been noted, this survey was not undertaken with health and safety in mind, and a detailed hazard assessment was not carried out.

1.3 Site Context

1.3.1 General

The survey area comprises of four main areas:

- Pylon 27-29; between the higher ground near pylon 27 and across to the edge of the estuary Afron Dwyryd.
- Pylon 31 – 33; from the salt marsh near pylon 31 to the railway line crossing near pylon 33.

[1] British Standards Institute (2012) *BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations.* British Standards Publications Ltd.

- Pylon 33- 35; agricultural fields on the higher ground leading down to the A497 and Snowdonia business park.
- Pylon 35 – to pylon 36 and the existing Garth Sealing end compound, agricultural land adjacent to A487 and wooded area and railway embankment near to Pylon 36. This area also extends to adjacent agricultural fields for proposed tunnelling works.

The trees surveyed were highlighted by the client as being either beneath the existing overhead cable route or within proposed compound areas adjacent to each pylon tower.

In addition, a small number of access tracks, road junctions and compound areas away from the main pylon route were included in the survey as they are associated with the project.

1.3.2 Soil

The underlying soil types will affect structural aspects of building designs and foundation depths, and this will need to be considered in relation to trees if the site is to be developed. Therefore, to avoid conflicts between trees and built structures engineering advice may be required.

1.3.3 Protected Species

Mature trees can be used by birds and bats. All species of bat and nesting birds are protected in the UK by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), extended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. If the presence of such legally protected species is suspected while undertaking any tree work, then the task should be halted immediately, and appropriate advice should be obtained from an ecologist.

Although features suitable for roosting bats or nesting birds may have been noted this report is not intended to assess the suitability of trees for protected species.

1.4 Statutory Designations

Trees can be given statutory protection in a number of ways, including:

- tree preservation orders;
- planning conditions;
- felling licences; and
- location in a designated conservation area.

Protected trees can only be removed or pruned if permission is granted, either as part of a planning permission or in response to a separate application to the local authority (or the Forestry Commission).

The existence of a tree preservation order or conservation area does not automatically mean that a tree deserves to be a material constraint in a planning context. A formally protected tree can be in poor physiological or structural condition, making it unsuitable for retention. In that case it is inappropriate that it should influence the future use of a site.

Furthermore, a planning consent takes precedent over these forms of protection, making them of secondary importance. For this reason, we do not routinely check for statutory protection. However, if any tree works or removals are required prior to planning consent, the local authority should be contacted to check if any statutory designations exist.

1.5 Root Protection Area (RPA)

To ensure that a tree is not harmed by development activities, a theoretical root protection area is calculated. The British Standard (BS5837) defines the root protection area as *'the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability'*.

The root protection area is usually subject to a fenced construction exclusion zone for the duration of works and is shown on the tree constraints plan as a purple circle or polygon. Design layouts should make every effort to give adequate stand-off from the RPA's of the higher category 'A' and 'B' trees (shown as green and blue canopies on the tree constraints plan).

1.6 Supplied Documents

The following drawings were supplied by the Client:

- 70032995 - NG VIP Snowdonia figure 2.1 - 2.2 P02.dwg

2 METHOD

2.1 General

All inspected trees and tree groups were categorised using the British Standard BS5837:2012 and the attached tree constraints plan (TCP) (*Figure 1*) shows tree positions, numbers and retention categories. A schedule of the trees is included in *Table 1*, which includes species, physiological and structural condition, age, recommendations and retention values.

The survey followed the method described in *Appendix 1* in accordance with guidance in BS5837:2012. The life expectancy and condition of each tree and tree group informs the estimate of its suitability for retention.

2.2 Tree Categorisation

Trees were categorised in terms of their useful life expectancy and condition as summarised below. Each category has three sub-categories relating to arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and cultural and conservation (3) qualities. Trees that have been categorised as A, B or C should be considered in the planning process whereas trees categorised as U are not a consideration in the planning process.

BS5837 Tree Categorisation

Table A BS5837 Categories	Definitions	Retention implications to a site
Category A (light green on the TCP)	Trees of high quality and value able to make a substantial contribution to the site.	Every effort should be made to retain trees and changes to layouts should be considered in preference to tree removal.
Category B (mid-blue)	Trees of moderate quality and value able to make a significant contribution to the site.	Where possible amendments to a proposed scheme should be considered in preference to tree removal.
Category C (grey)	Trees of low quality and value in an adequate condition until new planting can be established, trees with impairments downgrading them from A or B category OR young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm.	The retention of trees may be advantageous in the short term, but they should not be seen as a constraint to development.
Category U (dark red)	Trees that have limited condition that will fail or die within 10 years and/or should be removed for reasons of arboricultural best practice	Not a material consideration in the planning process but may have other benefits

2.3 Distinction Between Individual Trees and Tree Groups

Trees have been recorded as individuals or as groups. BS5837:2012 sets out the description of a group as follows: "*The term "group" is intended to identify trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either* ***aerodynamically*** *(e.g. trees that provide companion shelter),* ***visually*** *(e.g. avenues or screens) or* ***culturally*** *including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the tree subcategories."*

Where a tree in a group has characteristics that distinguish it from the rest of the group, it is generally recorded as an individual. Such trees may *inter alia* include veteran trees, trees with significant defects, and specimen trees that stand out within the feature.

2.4 Constraints and Limitations

The trees were viewed from ground-level and from within the Site Boundary only. The trees were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994[2]) and guidance given in Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment (Lonsdale 2007[3]). Detailed inspections including decay detection, soil assessment or aerial inspections have not been carried out. Inspection was restricted in some instances by dense ivy cover, being within third party gardens or behind security fencing with restricted access.

Trees are living organisms and their health and condition is not static. Findings and recommendations in this report are therefore only valid for one year. The health and condition of the trees may also change with other factors such as extreme weather or development work.

The presence of shrinkable soils and their relationship between tree root activity and volumetric changes in soils that may cause structural damage to buildings is beyond the scope of this report and has not been investigated.

[2] Mattheck, C. Breloer, H. (2003) *The Body Language of Trees, A handbook for failure analysis*. The Stationary Office

[3] Lonsdale, D. (2007) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. The Stationary Office

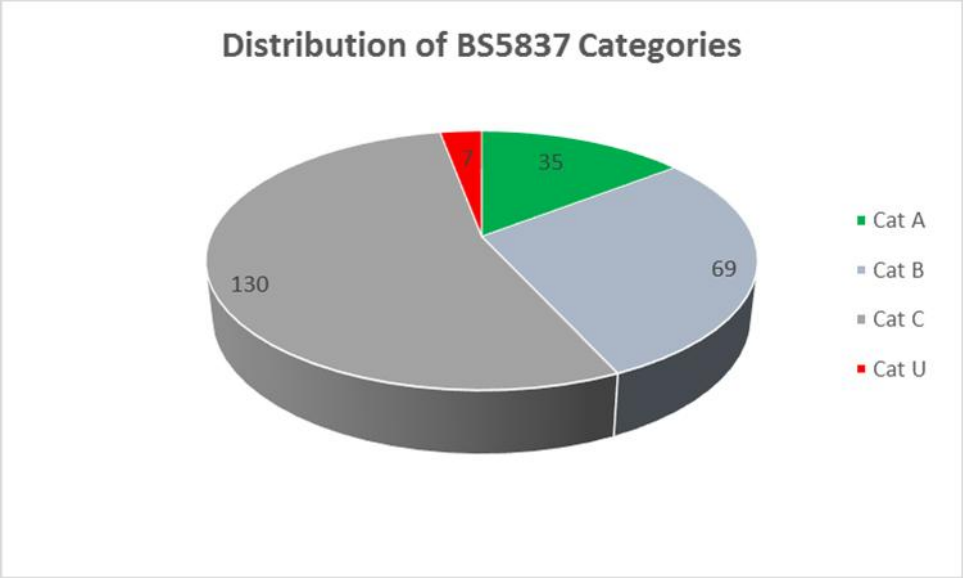
3 RESULTS

3.1 Summary

A total of 193 individual trees, 47 groups and 1 woodland were recorded and plotted to the TCP. Details of these features can be found in *Section 6, Table 1 - Tree Survey Data*.

Chart 3.1 below shows the distribution of BS5837 quality categories recorded on the site. Of the trees, groups and woodlands recorded, 35 were category A features (trees of high quality and value), 69 were category B features (trees of moderate quality and value), 130 were category C features (trees of low quality and value) and seven were category U (unsuitable for retention).

