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www.devontreeservices.co.uk
info@devontreeservices.co.uk
01803 814126

**Preliminary tree survey for land considered for the
Tiverton Urban Extension, East Tiverton, Devon.**

24th June 2013.

**Doug Pratt
BSc (Hons.) For., F. Arbor A.**

Ref: 13.062.1.TCP.rep

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Client: Amory CH Trust.

Ref no: 13.062.1.TCP.rep

Site details: Land considered for the Tiverton Urban Extension, East Tiverton, Devon.

Date of site inspection: May 2013.

Report Author: Doug Pratt
BSc (Hons.) For., F. Arbor A.
Devon Tree Services Ltd.

Surveyor: Daniel Vickridge
TechArborA ND ARB NCH ARB.

Proposal: Unspecified.

1.0 Instruction and purpose of survey and report

- 1.1 This report follows from a preliminary tree survey of land to the north and south of Blundell's Road, Tiverton.
- 1.2 The tree survey and this report make reference to BS5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations), as a base level for consideration during early design stages, as requested and instructed by Mr N. Jones of Chesterton Humberts Estate Agents.
- 1.3 The area of survey is that as outlined in red on the sketch plan referenced as '04-05-2013(2).pdf', supplied by Mr. Jones (Figure 1, page 8).

2.0 The scope of the report - methodology & limitations

- 2.1 The tree survey process consisted of a 'walk over' inspection only, without the benefit of a topographical survey. Therefore tree positions are not accurately plotted, but have been indicated on the accompanying tree location plans.
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3.0 Site location

- 3.1 The land subject to the survey is located approximately 3.5m east from

Tiverton town centre, and covers approximately 150 acres. The site borders the A361 North Devon link road to the north, and extends nearly as far south as the Grand Western Canal. To the west the site edges school playing fields, whereas to the east the site borders other agricultural land. The present site use is arable, and encompasses fields, some of which are under cultivation.

- 3.2 The surveyed area has been divided into four sections; North Section, Central Section, South West Section, and South Section, each of which has been individually mapped and has a corresponding tree species list. The sections are as follows;
1. North Section: Three fields encompassing 32 acres to the south of the A361 and north of Blundell's Road. Part of this section borders residential properties of Pool Anthony Road and Uplowman Road.
 2. Central Section: Nine fields of nearly 80 acres, to the south of Blundell's Road and north and east of West Manley Lane.
 3. South West Section: Land associated with Pool Anthony Farm, consisting of 38 acres over approximately six fields.
 4. South Section: An individual field to the south of the path along the disused railway (included in the South West Section acreage). The west boundary of the South Section borders residential properties of Westcott Road. The South Section has not been completely surveyed and plotted, due to the presence of livestock.

4.0 Nature of tree stock

- 4.1 The tree survey schedules on pages 11 to 16 give general information about the trees and their grading according to BS5837:2012. BS5837 requires a survey of any tree population to identify four categories of trees; 'A': trees that are highly desirable to retain, 'B': good quality trees, 'C': and trees of low quality or limited further contribution. Trees marked 'U' (Unsuitable for retention) should be removed due to their condition and/or life expectancy. The system assesses not only tree health and condition, but other factors such as their long-term impact on adjacent structures and good arboricultural management. Details of the categorisation system are provided on page 10.
- 4.2 The majority of trees grow from, on, or adjacent to the hedgerows partitioning the site, or from the site boundaries. Almost all are 'native' species, although one or two 'exotics' are located in residential gardens where bordering the site. These have been included where off-site trees could be implicated by potential development.
- 4.3 The most significant trees in terms of prominence and contribution to landscape and amenity are the large, mature Oaks and Ash growing as standard trees from hedgebanks. These are in the central, south, and south west sections, with the largest and oldest trees concentrated in the central and south west sections. Some are approaching 'veteran'¹ status, with three

¹ Definition of a veteran tree, developed by the Ancient Tree Forum, is a tree 'that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition'.

