

Volume 10: Appendices (Onshore)

Appendix 23.11

Baseline Tree Survey

Report

Tree Experts in the
Built Environment



John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy

Tree Risk Management

Trees, Planning & Development

Expert Witness

Arboricultural Clerk of Works

Government Support

Client: Arup
Site: Onshore Cable Route
Balbriggan to Belcamp

**BASELINE TREE SURVEY
REPORT**

Date: 21st August 2023
Ref: 23-216-03
Version: 1



John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy

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ATTACHMENTS

DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT REFERENCE
TREE SCHEDULE	23-316-02
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	23-316-03



1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1. Instruction was received from Arup on 21st July 2023 to undertake a tree survey and prepare a baseline arboricultural report to assist the design team in understanding the arboricultural constraints and opportunities on various lands between Balbriggan and Belcamp, in connection with a proposed underground cable and substation.

Scope

- 1.2. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 1.3. The information collected during the survey has been used to prepare a baseline tree survey summary report.

Site

- 1.4. The site comprises various lands between Balbriggan and Belcamp north of Dublin, including:
 - Location 01 & 02 : Landfall site and onshore substation
 - Location 03: Wx09 and Wx10
 - Location 04: Blakes Cross North
 - Location 05: Blakes Cross South (western & eastern sections)
 - Location 06: M1 Crossing
 - Location 07: Wx20 Gaybrook Stream
 - Location 08: Malahide Road (R106/R107) (description of trees only)
 - Location 09: Wx22 Sluice Stream
 - Location 10: Wx25 Mayne Stream B
- 1.5. A map of each location is provided in Appendix 1.

2. TREE SURVEY

Site Visit

- 2.1. The tree survey was undertaken between 10th and 17th August 2023.
- 2.2. Details of the survey methodology and assessment criteria can be found in Appendix 2.
- 2.3. A copy of the survey data can be found in the Tree Schedule (Ref: 23-316-01) attached to this report.
- 2.4. The extent of the tree survey has been marked on the Tree Constraints Plan (Ref: 23-316-02) also attached to this report.
- 2.5. The tree survey considered all trees and hedgerows that have the potential to be impacted by the proposals including those outside the application area, but within influencing distance.
- 2.6. The above ground constraints posed by canopy spread are plotted as a continuous line around the tree and shaded in the corresponding BS5837 retention category colour, whilst the below ground constraints posed by the Root Protection Area (RPA) have been plotted as a continuous magenta line with the text RPA inscribed.



2.7. The purpose of the tree survey was to provide guidance to the design team on the constraints and opportunities posed by trees.

2.8. The results of the survey allow the opportunity to balance the retention of significant trees against the opportunity to enhance the existing tree stock through proactive management.

Access

2.9. Access was not permitted at the following locations:

- Location 01 & 02 : Landfall site and onshore substation (south eastern fields)
- Location 05: Blakes Cross South (western section)
- Location 06: M1 Crossing (southern fields)

2.10. Prior to the survey it was agreed with the client that a high-level survey of arboricultural features in these locations would be identified from the nearest access using binoculars.

2.11. One field within site 6 was not visible at all and therefore no data could be collected.

Topographical Survey & Tree Locations

2.12. A DWG topographical survey was provided for the following locations:

- Location 01 & 02: Landfall site and onshore substation
- Location 04: Blakes Cross North
- Location 05: Blakes Cross South (western & eastern sections)
- Location 06: M1 Crossing

2.13. Digital satellite imagery was also provided for the entire survey area.

2.14. In instances where trees are not recorded on the topographical survey, tree positions remain indicative.

Description of Trees

2.15. A description of the trees and hedgerows at each location is provided in the following section of this report.

2.16. A photographic record of each location is provided in Appendix 3.

Location 1&2: Landfall site and onshore substation

2.17. Comprised of an open farmland landscape of arable fields and hedgerows either side of the R132, extending down to the coast in the east. The field boundaries are dominated by mature hawthorn with groupings of ash and sycamore and a developing scrub of blackthorn and grey willow. The hedgerows were intermittent in places dominated by rank vegetation and bramble. A small number of larger ash and sycamore were present within hedgerows as standard trees in fair heath though most semi/early mature ash formed small groups within the hedgerows with declining crown health. Although the landscape is without a dominant tree presence, the network of hedges and field boundaries provide landscape and conservation importance and trees were present in numbers within groups such that they attracted a higher collective rating than they might as individuals.