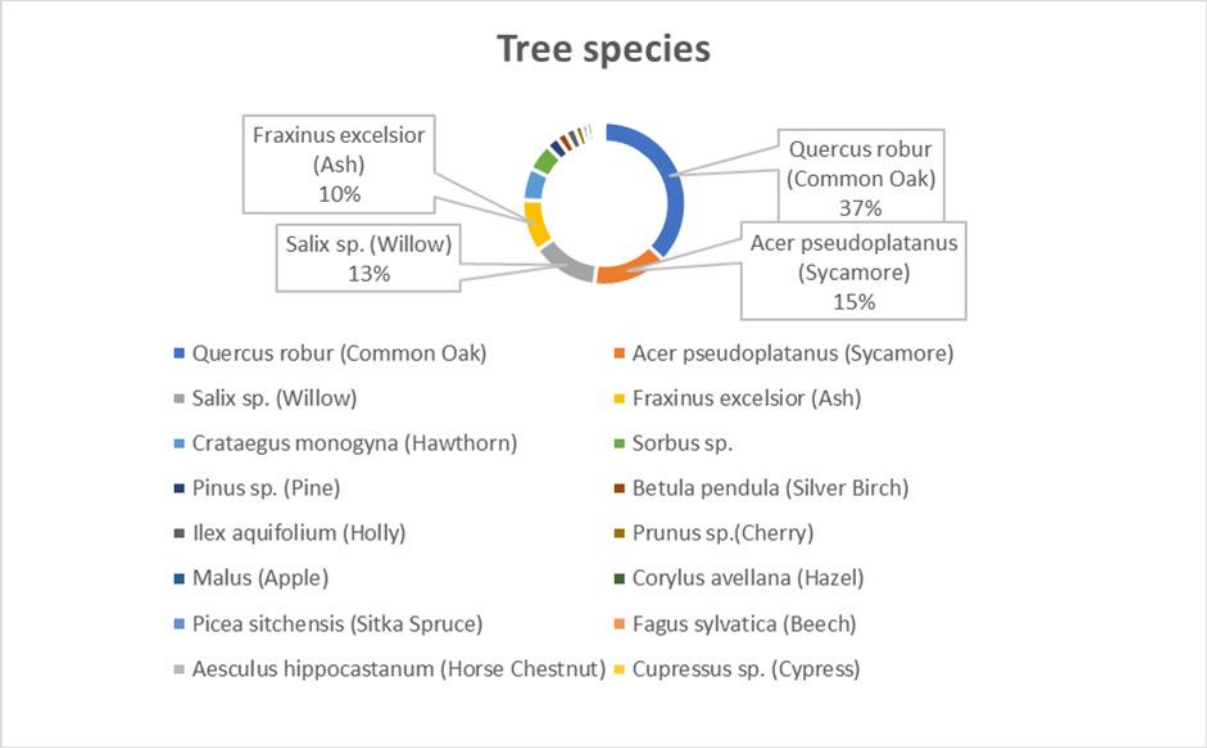
Chart 3.1. Summary of Quality Categories



3.2 General Observations

Chart 3.2 below shows the distribution of tree species found with Oak, Sycamore, Willow and Ash being the most common species found. This includes trees, groups and woodlands and therefore this displays numbers of features surveyed rather than numbers of trees of each species.

Chart 3.2. Summary of tree species



The tree stock varied throughout the survey from large groups of self-set Willow in the wetland areas, common species of Oak, Ash, Hawthorn and Sycamore in the numerous hedgerows and field boundary groups typical for this landscape.

More formal planted features were found near to roads and developed areas comprising of small mixed broadleaf groups, roadside avenues, garden trees and shelter belts.

Where the survey crossed a number of railway lines, established groups of trees were present and formed significant landscape features.

Older high value specimens were found at various locations, mostly in the form of mature Oak trees, some of considerable age and of varied condition. Notably G45, T77, T80, T92, T93, T96, T97, T160 – T164 which were all of very high value due to there condition and age.

A sizable woodland (W1) was recorded which was located on the sloping ground between pylon 36 and the railway line to the west. This is a broadleaf woodland which has been managed in recent years and did not contain any trees of great age but is a valuable habitat and feature.

3.3 Requested details

3.3.1 Ancient woodland inventory dataset

The ancient woodland inventory dataset has been cross referenced with the survey data and shows that none of the features recorded are within the ancient woodland areas.

G35 adjacent to the railway line is the nearest feature that is, from our calculation, clearly outside of the ancient woodland recorded area.

3.3.2 Ash dieback

Ash dieback was noted during the survey where symptoms associated with the disease were seen (with a note recorded in the Tree Data Table). No samples were taken for laboratory analysis to confirm presence however, due to the widespread distribution of the disease and records of the disease already in the area, it is very likely that some of the trees are infected.

4 PROPOSALS AND IMPACTS

4.1 Tree Impacts

Using the updated site boundary layers and information available regarding the implementation of the proposal, the following tree removals have been calculated as being required to facilitate the project objectives.

There are a number of other trees that will be impacted by the proposal and this has been broken down into categories of activity that impacts trees but where there is scope for retention providing minor amendments to working areas, adaptation of scaffold positions, sensitive de-cabling techniques and other tree protection measures are implemented (full list of features affected in *Table 2*).

These activities have the potential to result in the removal of the affected trees due to impacts both above and below ground, by for example, root severance, soil compaction or direct impact on tree branches. However, there is scope for many of these impacted trees to be retained providing that amendments are made to the manner and location of these activities. Further details relating to these amendments are discussed below in section 4.4.

An arboricultural method statement that outlines the details of these measures must be completed to ensure successful retention once these elements of the Proposed Project are fully defined.

Tree removals and impacts

Features	Required for removal	Impacted by scaffolding and OHL removal	Impacted by access track position	Impacted by working area boundary location
Totals	35 Trees, 17 Groups	46 Trees, 14 Groups, 1 Woodland	17 Trees	12 Trees, 3 Groups
BS5837 Categories	11 Category B features, 39 Category C features 2 Category U features	8 Category A features, 29 Category B features, and 24 Category C features	11 Category A features, 4 Category B features, and 2 Category C features	4 Category A features, 7 Category B features, 4 Category C features

The trees required for removal were determined as unavoidable by the clear conflict with the working areas and the location or nature of the likely activity. Of these only 11 features were of the moderate value category B and none were category A (high value).

Of the combined impacted tree totals 23 were Category A features, 40 were category B features and 30 were category C features. Therefore, a high proportion of the impacted

trees are of high to moderate value but there is scope to retain the large majority of these with minor accommodations within the scheme.

The majority of impacts are related to the de-cabling activity and associated scaffold positioning due to the scale of this particular operation.

4.2 Retained Trees

Of the 193 features surveyed, 52 features will require removal and a further 93 could be impacted by the various activities.

4.3 Impacts of activity

4.3.1 Access track

In a number of locations, the position of the access track passes within RPA's and beneath tree canopies. To avoid direct damage to these trees, either minor realignment of the access route or ground protection measures could be implemented together with pruning of branches to give the required clearance.

This will allow the safe retention of most of these potentially impacted trees.

4.3.2 Overhead line removal

Providing that sensitive methods of overhead line removal are used, the loss of trees as a result should be minimal. There will be some damage to upper branches as a result of the cables being lowered onto the trees and winched away but this should not be detrimental to the retention of the trees providing that it is done as sensitively as possible. This damage is considered preferable to clearing a number of trees to create a working corridor through the tree groups and woodlands.

Damage to limbs and branches must be assessed afterwards as remedial work may be necessary to make the area safe and ensure no hanging branches are left that could cause a hazard.

The woodland W1 which has a stretch of cable running from east to west for approximately 150m, will require particularly sensitive measures in place to limit the damage and disturbance to this woodland as well as the trees that are of high value.

4.3.3 Scaffold construction

Due to the nature of scaffold construction and temporary timescale there is scope for scaffolding to accommodate tree retention with only small numbers requiring removal where space is especially restricted. This is especially important where high value trees and features are located in these areas. Due to the requirement for scaffolding where the route crosses roads and railways this unfortunately coincides with large important arboricultural features creating a conflict. All efforts should be made to span the transport route and include the tree features at the same time where possible.

4.3.4 Construction areas

Where trees are near to the edge of the construction area or on the boundary and overhanging (either crown or RPA) these have been highlighted where their retention

will require either the working area to be amended to exclude the entire RPA or for this area to be fenced off and failing that for this area to be protected with suitable ground protection and over hanging branches pruned to give the required clearance.

4.4 Impact Assessment Summary

The necessary tree removals required are not significant and do not affect many high and moderate value trees. Therefore, providing that adequate amendments to working methods and locations to retain the high and moderate value trees that have been highlighted as being impacted are put in place, then the proposal is considered to be acceptable.

Once further detailed information is available for the various stages of this proposal an arboricultural method statement (AMS) will need to be produced detailing the tree protection measures required to ensure the retention of the highlighted trees.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

The TCP (*Figure 1*) details the restrictions imposed on the site by the canopy of the trees and their RPAs. This should be used to inform the detailed design process for the proposed development. The category A and B features especially should influence the design in favour of their retention where possible.

The TRP (*Figure 2*) shows the expected tree removals required to facilitate the development using the proposed Site Boundary information.

5.2 Design and Planning

5.2.1 Arboricultural Method Statement (Stage 3)

Once the detailed design is finalised, and before demolition and construction takes place, an arboricultural method statement (AMS) should be compiled detailing the location and nature of protective fencing, signage, timings, supervision requirements and methods of works and other protection measures. The production of an AMS is usually a condition of planning consent.

All site operatives must be made aware of the nature of the protection detailed in the AMS and it should remain in place throughout construction.