Oaks at present identified as a veteran (T16, T35 and T39). The larger Oaks in particular are categorised as 'A' trees due to their contribution to local ecology, landscape value, and further longevity. As areas become allocated for development, other trees may also be classified as veteran trees subject to more detailed individual tree inspections.

- 4.4 The bulk of trees are categorised as 'B', and are semi mature and mature individuals, usually of less presence than the 'A' trees, and most of which have the potential to achieve the higher category as they continue to develop. Nearly all trees in the north section are categorised as 'B' trees.
- 4.5 Many of the lower category trees consist of multiple stems arising from 'stools', or stumps, which have been worked in the past; either by felling or by being managed within general hedgerow maintenance. Consequently, many are formed from numerous stems which have acute unions between them and therefore could become structurally unstable in the long term, without further management. These are noted as 'lapsed coppice stools' in the survey notes by the surveyor. Where these trees have significant structural defects which could become problematic in the medium term, they have been categorised as 'C' trees.

5.0 Root protection areas (RPAs):

- 5.1 BS 5837:2012 makes recommendations for the provision of areas around trees where their roots should be protected, known as Root Protection Areas, or RPAs, expressed in square meters. For any tree, BS5837 prescribes this area according to a formula² using stem diameter measurements of the trees in question. RPAs for individual trees are listed within the tree survey schedules.
- 5.2 Site features such as surfacing, built structures, banks and ditches can influence the rooting distribution of trees. Where the site borders roads, the presence of impervious surfacing will influence the rooting distributions of the adjacent trees nearby. It is also noted that some of the fields in the site are ploughed right up the field edge; this will in effect remove all roots to a depth of approximately 200mm. Theoretically some roots could be extending from the trees into the sub soil of the fields below this depth. If it can be established what cultivation (depth of ploughing) has been applied how frequently and for how long, a better understanding of the rooting distributions for the affected trees might be gained.
- 5.3 The survey data table gives the radial distances for root protection for individual trees, and for individual stems comprising the tree groups, using the recommendations of BS5837. The radial distances may be applied to the tree groups as construction exclusion zones (CEZ) or as 'buffer' zones, where it is recommended to avoid excavations, ground level changes, storage of materials and vehicle movements during construction.

²

Section 4.6, pages 10 and 11.

6.0 Considerations:

- 6.1 **Construction damage:** It is recommended to avoid deep excavations within the areas as described above (5.3). However, light structures and narrow minor roads or drives may be considered as acceptable within these areas subject to sufficient detail over construction specification and methodology.
- 6.2 **Shade:** The larger trees will cast shade to the north west, north and east. Should residential development occur within 25m of fully mature trees, or 20m of semi-mature trees (to take into account further growth), shading and daylight issues should be considered by the layout. Indicative shadow paths can be plotted to inform potential layouts, but this will require accurate locations for the trees necessitating a topographical survey.
- 6.3 **Domination:** Where buildings particularly residential dwellings are placed within the 'falling zone' of a tree, the perceived threat can lead to increased pressure for their removal or pruning. In order to avoid unsustainable juxtaposition between trees and buildings adequate buffers will be required; the larger the tree, the greater the distance. It is recommended that non residential components such as car parking, bin stores and garages are closer to trees rather than actual living areas.