Location 3: Wx09 and Wx10

- 2.18. This linear section bisected a number of arable fields and hedgerows directly adjacent to the R132. It comprised a number of early mature roadside specimen trees of horse chestnut and lime of reasonable quality as well as a notable large ash with a healthy crown. Unmanaged field boundary hedges were dominated by mature hawthorn and ash and a mixed native managed hedgerow grew directly adjacent to the road.

Location 4: Blakes Cross North

- 2.19. Arable fields and grazing pasture between the R132 and R129 with wide, unmanaged hedgerows bordered by ditches comprising groups of declining ash, mature hawthorn and developing scrub margins of blackthorn and grey willow. Some of the field boundaries were dense with native species providing good conservation habitat while others were more sporadic dominated by rank vegetation and bramble. The majority of mature trees surrounded a grazed pasture field dominated by sycamore and ash in various stages of decline. A small plantation of native woodland adjacent to the R129 was establishing well and a notable mature ash of good size and healthy crown was present in one of the hedgerows.

Location 5: Blakes Cross South

- 2.20. Formed of arable, grazing and riparian lands between the R132 and M1 comprising mature, unmanaged hedgerows of hawthorn with many declining ash in poor condition and a developing scrub field margin of willow and blackthorn. The riparian habitat either side of the stream in the western section was lapsed grazing pasture and contained scattered developing scrub of ash, hawthorn and willow surrounded by rank vegetation. Developing boundaries of scrub and wide hedges/shelter belts flanked the R132. To the east much of the land was not accessible and consisted of lapsed grazing pasture with a scattered scrub mosaic and rank vegetation developing into a more mature, scrub/woodland in the centre.

Location 6: M1 Crossing

- 2.21. Comprises arable and grazing pasture as well as shelter belts and plantation woodland either side of junction 4 of the M1. To the east, an arable field boundary comprised a number of hedgerows – one dominated by declining ash adjacent to residential rear gardens, a mixed native tall hedgerow bordering the R132 and a mixed planting of semi/early mature trees adjacent to the plant nursery. A mixed plantation has established well directly adjacent to the M1 forming a wide shelter belt of predominately native species. To the west, a semi-mature mixed native shelter belt/woodland has been planted on the western flanks bordering the M1 and slip road forming a dense barrier in places. The two fields further west were inaccessible but the southern compartment comprised a mature belt of trees bordering the grazing pasture comprised of mature ash, sycamore and beech surrounded by dense vegetation, with some sycamore and beech of good size and quality but with the majority of ash showing effects of dieback. The other hedgerow visible was dominated by declining ash and an understory of hawthorn. The field and hedge boundary to the north were not visible.

Location 7: Estuary Road

- 2.22. Road section predominately comprising amenity grass with adjacent small copses of early mature white poplar and ash and two larger mature copses of mixed woodland within the park further east. To the west, the road runs through a closed canopy, mature woodland compartment of horse chestnut, ash birch, oak, sycamore and pine with a number of category A trees.

Location 8: Wx20 Gaybrook Stream

- 2.23. Lands adjacent to the Gaybrook stream catchment area, part of which was a small public open space of amenity grass and a riparian scrub/woodland comprising mature common alder with pockets of declining ash and an understory of dense bramble adjacent to the stream. Roadside street trees consisted of regularly planted early mature Norway maple in fair condition.

Location 9: Malahide Road (R106/107)

- 2.24. The majority of the western part of this road section bisected mature deciduous woodland comprising ash, sycamore, beech, ash, horse chestnut, elm and oak (part of the Malahide castle demesne), including numerous large mature beech within the woodland running parallel to the road on the south side. A 1-1.5m ditch ran parallel to the road, 4m from the edge of both sides before the woodland started. Two mature trees were growing from the ditch itself, a mature horse chestnut on the southern side and a mature sycamore on the northern side plus sporadic other semi mature specimens. Further east, the mature tree cover dominated by beech continued both sides from within private residences including pockets of declining ash and elm and a large Leyland cypress hedge.