TABLE 1:
TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Life Stage	Est. Remaining Years	Condition	Spread (m)				General Observations	RPA Radius M	RPA Area M2
								N	S	E	W			
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250,500	10(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	No comments	6.71	141.47
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(1)	A2	M	40+	Good	7	7	7	7	Growing on bank, some poor pruning wounds.	8.4	221.7
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(0)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Growing on steep bank side. Full inspection not possible. Part of linear group.	5.4	91.62
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,150,250	7(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Positioned just behind raised bank. Multiple stems at ground level.	3.94	48.78
T5	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	500	8(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	5	Large lateral limbs to west. Open grown form.	6	113.11
T6	Malus (Apple)	50	3(0)	C1	Y	40+	Good	1	1	1	1	Newly planted trees around gateway. These are largest two, other whips by fence.	0.6	1.13
T7	Malus (Apple)	50	3(0)	C1	Y	40+	Good	1	1	1	1	Newly planted trees around gateway. These are largest two, other whips by fence.	0.6	1.13
T8	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	14(2)	A1	EM	40+	Good	8	8	8	8	Growing on bank side adjacent and touching stone wall.	9	254.5
T9	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	250	8(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Multi-stemmed at 1.5, growing towards bottom of track bank..	3	28.28
T10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850	10(2)	A2	M	40+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Growing on field edge at bottom of bank. Some moderate old snapped, previous pruning wounds to lower limbs for clearance presumerably.. Broken branches in crown.	10.2	326.89
T11	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	450	6(0)	C1	EM	10+	Poor	2	3	3	3	. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Broken branches in crown.	5.4	91.62
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600,500	12(1)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	7	6	7	6	Wire fencing included at base (minor). Small basal cavity at base (minor). Some poor past pruning over field, localised decay at wounds, many occluded.. Cavity on stem.	9.37	275.86
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	7(1)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Sweeping stem likely from early poor pruning. Some snapped minor limbs in crown. Squat form.. Stunted.	6.6	136.87
T14	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	450	8(1)	B2	M	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Willow in good form with single stem to 1-1.5m. Open grown into field..	5.4	91.62
T15	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	450	12(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	. Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	5.4	91.62
T16	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	220	7(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On stream edge.	2.64	21.9
T17	Salix sp.	450,550	8(1)	B2	M	20+	Fair	6	5	5	5	No comments	8.53	228.61
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	500	10(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	4	On stream edge. Wounding to wall side of stem..	6	113.11
T19	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	750	12(1)	U	M	<10	Dead	7	7	7	7	Dead standing, full crown, fungi on stem, habitat potential. One stem to south alive and attached at base..	9	254.5
T20	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	4.69	69.11
T21	Salix sp.	180	5(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No comments	2.16	14.66
T22	Salix sp.	100	5(0)	C1	SM	10+	Poor	1	1	1	1	Multi-stemmed willow, coppice regrowth, half coppiced on roadside, remainder left over stream..	2.08	13.59
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	8(4)	B2	SM	40+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Crown lifted on roadside, numerous pruning wounds. Growing on bank beneath road edge..	3	28.28
T24	Salix sp.	320	8(4)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Crown lifted on roadside, numerous pruning wounds. Growing on bank beneath road edge. Numerous stem and limb wounds..	3.84	46.33
T25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	8(4)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Crown lifted on roadside, numerous pruning wounds. Growing on bank beneath road edge. Some deadwood in crown that should be removed and some limbs have wounds from former fusing limbs, now removed..	7.2	162.88
T26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(4)	B2	EM	40+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Crown lifted on roadside, numerous pruning wounds. Growing on bank beneath road edge. Previous pruning wounds at 2m.	5.4	91.62
T27	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	200	5(2)	B2	SM	40+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously..	2.4	18.1
T28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100	3(2)	B2	SM	40+	Fair	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously. Poorly pruned..	1.2	4.52
T29	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	400	5(1)	B2	EM	40+	Fair	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously. Poorly pruned..	4.8	72.39
T30	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	200	5(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously. Very poorly pruned. Ivy clad.	2.4	18.1
T31	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450,400	9(5)	B2	EM	40+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously. Poorly pruned.. Broken branches in crown.	7.22	163.79
T32	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	400,350	9(5)	B2	EM	40+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Roadside oak, lifted over road previously. Poorly pruned.. Broken branches in crown.	6.38	127.89
T33	Salix sp.	350,300,300,250,250,000	6(0)	B2	M	20+	Fair	3	4	4	4	Large multi-stemmed willow with spreading crown, divided at base, fusing tight unions typical for species. Pruned off road in past..	8.4	221.7
T34	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	100,100,100	5(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Up on steep Bank.	2.08	13.59
T35	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	3.84	46.33
T36	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,300	12(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	On stream bank..	4.02	50.78
T37	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	280	8(1)	B2	SM	40+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Growing out of stone bank..	3.36	35.47
T38	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	6(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	0	1	2	1	Leaning South.	1.8	10.18
T39	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	260	8(1)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	3.12	30.59
T40	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	No comments	5.4	91.62
T41	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	10(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On stream bank..	3	28.28
T42	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	10(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On stream bank..	3	28.28
T43	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(1)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Great form, open grown.	4.2	55.42
T44	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	200	7(1)	U	SM	<10	Poor	1	1	1	1	Declining. Decay present on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	2.4	18.1
T45	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100	6(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	No comments	1.69	8.97
T46	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Stem divides at ground level.	3.84	46.33
T47	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	350	10(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Severe squirrel damage to stem and limbs..	4.2	55.42
T48	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	U	EM	<10	Poor	3	3	3	3	Severe squirrel damage to stem and limbs..	3.84	46.33
T49	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	150,150,150	8(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On bank. Minor failed limb.	3.12	30.59
T50	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	100,100,100,150,150,000	12(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	3.74	43.95
T51	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	450	12(1)	B2	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Great form.	5.4	91.62
T52	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	9(1)	A2	M	40+	Fair	6	6	6	6	Oaks on bank, some with pruning in past, very poor on some. Rubble and old structures in rpa, historic.. Major bark wounding on stem.	9.6	289.57
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	9(1)	A2	M	40+	Fair	6	6	6	6	Oaks on bank, some with pruning in past, very poor on some. Rubble and old structures in rpa, historic.. Major bark wounding on stem.	7.8	191.16
T54	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	9(1)	A2	M	40+	Fair	6	6	6	6	Oaks on bank, some with pruning in past, very poor on some. Rubble and old structures in rpa, historic.. Major bark wounding on stem.	7.8	191.16
T55	Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	250	12(4)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Garden tree..	3	28.28
T56	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250,250	10(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Lower limb snapped at 1m large tear. Major bark wounding on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m.	4.25	56.75
T57	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	10(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Crown lifted pruning woundsoccluding.	4.2	55.42
T58	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	200	8(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	0	1	3	1	Leaning South.	2.4	18.1
T59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100	5(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No comments	1.69	8.97
T60	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	.Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6	113.11
T61	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Positioned on rock bank. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6	113.11
T62	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500,750	14(2)	A2	M	40+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Positioned on rock bank. .Some historic failures in Crown. Ivy on tree. Stem divides at ground level.	10.81	367.16
T63	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,100,150	6(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	No comments	2.47	19.17
T64	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	150	10(3)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	0	2	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	1.8	10.18
T65	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,180	12(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	2.81	24.81
T66	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	300,200	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Stem divides at ground level.	4.33	58.91
T67	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	320,700,500	10(2)	B2	M	10+	Fair	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	11.02	381.57
T68	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,100,150,150,100	5(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Multiple stems at ground level.	3.29	34.01
T69	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,100,150	4(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Major bark wounding on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m.	3	28.28
T70	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	820	14(2)	A2	M	40+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Bird box on stem.	9.84	304.23
T71	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	180,200,150,300	8(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Located on rock out crop.	5.16	83.66
T72	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850,600	16(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	9	8	8	8	Major stem loss historically at 1m. Smaller codominant limb suffered severe wounding from loss of former stem. Moderate cavities as a result. Growing on steep bank 2m down from path above. Top failed in past.. Ivy on tree. Decay present on stem. Broken branches in crown.	12.48	489.37