7.0 Tree protection measures

- 7.1 During actual construction, tree protection barriers are recommended to be erected around the RPAs for the trees, and the buffer areas for the tree groups, facing the area of construction activity. The area enclosed by the fencing is to be designated as a construction exclusion zone, within which there is to be no changes in existing ground levels, storage of materials, or transit of machinery which could cause ground compaction.
- 7.2 It is also recommended that the following precautions are also adhered to to minimise the potential for damage to trees:
- a) Ensure wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with the tree canopies. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.
 - b) Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.
 - c) It is essential that allowance be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
 - d) Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
 - e) Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the trees.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 Unspecified development is under consideration for land to the east of Tiverton, between the North Devon link road and the Grand Western Canal. This report presents the results of a 'walk over' inspection for the site made with reference to 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations). The survey has categorised the general quality of trees which are listed in accompanying tree survey schedules and plotted approximately on the tree locations plans provided.
- 8.2 The site encompasses agricultural fields; to the north and south of Blundell's Road, and around Pool Anthony Farm to the south west. Most trees grow adjacent to or on hedgerows within the site and forming the site boundaries.
- 8.3 The tree population is limited in species diversity, consisting mainly of Oak and Ash, with Beech and Elm also present. Most trees are within groups of similar species, size and age, but there are many large individual standard trees. The most valuable trees are large late mature Oaks, some of which are at or approaching veteran status. Numerous trees are formed from multiple stems, which, without ongoing management, could become vulnerable to collapse in the long term.
- 8.4 As and when sections of the overall site become designated for development, more detailed tree survey work may be undertaken and detailed Tree Constraints Plans (TCP) may be produced, which will inform Tree Protection Plans (TPP) via Arboricultural Impact Assessments (AIA), when layouts become available. Thereafter suitable TPPs may be produced for the significant trees on site to adequately protect them during building phases and hence not cause damage to them due to construction processes.

Signed: *D. P. Pratt*

Dated: 24th June 2013.

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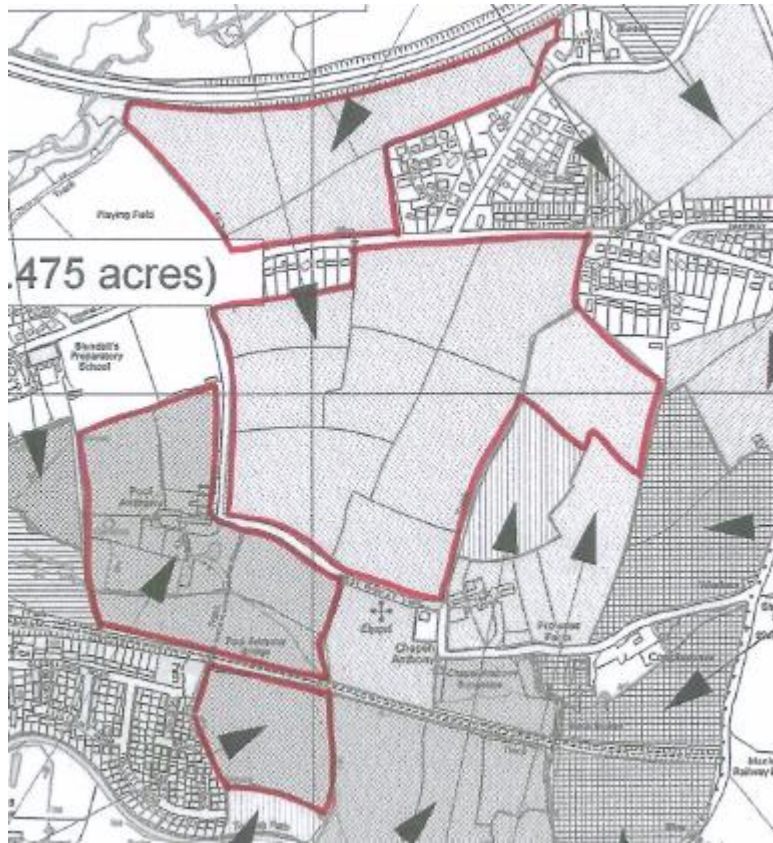


Figure 1: Extract from '04-05-2013(2)' showing extent of survey outlined in red.
(Not to Scale)

Walk over tree survey information;

SURVEY KEY: Abbreviations and categories used in the survey are as follows:

All dimensions have been estimated.