Location 10: Wx22 Sluice Stream

- 2.25. Parkland demesne comprising a formal avenue, mature woodland and large significant trees with veteran features. The estate entrance road to the north comprises a number of early veteran beech of significant age and associated defects, several of which have had history of limb and partial crown failure. The northern pasture field is bordered by a mature mixed deciduous woodland with a number of large early veteran beech within the centre (not affecting the survey area) and early mature beech, elm, whitebeam and horse chestnut on the outer edge. The woodland belt between the two fields is populated with large mature black pine and hybrid poplar of significant girth and height, with an understory of mature sycamore, ash and horse chestnut. An obvious natural gap was present within the woodland for the route of the cable which would minimise conflict with surrounding trees. The field to the south comprises mature grey poplar from the woodland edge and line of Norway maple adjacent to the road within a scrub boundary with groups of rapidly declining ash.

Location 11: Wx25 Mayne Stream B

- 2.26. Comprises land surrounding the access road to the electricity sub-station compound and formed predominately of open grazing pasture within a developing scrub mosaic. A remnant hedgerow with dead and declining ash and elm crosses the survey area, a scrub/woodland edge around the northern compound fence includes a mature lime and oak of high quality and an



early mature shelterbelt/hedgerow group adjacent to the main road entrance comprises a good mix of native species.

3. PLANNING POLICY, STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS & TREE LEGISLATION

Planning Policy

- 3.1. The National Planning Framework ‘Project Ireland 2040’ and National Development Plan (2021-2030) underpin planning policy across Ireland. These documents recognise the need to manage future growth in a planned, productive and sustainable way.
- 3.2. At the heart of Green Infrastructure Planning is to protect, preserve and enhance national capital by:

“protecting and valuing important and vulnerable habitats, landscapes, natural heritage and green spaces”.

- 3.3. The Site falls within the jurisdiction of Fingal County Council, which has a statutory obligation to ensure that provision is made for the protection of trees, woodlands and hedgerows under the Local Government Planning and Development Act (2000), through implementation of a Development Plan. The current plan for Fingal County Council is the **Fingal Development Plan (2023-2029)**.

Fingal Development Plan (2023-2029)

- 3.4. The Fingal Development Plan (2023-2029) contains various policies and objectives in relation to trees and hedgerows and proposals for development including:

Self-Sustaining Towns Objectives

Objective CS061 Hedgerows in Lusk Retain the traditional hedgerow boundary treatment characteristic of Lusk, the protection and enhancement of existing boundary hedgerows and trees shall be required save where limited removal is necessary for the provision of access and promote the planting of hedgerows and trees using native species within new developments.

Objective GI 9 Protect existing trees, hedgerows, townland boundaries and watercourses which are of amenity, historic or biodiversity value and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management in future development proposals in accordance with a Green Infrastructure and Landscape Strategy.

Objective GI 18 Ensure trees, hedgerows and other features which demarcate townland boundaries are preserved and incorporated into the design of developments.

Objective GI 19 Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.

Objective GI 20 Implement a scheme of tree and hedgerow protection measures, in compliance with British Standard 5837 (2012), Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations’ and in agreement with Fingal County Council, prior to commencement of development. The scheme of protection measures to be maintained in place until effective completion of all construction works.

Community Infrastructure and Open Space

Objective CIOSO52 - Trees Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees.

Policy GINHP21 Protection of Trees and Hedgerows Protect existing woodlands, trees and hedgerows which are of amenity or biodiversity value and/ or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management in line with the adopted Forest of Fingal-A Tree Strategy for Fingal.

Policy GINHP22 Tree Planting Provide for appropriate protection of trees and hedgerows, recognising their value to our natural heritage, biodiversity and climate action and encourage tree planting in appropriate locations.

Objective GINHO46 Tree Removal Ensure adequate justification for tree removal in new developments and open space management and require documentation and recording of the reasons where tree felling is proposed and avoid removal of trees without justification.

Green Infrastructure and Natural Heritage

Objective DMSO125 Management of Trees and Hedgerows Protect, preserve and ensure the effective management of trees and groups of trees and hedgerows.

Objective DMSO126 Protection of Trees and Hedgerows during Development Ensure during the course of development, trees and hedgerows that are conditioned for retention are fully protected in accordance with BS5837 2012 Trees in relation to the Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations or as may be updated and are monitored by the appointed arboriculture consultant.

Objective DMSO128 Demarcation of Townland Boundaries Ensure trees, hedgerows and other features which demarcate townland boundaries are preserved and incorporated where appropriate into the design of developments.

Objective DMSO140 Protection of Existing Landscape Protect existing landscape features such as scrub, woodland, large trees, hedgerows, meadows, ponds and wetlands which are of biodiversity or amenity value and/or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management.