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Life Stage	Est. Remaining Years	Condition	Spread (m)				General Observations	RPA Radius M	RPA Area M2
								N	S	E	W			
T73	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	6	3	6	6	Ivy on tree. Broken branches in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	7.2	162.88
T74	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	7(1)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Historic stem wound, now occluded..	1.8	10.18
T75	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B3	EM	40+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Positioned on rock bank. Stunted. Ivy on tree. Broken branches in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6	113.11
T76	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150,150,150,100	7(1)	C1	EM	10+	Poor	2	2	2	2	Included wire to stem, congested crown. Multi-stemmed at base.	3.34	35.05
T77	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	10(3)	A2	M	40+	Good	7	7	7	7	Growing behind stone wall..	9	254.5
T78	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	6(3)	B2	M	40+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Growing behind stone wall. Topped by powerline clearance in past..	6.6	136.87
T79	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100,100,150	5(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.75	23.76
T80	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	7	6	7	4	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	7.8	191.16
T81	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	850	10(2)	B2	M	40+	Fair	7	7	2	7	Major reduction for powerline clearance, large wound on west. Ash dieback suspected from limb on ground with similar symptoms. Stem occluding over former co-dominant stem union. some bleeding from crack.. Unbalanced crown shape.	10.2	326.89
T82	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	320,500	10(2)	B2	M	20+	Good	5	5	5	5	No comments	7.13	159.73
T83	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	440	12(2)	B2	M	20+	Good	5	5	5	5	No comments	5.28	87.59
T84	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	10(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	3	28.28
T85	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	700	14(2)	B2	SM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Ivy on tree. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T86	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	700	16(3)	A2	EM	20+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Some historic unsympathetic pruning wounds at base and 3m..	8.4	221.7
T87	Salix sp.	50,50,50,50,50,50	8(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Growing rubbish heap area.. Multiple stems at ground level.	1.46	6.7
T88	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	7	3	7	7	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T89	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	8(1)	C1	SM	20+	Good	3	3	3	3	No comments	3	28.28
T90	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	220	8(1)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.64	21.9
T91	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	220	10(1)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.64	21.9
T92	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	7	3	7	7	Lifebelt growth on stem, associated with slow decay fungus. Investigate.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T93	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	7	7	7	3	Lifebelt growth on stem, associated with slow decay fungus. Investigate. Some wounding to upper limbs, bark missing. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T94	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	160,120	8(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.4	18.1
T95	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	220,100,100	10(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	3.14	30.98
T96	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	7	3	7	7	Historic limb failures, snag remain.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T97	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Good	8	8	8	5	Historic limb failures, snags remain.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T98	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	10(3)	B2	EM	20+	Good	6	5	5	5	Historic limb failure tear. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	6.6	136.87
T99	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	8(3)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags and wounding. Cattle damage to buttresses..	6	113.11
T100	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(3)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	5	2	5	5	Poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags and wounding.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	7.2	162.88
T101	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	9(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	5	5	5	2	Very poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags and wounding.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	8.4	221.7
T102	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	A2	M	40+	Fair	9	9	9	4	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9.6	289.57
T103	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	A2	M	40+	Fair	9	4	9	9	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9.6	289.57
T104	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	350,400	14(3)	C1	M	10+	Fair	6	3	6	3	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags. Deadwood. Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6.38	127.89
T105	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	750	14(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	8	8	8	8	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags.	9	254.5
T106	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450,550,250,300	14(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	7	4	7	7	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags. Reduced in height under lines in past. Some limbs damaged, decayed. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9.73	297.46
T107	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Some poor pruning in past, leaving stubs, snags. Minor reduction for power line. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9.6	289.57
T108	Salix sp.	800	12(3)	C1	M	10+	Poor	5	5	5	5	Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	9.6	289.57
T109	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	12(3)	B2	M	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9.6	289.57
T110	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	10(3)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	4	5	5	5	Wire inclusion on stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	3	28.28
T111	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	8(3)	C1	SM	10+	Poor	2	2	2	2	Wire inclusion on stem plus other damage.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	3	28.28
T112	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	500,600,500	8(3)	C1	M	10+	Poor	6	7	6	7	Severe pruning, top and lateral.. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	11.12	388.52
T113	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150,150	8(3)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	2.54	20.27
T114	Sorbus sp.	200	6(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	2.4	18.1
T115	Sorbus sp.	100	4(2)	U	SM	<10	Poor	1	1	1	1	Poor shape & form. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	1.2	4.52
T116	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	100,150,200,100,100,000,000	8(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	4.25	56.75
T117	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	8(3)	B1	EM	40+	Fair	6	8	8	6	No comments	7.2	162.88
T118	Salix sp.	300,200,150,200	6(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Spreading Willow in garden.. Multiple stems at ground level.	5.27	87.26
T119	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	100,100	6(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	1.69	8.97
T120	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,150	6(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	2.16	14.66
T121	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	7(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	1.8	10.18
T122	Pinus sp.	700	12(3)	B1	M	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	No comments	8.4	221.7
T123	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	8(3)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Growing from outcrop, spreading crown. 2.5m clearance over track.. Stunted.	6.6	136.87
T124	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100,150	4(3)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	3	1	Growing from outcrop, spreading crown. 2.5m clearance over track.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	2.16	14.66
T125	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	150	3(3)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Growing from outcrop, spreading crown.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	1.8	10.18
T126	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100,150,150,100	5(0)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Growing from behind dyke at base of wall..	3.29	34.01
T127	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100	3(0)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Growing on track edge,.	1.2	4.52
T128	Pinus sp.	800	14(5)	A2	M	40+	Fair	8	8	8	8	Garden tree, spreading crown, lifted over road to 5m approx..	9.6	289.57
T129	Pinus sp.	750	12(5)	B2	M	20+	Fair	8	8	8	8	Garden tree, spreading crown, lifted over road to 4m approx. Bat/bird box strapped to stem causing girdling to stem. Reduced vigour.	9	254.5

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Life Stage	Est. Remaining Years	Condition	Spread (m)				General Observations	RPA Radius M	RPA Area M2
								N	S	E	W			
T130	Pinus sp.	500	12(5)	B2	M	20+	Fair	6	6	6	3	Garden tree, spreading crown, lifted over road to 6m approx..	6	113.11
T131	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	750	12(6)	B2	EM	10+	Fair	6	6	6	1	Ivy clad tree on road edge, difficult to inspect.. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9	254.5
T132	Pinus sp.	700	14(6)	B2	M	20+	Fair	8	8	3	8	Garden tree, spreading crown, lifted over road to 6m approx..	8.4	221.7
T133	Salix sp.	150,150,300,150,100	7(0)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Stem has failed historically and now established as phoenix like form, leaning over stream with upright growth..	4.91	75.75
T134	Salix sp.	100,100,100	8(0)	U	EM	<10	Poor	1	1	1	1	Very poor pruning wounds, many stubs, and failed hanging limbs.	2.08	13.59
T135	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(3)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Crown lifted late, lots of pruning wounds.	4.2	55.42
T136	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,100	10(3)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Crown lifted late, lots of pruning wounds. One basal stem cut to 50cm. Other stems fused at 1.5m before separating again..	4.84	73.6
T137	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250,150,100,150,150,000	12(3)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Wire fence inclusion.. Multiple stems at ground level.	4.64	67.65
T138	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50	5(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	No comments	1.34	5.64
T139	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	10(3)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Crown lifted late, lots of pruning wounds.	4.2	55.42
T140	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50,50	4(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	No comments	1.46	6.7
T141	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,100	10(3)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Crown lifted late, lots of pruning wounds. 3 basal stems cut to 50cm..	4.84	73.6
T142	Salix sp.	150,200	7(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	2	2	2	Stem has failed historically and now established as phoenix like form, with upright growth..	3	28.28
T143	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50,50,50	3(0)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Growing behind wall..	1.58	7.84
T144	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	8(2)	B1	SM	20+	Fair	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	No comments	3.6	40.72
T145	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,250	8(3)	B1	EM	20+	Fair	5.5	5	5.5	5	Stem divides at ground level.	5.57	97.48
T146	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100,100,200	8(3)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	4	2	2	4	Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	2.94	27.16
T147	Salix sp.	150,150,150,100,100	5(0)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Growing on ditch bank, behind fence.. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems at ground level.	3.55	39.6
T148	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,150,100,100,100,000,000,000	12(4)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Coppice regrowth (mature) at road edge.. Stem divides at ground level.	4.12	53.33
T149	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	550,100,100	12(4)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	6	6	6	6	Stem divides at ground level. Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	6.82	146.14
T150	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	100	8(2)	C1	SM	40+	Good	2	2	2	2	Garden tree.	1.2	4.52
T151	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	12(3)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	10	10	10	3	Growing in veg back from track edge.. Leaning South. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	9	254.5
T152	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	750	12(3)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	10	3	10	10	Growing in veg back from track edge behind wall.. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	9	254.5
T153	Cupressus sp.	150,50	12(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Stem divides at ground level.	1.9	11.34
T154	Salix sp.	300,300,250,100,100	14(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	8	8	3	3	Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6.14	118.45
T155	Salix sp.	250,100,100,50,50	14(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	8	1	1	8	Recently some stems cut to base. Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	3.55	39.6
T156	Salix sp.	100,200	8(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Stem divides at ground level. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	2.69	22.74
T157	Salix sp.	100,200,150,150,150,000,000,000	8(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Stem divides at ground level.	4.8	72.39
T158	Salix sp.	100,100,50,50,50	8(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	In ditch. Stem divides at ground level.	1.99	12.44
T159	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	8(2)	B1	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Ivy on tree.	6	113.11
T160	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	10(2)	A2	M	40+	Good	8	8	8	8	On corner of drainage junction. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	7.2	162.88
T161	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	16(2)	A2	M	40+	Good	10	10	10	10	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	8.4	221.7
T162	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(2)	A2	M	40+	Good	5	5	5	5	No comments	7.2	162.88
T163	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	A2	M	40+	Good	5	5	5	5	Wire inclusion on stem.	6	113.11
T164	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850,650	16(2)	A2	M	40+	Fair	10	10	10	10	Wire inclusion on stem. Stem divides at ground level. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	12.84	518.01
T165	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	6(1)	C1	SM	40+	Good	3	3	3	3	Wire inclusion on stem.	3	28.28
T166	Salix sp.	250	6(1)	U	SM	<10	Poor	6	6	0	0	Leaning stem now resting on ground on track.. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	3	28.28
T167	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	150	4(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Growing within old machinery.	1.8	10.18
T168	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	4(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	No comments	1.8	10.18
T169	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	5(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	0	1	No comments	1.8	10.18
T170	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	450	10(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	No comments	5.4	91.62
T171	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	200	10(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.4	18.1
T172	Salix sp.	200	10(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.4	18.1
T173	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	500	10(2)	B2	M	10+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Missed tree off survey- needs to be looked at on next visit to confirm species and dbh. canopy taken from aerials.	6	113.11
T174	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	5(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	1.2	4.52
T175	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	900	10(3)	A2	M	40+	Good	8	8	8	8	Mature roadside garden tree.	10.8	366.48
T176	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1000	10(3)	A2	M	40+	Fair	9	9	9	9	Mature railway side tree. In hardstanding, showing some minor dieback.	12	452.45
T177	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	10(3)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	8	8	8	8	Mature railway side tree.	5.4	91.62
T178	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,150,100,000,000	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Multiple stems below 1.5m.	5.57	97.48
T179	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,100,50,150	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Multiple stems below 1.5m.	3.06	29.42
T180	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	50,50,50,50,50,100,100	8(2)	U	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Major bark wounding on stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	2.16	14.66
T181	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100,150,250	12(3)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	2	4	4	Multiple stems at ground level.	3.7	43.01
T182	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	320,50	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	2	Multiple stems at ground level.	3.89	47.55
T183	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	9(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	On bank near water edge.. Ivy on tree.	3	28.28
T184	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	400	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	5	5	5	5	On bank near water edge.. Ivy on tree.	4.8	72.39
T185	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	400	10(2)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	5	5	5	4	On bank at water edge.	4.8	72.39
T186	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	5(3)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	8	6.5	6.5	6.5	Roadside Oak 30cm from roadside, with primary limb bend over road at 3m approx. Possible clearance issue? Road approx. 5m width at this point.	7.2	162.88
T187	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	4.69	69.11
T188	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	4.69	69.11
T189	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	No comments	4.69	69.11
T190	Larix decidua	150	8(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	1	2	2	No comments	1.8	10.18
T191	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	150	8(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	1	2	2	2	No comments	1.8	10.18
T192	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	150	7(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	1.8	10.18
T193	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	180	7(1)	B1	EM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	No comments	2.16	14.66