Tree No.	Tag number and corresponding number on plan.
Species.	Common name and botanical name in italics.
Height (Ht.).	Estimated height.
Stem diameter. (Dia.).	Diameter in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. B indicates a basal measurement. OI indicates where stem diameter has been measured over Ivy.
Branch spread.	Estimated on the four compass points. For tree groups the degree of spread into the site is estimated. "os" in lower case indicates extent of tree canopy 'over site' (os).
Height of crown clearance (HCC).	The height to the lowest branch attachments
Age Class.	Young (Y). Semi mature (SM). Mature (M). Over Mature (OM). Veteran (V).
Condition: Physiological and Structural.	Good. Fair. Poor. Dead. In addition specific diseases, defects or faults are described.
Action and/or comments.	Recommendations for tree work where observed as necessary, including further investigations of suspected defects which may require more detailed assessment. If blank no works are recommended.
ERC: Estimated remaining contribution in years.	Less than 10 years. 10 - 20 years. 20 - 40 years. More than 40 years.
Cat: Category Grading (BS5837).	U or A, B, C.
Root Protection Area (RPA).	The root protection in m ² , as area and radial distance as measured from the centre of the tree stem. Where an * is present the R.P.A. cannot be achieved due to ground constraints, or it is located outside the site.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (extract from BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
<p>Category U</p> <p>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			DARK RED
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
<p>Category A</p> <p>Those of high quality and value: such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
<p>Category B</p> <p>Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)</p>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
<p>Category C</p> <p>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</p>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

NORTH SECTION TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Beech	13	270	4	3	3	3	2	SM	Good	Off site.	40	B	3.2	33
T2	Ash	15	5x300	4os				2	M	Fair	Off site.	40	B	8.0	203
G3	Beech, Oak	17	400 – 900	6os				2	M	Good	Off site on bank.	40	B	4.0 – 11.0	41 - 366
G4	Ash	To 14	300 ave.	4os				2.5	M	Unknown	Basal decay on coppice stool, dense undergrowth preventing inspection other side of bank.	20-40	B	4.0 per stem	41 per stem
T5	Oak	12	900				6os	2.5	M	Fair/Poor	Off site, lost central leader.	20	B	10.8	366
G6	Beech	To 14	400 - 600		5os			2	M	Unknown	On bank.	40	B	5.0 – 7.0	72 - 163
G7	Ash	10	5x250		2os			3	M	Unknown	On bank, coppice stool - re-coppice.	20-40	C	7.0	141
G8	Sycamore, Elm	8	300/250	4	4	4	4	3	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree, remove Elm.	40	B	4.0 per stem	41 / stem
T9	Sycamore	9	2x275	4	4	4	4	3	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree.	40	B	5.0	68
G10	Ash	9	6x250	4	4	4	4	3	SM	Fair	Hedgerow tree, re-coppice.	20-40	B	7.0	170
T11	Beech	11	300				3os	4	SM	Unknown	On bank, off site?	40	B	4.0	41
T12	Oak	13	300 - 500				5os	2	M	Unknown	On bank, off site?	40	B	4.0 – 6.0	41 - 113
G13	Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Leyland Cypress	To 11	300 ave				4os	2	SM	Unknown	On bank.		B	4.0	41
T14	Oak	14	800	6	5	6	5		M	Good	On bank.	40	B	10.0	290
G15	Ash	To 11	8x300	4	4	4	4		SM	Fair	On bank, coppice stool.	20	B	10.0	326
T16	Monterey Cypress 'Lutea'	13	450	1os					SM	Good	On bank.	20	B	5.4	92
G17	Oak	11	800	4os					M	Fair	In garden, off site.		B	10.0	290
G18	Ash	To 14	250 – 350	2os				2	SM	Fair	Off site.	20-40	B	3.0 – 4.0	28 - 55

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T19	Ash	15	500	4os				5	M	Good	On bank, crown lifted.	20-40	B	6	113
G20	Ash, Beech, Oak	to 15	500	9os				3	M	Fair	On bank.	40	B	6	113
T21	Oak	15	750	3os				8	M	Fair	On bank, crown reduced.	20	B	9	254
T22	Oak	12	500	6os				4	SM	Good	On bank.	40	B	6	113