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Life Stage	Est. Remaining Years	Condition	Spread (m)				General Observations	RPA Radius M	RPA Area M2
								N	S	E	W			
G1	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	5(0)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	5	5	Multi-stemmed hazel with maturing growth and young Oak growing within.(10dbh).	4.4	60.83
G2	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100	4(0)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	3	4	3	4	Multi-stemmed hazel with maturing growth and multi-stemmed Willow regen growing from recent cut stools.	1.2	4.52
G3	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	50	3(0)	C1	Y	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Group of coppice growth trees, all cut to ground level in recent years.	0.6	1.13
G4	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Malus (Apple)	150	3(0)	B2	Y	40+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Two multistemmed at base trees, both early mature to mature. Growing on bank very close together.	4.4	60.83
G5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	150	6(1)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Poor Willows near wall, Stem and limb wounding..	1.8	10.18
G6	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	200	9(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Willow and Birch growing from same point on ditch edge. Stems touching and sweeping from bank edge. Birch taller..	2.4	18.1
G7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	280,380	7(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On stream edge.	5.66	100.66
G8	Salix sp.	250,250,250,250,250,000	8(2)	C1	M	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Two large spreading Multi-stemmed willows. Eastern tree divided at base, the other at 1m approx.. Stem divides at ground level. Stem divides below 1.5m.	7.34	169.28
G9	Salix sp.	100,100,100,150,150,000	5(1)	C1	SM	<10	Dead	2	2	2	2	Multi-stemmed willow group, all dividing at base into numerous stems	3.74	43.95
G10	Salix sp.	550	8(0)	B2	M	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Row of three maturing willows, one larger than the others. (eastern one). All divide at under 1m.	6.6	136.87
G11	Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	100	12(0)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Series of stream\ditches with young trees self set along banks.	1.2	4.52
G12	Salix sp.	300	5(4)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Growing on bank beneath road edge. Two young two older, coppice regrowth. Ones has stem cavity. All stunted form from road clearance pruning. Some habitat op in cavity..	3.6	40.72
G13	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100	4(5)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Numerous young mainly willow growing in water beneath road wall. Some near wall, some further away. Most under 10cm dia. A few 10-20cm dia..	1.2	4.52
G14	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100	4(5)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Numerous semi mature willow growing in boggy ground beneath powerline, short and multi-stemmed with most having 10-20cm dia. Position estimated and there are other smaller sub 8cm trees present.	1.2	4.52
G15	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan),Salix sp.,Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Group of mixed tree at base of pylon and stone wall, adjacent to stream. Some single and multi-stemmed of mixed value. Southern most sorbus best form..	4.2	55.42
G16	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	250	8(1)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	On stream bank..	3	28.28
G17	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	150	5(1)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Wounding to stem and limbs- squirrel, wind.	1.8	10.18
G18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	12(2)	B2	M	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Shelterbelt planting secured with stock fencing. Approx. 75 trees ranging from 10 - 30cm dbh depending species. Numerous smaller stems present..	1.8	10.18
G19	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	400	14(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Railway embankment slope, numerous trees growing from slope side. Mostly Sycamore, Ash, but some Oak, many are mature regrowth from previous phase of safety felling. Many with very mature regrowth c. 30-40cm dbh. Less single stem specimens..	4.8	72.39
G20	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100,100,100,100,100,000	5(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Railway embankment slope, small group of Hazel coppice stools, varying regrowth..	2.94	27.16
G21	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	200	3(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Row of Hawthorn varying stem sizes. 10-25cm dbh.	2.4	18.1
G22	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	100	3(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Row of blackthorn.	1.2	4.52
G23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	10(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Self set trees along back of garages.	1.2	4.52
G24	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	250	10(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Group of mixed trees, 35cm sync growing on top of wall, 25cm holly in front with damage to stem and a 30cm hawthorn with decay on stem and partial collapse and congested asymmetrical crown.. Ivy on tree.	3	28.28
G25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	12(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Group of mixed trees growing in row along driveway, between 15-30cm dbh. Many regrowth from coppicing historically.. Ivy on tree.	3	28.28
G26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	250	12(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Group of mixed trees growing in row along driveway, between 15-30cm dbh.. Ivy on tree.	3	28.28
G27	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	150	10(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Group of mixed trees growing in wet ground behind stone wall. between 15-20cm dbh..	1.8	10.18
G28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	8(1)	C1	SM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Group of mixed trees growing in drainage channel, all young/semi mature. One Ash showed legion similar Ash dieback..	1.2	4.52
G29	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	50	4(1)	C1	Y	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Thicket of trees growing next to railway, all young/semi mature. One Ash showed legion similar Ash dieback..	0.6	1.13
G30	Sorbus sp.	50	4(1)	C1	Y	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Newly planted trees, many failed at root plate, or partially failed an growing at severe angle, many suffered browsing damage. (7).	0.6	1.13
G31	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	4(1)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Bankside group of trees, all semi-early mature. One Ash showed symptoms similar Ash db..	4.2	55.42
G32	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100,100,100,100,100,000	7(1)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	5	5	5	5	Large coppice stools with mature regrowth..	2.94	27.16
G33	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	9(1)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Two semi mature oaks.	3.6	40.72
G34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Larix decidua (European Larch)	250	14(1)	B2	EM	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Shelterbelt group near to roundabout. Mixed species and sizes, many in poor condition, included ties, stakes. Many multi-stemmed at base, some with mature regrowth c. 20-30cm dbh. Some have been topped under cable. A few of reasonable form. Some of the mature Ash show db symptoms. Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in fork.	3	28.28
G35	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	300	14(1)	B2	M	10+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Railway embankment tree group, many multi-stemmed Hazel and Sycamore, felled from last safety clearance. Some semi mature oaks. Rocky outcrops form part of bank, with some trees growing directly out of it.	3.6	40.72
G36	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Salix sp.	200	7(0)	C1	EM	10+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Group of mainly birch in garden..	2.4	18.1
G37	Salix sp.,Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	100	8(0)	C1	Y	20+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Shelterbelt of young mixed native species, young..	1.2	4.52
G38	Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	6(0)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Ditch side hedge, some larger Multi-stemmed trees, many smaller hawthorns.	1.8	10.18
G39	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix sp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	350	6(0)	B2	SM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Ditch side tree line. most multi-stemmed and maturing, some willow failed at base and regrown, oak in better condition. most have been recently pruned back hard to ditch edge/field boundary, some unsympathetically..	4.2	55.42
G40	Cupressus sp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix sp.	350	14(2)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	3	3	3	3	Garden trees, varying species, largest is cypress approx. 40cm dbh. Many smaller broadleaves dotted along fence line..	4.2	55.42
G41	Cupressus sp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	12(2)	C1	SM	10+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Mixed group on driveway edge, with shrubs in front, small partial wall in front also..	1.8	10.18

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Life Stage	Est. Remaining Years	Condition	Spread (m)				General Observations	RPA Radius M	RPA Area M2
								N	S	E	W			
G42	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	300	10(2)	B2	EM	20+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Row of short oaks on railway bank, plus a few mature birch to east..	3.6	40.72
G43	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	10(2)	C1	EM	20+	Fair	4	4	4	4	Group sycamore on railway bank, some multi-stemmed with mature regrowth, one single stem..	3.6	40.72
G44	Salix sp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel),Sorbus sp.,Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	50	4(1)	C1	Y	10+	Fair	1	1	1	1	Young self set group on lower ground next to road.	0.6	1.13
G45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	12(2)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	7	7	7	7	Row of early mature Oaks along field boundary.	7.8	191.16
G46	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus sp.	50	3(1)	C1	Y	10+	Fair	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Young self set group on lower ground next to road..	0.6	1.13
G47	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	50	3(0)	C1	Y	20+	Fair	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Young trees planted along railway station compound edge. Many more whips planted on bank adjacent. 30 approx.	0.6	1.13
W1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Salix sp.,Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	250	14(1)	A2	EM	40+	Fair	2	2	2	2	Broadleaf woodland on steep ground with drainage pool at lowest point beneath cables. Mainly semi mature trees with a smaller number of maturing specimens. Leads to railway embankment..	3	28.28

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

TABLE 2:
TREE IMPACTS AND REMOVALS

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Remove	Impacts	Retainable?	Reason
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250,500	10(1)	B2				
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(1)	A2				
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(0)	B2				
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,150,250	7(1)	C1				
T5	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	500	8(1)	B2	Remove			Working area
T6	Malus (Apple)	50	3(0)	C1				
T7	Malus (Apple)	50	3(0)	C1				
T8	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	14(2)	A1		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T9	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	250	8(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850	10(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T11	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	450	6(0)	C1	Remove	RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600,500	12(1)	A2		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	7(1)	A2		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T14	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	450	8(1)	B2				
T15	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	450	12(2)	C1	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
T16	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	220	7(1)	C1				
T17	Salix sp.	450,550	8(1)	B2	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	500	10(1)	C1				
T19	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	750	12(1)	U				
T20	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
T21	Salix sp.	180	5(1)	C1	Remove			Working area
T22	Salix sp.	100	5(0)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Within working area but scope for retention if area amended to exclude. Some high value trees
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	8(4)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Working area
T24	Salix sp.	320	8(4)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Working area
T25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	8(4)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Working area
T26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(4)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Working area
T27	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	200	5(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100	3(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T29	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	400	5(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T30	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	200	5(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T31	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450,400	9(5)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T32	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	400,350	9(5)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain if scaffolding can accommodate and de-cabling completed sensitively	Scaffold stay area conflict - but could be retained with adapted scaffold position
T33	Salix sp.	350,300,300,250,250,000	6(0)	B2				
T34	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	100,100,100	5(0)	C1				
T35	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T36	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,300	12(1)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T37	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	280	8(1)	B2	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T38	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	6(0)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T39	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	260	8(1)	B2	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T40	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	8(1)	B2	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T41	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	10(1)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
T42	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	10(1)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area
T43	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(1)	A2				
T44	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	200	7(1)	U				
T45	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100	6(1)	C1				
T46	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	C1				
T47	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	350	10(1)	C1				
T48	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	200,250	12(1)	U	Remove			Working area conflict
T49	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	150,150,150	8(1)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area
T50	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	100,100,100,150,150,000	12(1)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict
T51	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	450	12(1)	B2				
T52	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	9(1)	A2				
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	9(1)	A2				
T54	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	9(1)	A2		RPA encroachment	Retainable with ground protection and crown lift as necessary	Temporary access route
T55	Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	250	12(4)	C1				
T56	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250,250	10(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with exclusion or ground protection	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope to retain as unlikely to be affected
T57	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	10(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with exclusion or ground protection	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope to retain as unlikely to be affected
T58	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	200	8(1)	C1				
T59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100	5(0)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T60	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T61	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T62	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500,750	14(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T63	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,100,150	6(0)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T64	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	150	10(3)	C1				

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
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Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Remove	Impacts	Retainable?	Reason
T65	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150,180	12(2)	C1				
T66	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	300,200	10(2)	C1				
T67	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	320,700,500	10(2)	B2	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal - Should be retained if possible
T68	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,100,150,150,100	5(0)	C1	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
T69	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,100,150	4(2)	C1	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
T70	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	820	14(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Land affected by conductor removal - Should be possible to retain. High value tree
T71	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	180,200,150,300	8(1)	C1	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
T72	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850,600	16(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T73	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T74	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	7(1)	B2		RPA encroachment		Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T75	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	B3		RPA encroachment		Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T76	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150,150,150,100	7(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T77	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area/access route with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/Access trackway - Should be retained with tree protection - High value tree
T78	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	6(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/Access trackway - Should be retained with tree protection
T79	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100,100,150	5(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area/access route with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal - Scope for retention
T80	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Conflict with conductor removal area boundary - Should be retained with tree protection. High value trees
T81	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	850	10(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Conflict with conductor removal area boundary - Should be retained with tree protection. High value trees
T82	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	320,500	10(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Conflict with conductor removal area boundary - Should be retained with tree protection. High value trees
T83	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	440	12(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal - Should be retained with tree protection
T84	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	10(2)	C1				
T85	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	700	14(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
T86	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	700	16(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T87	Salix sp.	50,50,50,50,50,50	8(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - Scope for retention
T88	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T89	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	8(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T90	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	220	8(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T91	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	220	10(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T92	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T93	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T94	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	160,120	8(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T95	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	220,100,100	10(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
T96	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T97	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	10(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T98	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	10(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Within working area boundary but scope for retention if area amended to exclude. High value tree
T99	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	8(3)	B2				
T100	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(3)	B2				
T101	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	9(3)	B2				
T102	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	A2				
T103	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	A2				
T104	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	350,400	14(3)	C1				
T105	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	750	14(3)	B2				
T106	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450,550,250,300	14(3)	B2		RPA encroachment		OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T107	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	14(3)	B2		RPA encroachment		OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T108	Salix sp.	800	12(3)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T109	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	12(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T110	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	10(3)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T111	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	8(3)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T112	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	500,600,500	8(3)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
T113	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150,150	8(3)	C1				
T114	Sorbus sp.	200	6(2)	C1				

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
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Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Remove	Impacts	Retainable?	Reason
T115	Sorbus sp.	100	4(2)	U				
T116	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	100,150,200,100,100,000,000	8(2)	C1				
T117	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	8(3)	B1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - scope to retain all
T118	Salix sp.	300,200,150,200	6(0)	C1				
T119	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	100,100	6(1)	C1				
T120	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	100,150	6(2)	C1				
T121	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	7(2)	C1				
T122	Pinus sp.	700	12(3)	B1				
T123	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	550	8(3)	A2		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access route passes under canopy - some crown lifting may be needed for retention
T124	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100,150	4(3)	C1				
T125	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	150	3(3)	C1				
T126	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,100,150,150,100	5(0)	C1				
T127	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100	3(0)	C1				
T128	Pinus sp.	800	14(5)	A2		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access route passes under canopy - some crown lifting may be needed for retention and ground protection
T129	Pinus sp.	750	12(5)	B2		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access route passes under canopy - some crown lifting may be needed for retention and ground protection
T130	Pinus sp.	500	12(5)	B2		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access route passes under canopy - some crown lifting may be needed for retention and ground protection
T131	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	750	12(6)	B2		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access route passes under canopy - some crown lifting may be needed for retention and ground protection
T132	Pinus sp.	700	14(6)	B2				
T133	Salix sp.	150,150,300,150,100	7(0)	C1				
T134	Salix sp.	100,100,100	8(0)	U				
T135	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(3)	B2				
T136	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,100	10(3)	C1				
T137	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250,150,100,150,150,000	12(3)	C1				
T138	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50	5(1)	C1				
T139	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	10(3)	B2				
T140	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50,50	4(1)	C1				
T141	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,100	10(3)	C1				
T142	Salix sp.	150,200	7(0)	C1				
T143	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	100,50,50,50	3(0)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict
T144	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	8(2)	B1	Remove			Working area conflict
T145	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300,250,250	8(3)	B1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Working area conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection
T146	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	100,100,200	8(3)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Working area conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection
T147	Salix sp.	150,150,150,100,100	5(0)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict
T148	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,150,100,100,100,000,000,000	12(4)	C1		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access track conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection
T149	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	550,100,100	12(4)	C1		RPA encroachment	Crown lifting and ground protection required for tree retention	Access track conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection
T150	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	100	8(2)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict
T151	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	750	12(3)	A2				
T152	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	750	12(3)	B2				
T153	Cupressus sp.	150,50	12(2)	C1				
T154	Salix sp.	300,300,250,100,100	14(2)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/working area - with potential to retain trees on bank
T155	Salix sp.	250,100,100,50,50	14(2)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/working area - with potential to retain trees on bank
T156	Salix sp.	100,200	8(2)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/working area - with potential to retain trees on bank
T157	Salix sp.	100,200,150,150,150,000,000,000	8(2)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict
T158	Salix sp.	100,100,50,50,50	8(2)	C1				
T159	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	8(2)	B1				
T160	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	10(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of access track with crown lifting and ground protection	Access track conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection - high value tree
T161	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	700	16(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of access track with crown lifting and ground protection	Access track conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection - high value tree
T162	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	12(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of access track with crown lifting and ground protection	to crown lifting and ground protection - high value tree
T163	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	500	12(2)	A2				
T164	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	850,650	16(2)	A2				
T165	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	250	6(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - scope to retain
T166	Salix sp.	250	6(1)	U	Remove			Access track conflict- tree in poor condition
T167	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	150	4(1)	C1				
T168	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	4(1)	C1				

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
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Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Remove	Impacts	Retainable?	Reason
T169	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	5(1)	C1				
T170	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	450	10(1)	C1				
T171	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	200	10(1)	C1				
T172	Salix sp.	200	10(1)	C1				
T173	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	500	10(2)	B2				
T174	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	5(2)	C1				
T175	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	900	10(3)	A2				
T176	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1000	10(3)	A2				
T177	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	450	10(3)	A2				
T178	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,150,100,000,000	10(2)	C1				
T179	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100,100,100,100,50,150	10(2)	C1				
T180	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	50,50,50,50,50,100,100	8(2)	U				
T181	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100,150,250	12(3)	C1				
T182	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	320,50	10(2)	C1				
T183	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	250	9(2)	C1				
T184	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	400	10(2)	C1				
T185	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	400	10(2)	C1				
T186	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	5(3)	B2	Remove		Potential to retain if passing place 3 is relocated	Access conflict - passing place.
T187	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
T188	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
T189	Salix sp.	250,300	4(0)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
T190	Larix decidua	150	8(1)	C1	Remove			Western construciton head
T191	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	150	8(1)	C1	Remove			Western construciton head
T192	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	150	7(1)	C1	Remove			Western construciton head
T193	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	180	7(1)	B1	Remove			Western construciton head
G1	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	150	5(0)	C1				
G2	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100	4(0)	C1				
G3	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	50	3(0)	C1				
G4	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Malus (Apple)	150	3(0)	B2				
G5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	150	6(1)	C1				
G6	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	200	9(1)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
G7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	280,380	7(1)	C1	Remove			Land affected by conductor removal
G8	Salix sp.	250,250,250,250,250,000	8(2)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
G9	Salix sp.	100,100,100,150,150,000	5(1)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
G10	Salix sp.	550	8(0)	B2	Remove			Eastern construction head
G11	Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	100	12(0)	C1	Remove			Eastern construction head
G12	Salix sp.	300	5(4)	C1		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area and roadside with exclusion or ground protection	Working area
G13	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100	4(5)	C1				
G14	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	100	4(5)	C1	Remove			Working area
G15	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan),Salix sp.,Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	8(0)	C1	Remove			Scaffold stay area/Land affected by conductor removal
G16	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	250	8(1)	C1	Remove			Working area
G17	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	150	5(1)	C1	Remove			Working area
G18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	12(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G19	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	400	14(1)	B2	Removal (partial)	RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for partial retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.