CENTRAL SECTION TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Oak	8	400	5	5	5	5	2	SM	Good		40+	B	5.4	92
T2	Ash	10	5x150	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Satisfactory at present	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	B	4	51
T3	Oak	10	420	5	5	5	5	2	SM	Good		40	B	5	81
T4	Ash & Elm	10	5x200	3	5	4	5	2	SM	Satisfactory at present	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	C	5.5	90
T5	Ash	16	7x250	5	5	5	5	2	M	Satisfactory at present	Multiple stems with acute unions.	20	C	8	200
G6	Oak	20	Var.	8	10	10	7	2.5	M	Satisfactory at present	Three trees.	40	A		
T7	Oak	17	1250	8	8	10	7	3	M	Satisfactory at present		40	B	15	707
T8	Oak	17	1300	8	8	8	8	2	M	Good		40	A	15	707
T9	Oak	18	1200	7	5	6	7.5	3	M	Good	Dieback throughout crown extents, small leaf size & chlorosis.	40	A	14.5	652
G10	Ash	18	700 ave.		8	-	-	-	M	Satisfactory at present		20	B		
T11	Beech	15	2x500	-	8	-	-	-	M	Satisfactory at present		40	B	8.5	226
T12	Oak	16	900	8	6	4	6	2.5	M	Satisfactory at present		40	A	11	366
T13	Ash	10	5x250	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Satisfactory at present	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	B	6.7	141
T14	Oak	18	1000	8	8	8	8	2	M	Good		40	A	12	452
T15	Oak	18	1100	7	8	8.5	8	3	M	Good		40	A	13.2	547
T16	Oak	15	1600	5	5	5	5	3	V	Good		40	A	15	707
G17	Oak(x3) Beech(x2)	20	600 ave.	-	-	-	8	3	M	Good		40	A		
G18	Oak, Beech, Ash	20	600	7	3	7	4	3	M	Satisfactory at present		20	B		
T19	Oak	20	1200	8	5	9	4	3	M	Good		40	A	14.5	652
G20	Oak	16		4	7	7	4	3	M	Good		40	A		
T21	Oak	17	1200	7	9	8	7	4	M	Good		40	A	14.5	652
T22	Oak	20	1300	6	8	8	5	4	M	Fair	Storm damage, bat roost potential, management likely.	20	B	15	707
G23	Oak	16	1200	7	7	9	7	4	M	Good		40	A	15	707

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
G24	Ash	10	3x300	3	-	5	3	3	SM	Satisfactory at present	Multiple stems with acute unions.	20 - 40	B	6.2	122
T25	Oak	10	500	5	-	5	5	3	SM	Good		20 - 40	B	6	113
G26	Ash	12	4x300	5	5	5	4	3	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	B	7	163
G27	Ash	17	6x300	4	4	4	4	3	M	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20 - 40	B	15	707
T28	Ash	16	6x300	5	5	5	5	3	M	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20 - 40	B	15	707
G29	Ash	15	300 per stem	5	5	5	5	2	M	Fair	Row of lapsed coppice stools.	20 - 40	B	13.5	580
T30	Oak	15	2x800	5	5	7	9	4	M	Fair	Two stems.	40	A	3.5	41
T31	Ash	15	750	6	6	6	8	2	M	Fair		40	B	9	255
G32	Ash	14	200 - 350	5	4	-	4	2	SM	Good		40	B	5.5	90
T33	Ash	11	5x200	5	4	5	5	2	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20 - 40	B	5.5	90
T34	Ash	13	5x250	4	5	4	4	3	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	B	6.7	141
T35	Oak	17	1300	9	7	8	7	5	V	Poor	Distal dieback & deadwood.	20	B	15*	707*
G36	Ash	11	MS	4	4	4	4	3	SM	Fair	Row of coppiced stools.	20	C	-	-
T37	Oak	11	700	5	4	6	4	3	M	Fair	Localised dieback upper canopy.	<40	B	8.5	222
T38	Elm	15	2x530	6	4	7	3	3	M	Fair		20	B	9	254
T39	Oak	20	1400	8	8	9	8	3+	V	Good		40+	A	15	707
G40	Oak, Beech	20+	400	10	8	10	8	0	SM	Fair		20	B	12*	452
G41	Ash	14	300 avg.	6	3	4	3	0	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool with acute unions.	20	B	9.0*	244
G42	Ash	14	250 avg.	6	3	4	3	0	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool with acute unions.	20	B	7.5*	197
T43	Oak	16	800	8	8	8	8	2	M	Good		40	A	9.5*	290/stem
G44	Ash	18	250 avg.	6	6	6	6	0	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool with acute unions.	20	B	7.5*	197
G45	Willow Ash	8	250 avg.	4	2	4	2	0	SM	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool with acute unions.	20	B	7.5*	197
G46	Oak	20	800 max.	5	8	6	8	0-2	M	Fair	Standards with understory.	40	A/B	9.5*	290/stem
G47	Oak, Ash	14	300 avg.	3	5	3	5	0	SM	Fair		20	B	9.0*	244