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Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height m (Lower crown height m)	BS5837 Category	Remove	Impacts	Retainable?	Reason
G20	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100,100,100,100,100,000	5(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	Scaffold stay area conflict - but scope for retention if scaffold positioning can be amended. High value trees.
G21	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	200	3(1)	C1	Remove (partial)	RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then part retention is possible	OHL removal/Access trackway - with potential to part retain
G22	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	100	3(1)	C1	Remove (partial)	RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area/access route with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/Access trackway - Scope for part retention
G23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	10(2)	C1	Removal			Scaffold stay area conflict
G24	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	250	10(1)	C1	Removal			Scaffold stay area conflict
G25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	250	12(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	250	12(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G27	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	150	10(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	100	8(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G29	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	50	4(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain
G30	Sorbus sp.	50	4(1)	C1	Remove			OHL removal/scaffold stay area
G31	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	350	4(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
G32	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	100,100,100,100,100,000	7(1)	C1		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain as coppice stool
G33	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	9(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value tree
G34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Larix decidua (European Larch)	250	14(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain - high value group
G35	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	300	14(1)	B2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - scope to retain all
G36	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Salix sp.	200	7(0)	C1				
G37	Salix sp.,Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	100	8(0)	C1				
G38	Salix sp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	150	6(0)	C1				
G39	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix sp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	350	6(0)	B2				
G40	Cupressus sp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix sp.	350	14(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Working area conflict - with potential to retain subject to crown lifting and ground protection
G41	Cupressus sp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	150	12(2)	C1				
G42	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	300	10(2)	B2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	OHL removal/working area - with potential to retain trees on bank
G43	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	10(2)	C1	Remove			Working area conflict to 1/2 of group
G44	Salix sp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel),Sorbus sp.,Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	50	4(1)	C1				
G45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	12(2)	A2		RPA encroachment	Potential to retain on edge of working area with RPA exclusion or ground protection	Conflict with conductor removal area boundary - Should be retained with tree protection. High value trees
G46	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus sp.	50	3(1)	C1				
G47	Salix sp.,Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	50	3(0)	C1		RPA encroachment	Some trees could be retained is scaffold area is adapted to avoid trees	Scaffold stay area - many trees could be retained and other transplanted due to size
W1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Salix sp.,Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	250	14(1)	A2		RPA encroachment	Providing scaffold positioning avoids trees and de-cabling is undertaken sensitively then retention is possible	OHL removal - with potential to retain, high value group

Average diameter and heights given for group and hedge features.
Please refer to Appendix 1 for survey methodology and abbreviations.

FIGURE 1: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Legend

- Tree Category A
- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number

027 Pylon number

Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.

RSK

18 Frogmore Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9RT.
Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500
Fax: +44 (0) 1442 437550
Email: info@rsk.co.uk
Web: www.rsk.co.uk

Client

NATIONAL GRID

Project Title

SNOWDONIA

VIP

Drawing Title

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

-

-

Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
RF	260919	JB	260919	RF	260919

Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
4:1	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
1	1

Scale

0 3.125 6.25 12.5 18.75

Legend

- Tree Category A
- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number

027 Pylon number

Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.
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18 Frogmore Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9RT.
Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500
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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

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Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
4:1	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
2	1

Scale

0 3.125 6.25 12.5 18.75

036

037

035

034

Legend

- Tree Category A
- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number

027 Pylon number

Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.
–	–	–	–	–	–

RSK

18 Frogmore Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9RT.

Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500
Fax: +44 (0) 1442 437550
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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

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Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
RF	260919	JB	260919	RF	260919

Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
4:1	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
3	1

Scale

0 3.125 6.25 12.5 18.75

Legend

- Tree Category A
- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number

027 Pylon number

Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.
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RSK

18 Frogmore Road,
Hemel Hempstead,
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Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
4:1	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
4	1

Scale

0 3.125 6.25 12.5 18.75

FIGURE 2:
TREE RETENTION PLAN

TIDAL SLUICE GATE

029

028

027

027R

026

75m x 75m

40m x 40m

EXCAVATION OF PEAT REQUIRED WITHIN SEC/TUNNEL SHAFT WORKING COMPOUND ONLY. REMAINING WORK AREA WILL BE USED FOR STORAGE ETC, WITH NO PEAT EXCAVATION REQUIRED.

TUNNEL SHAFT LOCATION

REPTILE FENCING

DISCHARGE PIPE RUNS BENEATH CARRIAGE WAY IN EXISTING CULVERT

TOWER DISMANTLING AREA 40m x 40m

PULLING PLATFORM 30m WIDE

DWR CYMRU WELSH WATER

PROPOSED PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD TO BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION, ROUTED TO AVOID DEEPEST AREAS OF PEAT. NO PEAT EXCAVATION REQUIRED, TO BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FLOATING ROAD OR SIMILAR.

N

W E

S

Legend

- Tree Category A
- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number
- 027 Pylon number
- Proposed Tunnel route
- Tree Retained
- Tree Removed
- Tree Impacted

- EXISTING ACCESS ROUTE TO BE USED & / OR IMPROVED
- TEMPORARY ACCESS ROUTE
- NG OPERATIONAL LAND, GARTH TUNNEL HEADHOUSE
- LAND TAKE FOR CRANE PAD, OHL WORKING PLATFORM AND PYLON REMOVAL
- LAND AFFECTED BY CONDUCTOR REMOVAL
- AREA FOR SCAFFOLD
- SCAFFOLD STAY AREA

Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.
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18 Frogmore Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9RT.

Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500
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TREE REMOVAL PLAN

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Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
RF	130220	JB	130220	RF	130220

Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
1	3

ACCESS TO 4ZC33

ACCESS TO 4ZC34

VEGETATION CLEARANCE ALONG MANNED RAILWAY CROSSING

033

032

LIGHT ACCESS DISMANTLE TOWER VIA DERRICK CONCRETE/ SKID BLOCKS TO BE POSITIONED VIA SUITABLE LOW INTRUSIVE METHODS.

031

FOOTBRIDGE

LIGHT ACCESS VIA EXISTING BRIDGE, DISMANTLE TOWER VIA DERRICK CONCRETE/ SKID BLOCKS TO BE POSITIONED VIA SUITABLE LOW INTRUSIVE METHODS.

BACKSTAY POSITION

FOOTBRIDGE

FOOTBRIDGE

FOOTBRIDGE

FOOTBRIDGE

PLASTIC/ DURABASE TRAKWAY ROUTE USING TEMPORARY BRIDGES WHERE REQUIRED

TEMPORARY BRIDGE

030R

030

STONE PAD FOR FOUNDATION REMOVAL

PREVIOUS 4ZC30 FOUNDATIONS TO BE REMOVED

Legend

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- Tree Category B
- Tree Category C
- Tree Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Tree number
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- Tree Removed
- Tree Impacted

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Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
2	3

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Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500
Fax: +44 (0) 1442 437550
Email: info@rsk.co.uk
Web: www.rsk.co.uk

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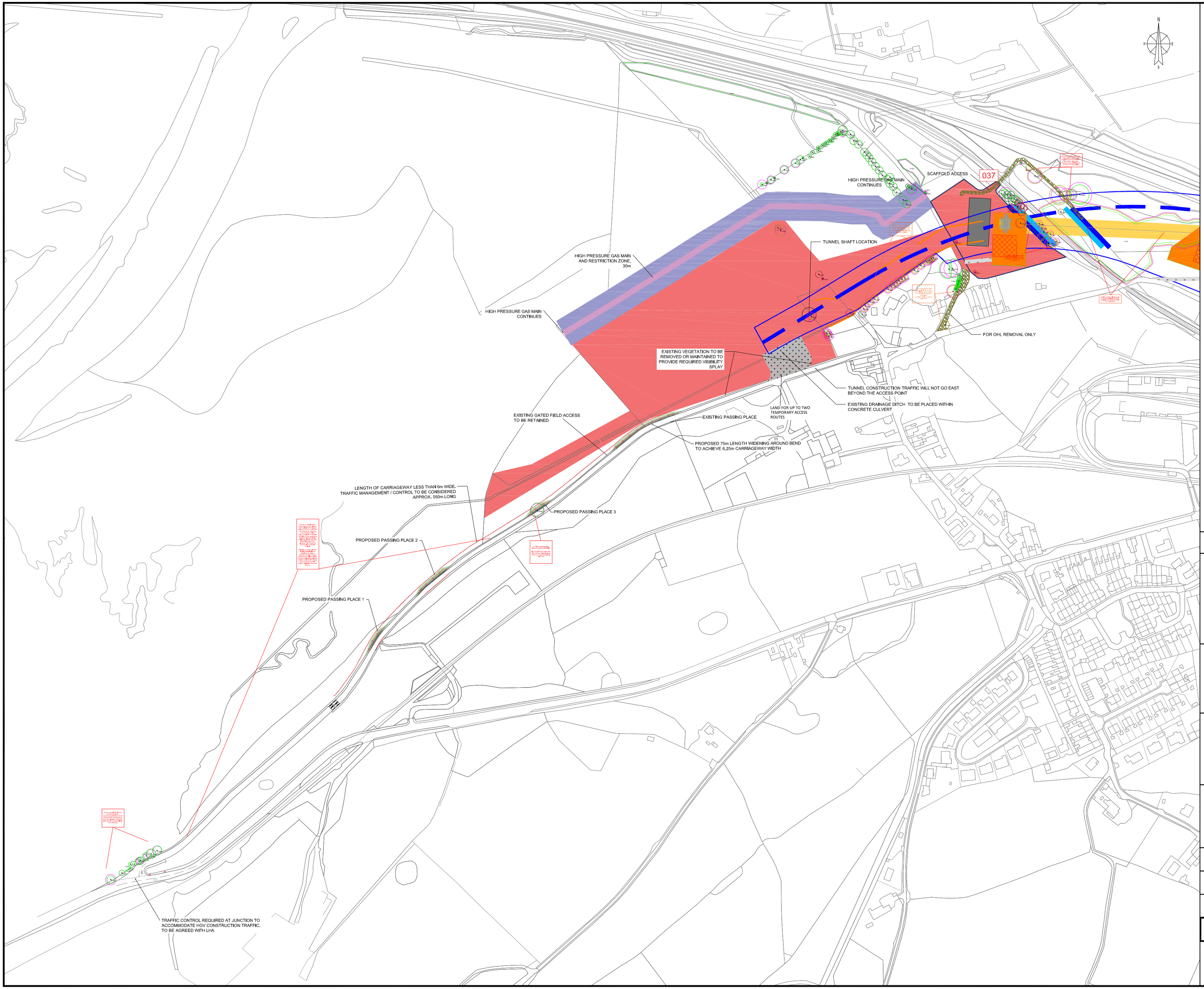
Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
RF	031219	JB	031219	RF	031219

Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
3	2



Legend

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Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
	A2	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
858165	1

Drawing No.	Rev.
4	2

APPENDIX 1: METHOD

General

- On the site, data was recorded on paper forms and tree positions were recorded to a topographical survey.
- The site data was converted into an excel database. In instances where trees were not shown on the topographical survey, positions were estimated with the aid of fixed features on the site (tree positions plotted without topographical survey data should not be viewed as precisely accurate however).
- The data recorded included:
    - Height – estimated to the nearest metre or measured using tru-pulse laser ace digital clinometer.
    - Diameter - measurements taken at 1.5 metres above ground level (complying with requirements for BS5837). Where multiple stems occurred below 1.5 m the measurement was take as the point immediately above the root flare. Girth data was gathered using a metric diameter tape, callipers or estimated when access to stem was restricted.
    - Tree crown spread – estimated measurement of the four cardinal points to provide information to be used with the arboricultural constraints plan
    - Tree condition - judged visually using the guidelines produced in the report. The condition is indicated with the appropriate colour on the plan found in the report. (*Figure 1*)
    - Age class - estimated from an examination of the tree in question.

Age Classification

The following classification is employed:

Y - Young: Trees estimated to be under ten years old.

SM - Semi Mature: Trees yet to attain mature stature and estimated to be up to 25% of attainable age.

EM - Early Mature: Almost full height, seed bearing but crown still developing. Estimated to be up to 50% of attainable age.

M - Mature: Tree has reached full height and crown spread for species, seed bearing and over 50% of attainable age.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years

The estimated remaining contribution in years is an estimate based on currently known factors of the possible remaining life of the tree as an asset. Clearly, it is impossible to predict changes in condition which may occur in the future and this reflects what is considered reasonable under existing circumstances, the following classification is employed:

Category U: Death or removal is likely within less than 10 years

Category C: Death or removal is likely within 10-20 years.

Category B: Death or removal is likely within 20-40 years.

Category A: Death or removal is likely beyond 40 years

The estimated remaining contribution in years will be dependent on the interaction of the typical longevity of the species, its current age and condition with prevailing environmental factors. The estimated remaining contribution in years also dependent on future tree management that can extend useful life in some instances.

Tree Condition

The tree survey assessed the individual condition of all trees identified on the site. The assessment of condition is based on a visual and professional view.

The categories considered for physiological condition are good, fair, poor and dead.

Structural condition is also commented on and this will include such items of presence of decay and physical defects.

Trees are living organisms and their condition can change rapidly in response to environmental variables. Condition remarks refer to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. While there is no such thing as a safe tree, regular inspection of trees is recommended to reduce the foreseeable risks associated with trees. There is currently no published guidance from the UK insurance industry on the frequency of tree inspections. In the German courts a bi-annual routine inspection is normally expected for older street trees, giving an indication of the rapidity of change in condition that can occur.

Tree Categorisation Using BS 5837 Methodology

The trees surveyed were categorised using the method explained in BS5837 Trees in Relation to Construction 2012. This method categorizes individual trees, groups and woodlands in a systematic way. Each tree, group or woodland is identified on an attached plan.

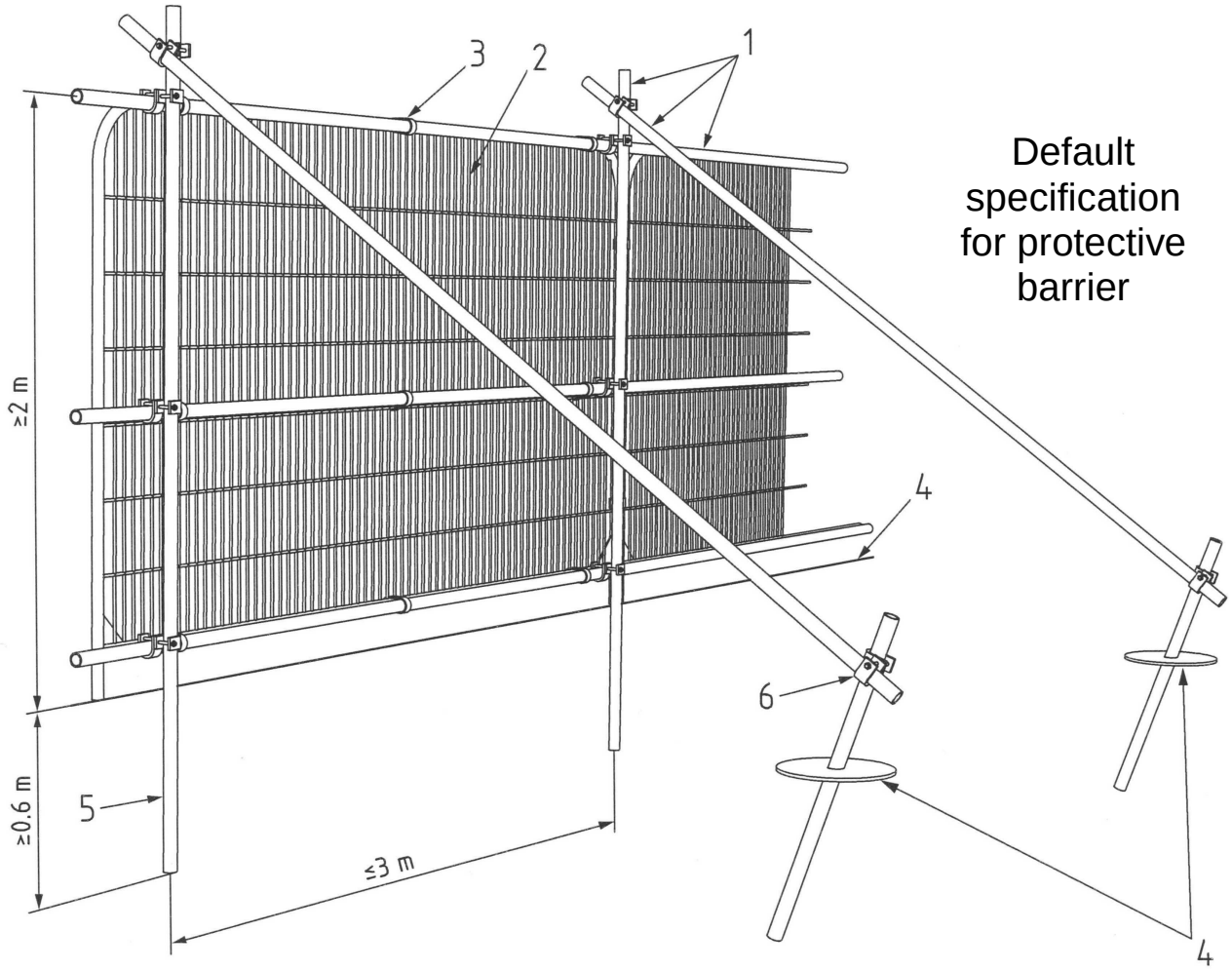
Groups are identified as those trees forming a single arboricultural feature with trees that provide companion shelter, are avenues or screens or cultural.

Initially the surveyor will determine if the tree should be regarded as a U category tree. U category trees are those that are low value trees that have little future due to physiological and structural condition.

Other trees are graded A, B or C. The initial category should reflect the tree's value in making an important contribution to the amenity of the site over a period of time - the higher the category the longer the perceived time period.

A sub category is included 1, 2 or 3. This sub category reflects the type of value the surveyor feels the tree presents in regards its value to 1 – arboricultural, 2 – landscape, 3 – cultural or conservation.

APPENDIX 2: SUGGESTED FENCE SPECIFICATIONS



Key

1	Standard scaffold pole
2	Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3	Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4	Ground level
5	Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m
6	Standard scaffold clamps

BS 5837:2012
Default specification for protective barrier