SOUTH WEST SECTION TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Oak	11	750	7	7	7	7	2	M	Good		40	A	9	255
T2	Beech	17	1000	9	5	7	8	3	M	Good		40	A	12	452
T3	Beech	12	2x300	5	4	3	4	3	M	Poor	Dieback upper north canopy.	20	C	5	81
T4	Horse Chestnut	13	700	8	8	8	8	2	M	Good		20 - 40	B	8.5	222
T5	Field Maple	10	3x300	4	6	4	6	1	M	Fair	Multiple stems with acute unions.	20+	B	6	122
T6	Ash	15	5x250	4	5	4	5	2	M	Fair		20+	B	6.7	141
G7	Oak, Ash, Elm	13	400	5	4	5	4	2	SM	Good	Unmanaged hedge with 'maiden' Oaks.	40	B	5 per stem	72 per stem
G8	Oak	17	1200	8	9	8	8	2	M	Fair	Declining vigour.	40	B	14.5	651
T9	Oak	15	600	7	7	7	7	2	M	Poor	Dieback throughout crown extents, small leaf size & chlorosis.	20	C	7.2	163
G10	Oak	20	2x1400	11	13	11	12	2	M	Good		40	A	15 per stem*	707 per stem*
G11	Oak, Willow, Hawthorn	15	400	6	-	-	-	1	M	Good	External to site boundaries.	40	B	-	-
G12	Oak	24	1400	10	12	10	8	2	M	Good		40	A	15	707
G13	Oak, Beech	23	1200	10	10	10	10	-	M	Fair	Basal decay & chlorotic crown.	20+	B	14.5	561
T14	Oak	12	600	10	-	-	-	1	SM	Good		40	A	7	163
G15	OaK	25	1400	12	12	12	12	1	M	Good		40	A	16	707
G16	Oak, Hawthorn	16	1000	8	8	8	8	0	SM	Good	Row of Hawthorn with large Oaks.	40	A	12 per stem	452 per stem
G17	Alder, Willow	16	500 avg	6	6	6	6	0	M	Fair		20+	B	6 per stem	113 per stem
G18	Alder	15	3x300	4	4	4	4	0	M	Good	Adjacent to watercourse.	20+	B	6.2	122

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
G20	Oak	20	500 avg	6	6	6	6	2	SM	Good	Hazel understory.	40	B	6 per stem	113 stem
G21	Oak	20	1200 avg	8	7	8	7	2	M	Fair	Declining vigour.	40	B	14.5 per stem	651 per stem
T22	Oak	14	450	7	6	7	5	2	SM	Fair		40	B	5.5	92
G23	Oak, Alder	18	700 avg	5	7	4	-	4	M	Good		40	B	8.5	222
T24	Ash	14	5x270	6	6	6	6	6	M	Fair	Lapsed coppice stool.	20	C	7.2	165
G25	Oak	20	1200	8	9	8	9	3	M	Good		40	A	14.5	561
T26	Oak	20	1200	8	8	8	8	2	M	Good		40	A	14.5	561

SOUTH SECTION TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No	Tree species	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	CS				HCC (m)	Age Class	Condition	Comments and recommendations	ERC	Cat	Radial RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
G1	Oak Beech Ash	20+	600 – 1000	10	10	10	10	2	M/V	Good to fair		40	A	12.0	452/stem
G2, G3, G4	Oak Beech Ash	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	Inspection not possible due to livestock	40	A	-	-