The Forest of Fingal (Tree Management Strategy)

- 3.5. The Forest of Fingal also contains various policies and objectives in relation to trees and proposals of development.
- 3.6. The Fingal Development Plan and The Forest of Fingal Tree Management Strategy should influence proposals by ensuring that the existing trees are considered in the context of planning policy and retained where appropriate.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

- 3.7. Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and



Development Act 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. A TPO can be made if it appears to the planning authority to be desirable and appropriate in the interest of amenity or the environment. A TPO can apply to a tree, trees, group of trees or woodland.

- 3.8. The principle effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, topping, lopping or wilful destruction of trees without the planning authority's consent. The order can also require the owner and occupier of the land subject to the order to enter into an agreement with the planning authority to ensure the proper management of the tree, trees or woodland. A review of the Fingal Development Plan (2023-2029) indicates there are three TPOs in place in Fingal including The Vicarage, Church Road, Swords, Santry Demesne and Brackenstown/Brazil, Swords, which are understood to not form part of the survey area.

Felling Licences

- 3.9. It is an offence for any person to uproot or cut down any tree unless the owner has obtained permission in the form of a felling licence from the Forest Service, with the exception of the following scenarios (under section 19 of the Forestry Act 2014):

- A tree in an urban area. (An urban area is an area that is comprised of a city, town or borough specified in Part 2 of Schedule 5 and in Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act 2001, before the enactment of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 (this act dissolved Town Councils, however, the old boundaries of these areas are still considered as urban for the purpose of the Forestry Act 2014)).
- A tree within 30 metres of a building (other than a wall or temporary structure) but excluding any building built after the trees were planted.
- A tree less than 5 years of age that came about through natural regeneration and removed from a field as part of the normal maintenance of agricultural land (but not where the tree is standing in a hedgerow).
- A tree uprooted in a nursery for the purpose of transplantation.
- A tree of the willow or poplar species planted and maintained solely for fuel under a short rotation coppice.
- A tree outside a forest within 10 metres of a public road and which, in the opinion of the owner (being an opinion formed on reasonable grounds), is dangerous to persons using the public road on account of its age or condition.
- A tree outside a forest, the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission, providing it was indicated on the lodged plans as being planned for removal as part of the application
- A tree outside a forest of the hawthorn or blackthorn species growing in a hedge.
- A tree outside a forest in a hedgerow and felled for the purposes of its trimming the hedge providing that the tree does not exceed 20 centimetres diameter at 1.3 metres above ground level.

- Agricultural holdings can fell a limited small number of trees not exceeding 3 cubic metres.
- The maximum number of trees permitted to be felled under that exemption per year is 4 trees (12 cubic metres)
- Outside a forest, apple, pear, plum, or damson species are exempt from the need for a felling license.

Wildlife

- 3.10. The cutting of hedges is prohibited during the period 1st April to 31st August every year with limited exceptions under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2008.

4. ARBORICULTURAL PRINCIPLES

Trees and Development

- 4.1. Trees provide a multitude of economic, environmental and social benefits to individuals and communities including (but not limited) to visual amenity and landscape value, ecosystem services and habitats for local wildlife. Trees can also hold historic and cultural importance by providing links to the past that create a sense of place and belonging.
- 4.2. They are living, self-optimising, mechanical organisms that grow in and react to the environment in which they are located and are capable of being wounded or infected by objects or other organisms that can cause a decline in health or result in death.
- 4.3. Development proposals that will impact trees should consider the value and contribution made by those trees, the impacts of development activity upon their health and an assessment of future conflicts that may arise between trees and the development proposal.

Below Ground Constraints

- 4.4. Soils contain organic and mineral material, air and water that provides a medium essential for root growth. The physical properties of soils including texture, porosity and bulk density can greatly impact the availability of water, nutrients and oxygen in the soil available to support the function and growth of tree roots. Protection of the soil environment in which trees grow is therefore essential to ensure tree vitality.
- 4.5. Tree roots provide support and anchorage and allow the uptake and transport of water, nutrients and oxygen for tree function and growth. Roots are commonly found in the upper 600-1000mm of soil, however depth can vary significantly depending on soil and local site conditions. Typically, tree root systems comprise a network of lateral roots that provide structural support and smaller fibrous roots that function in the uptake of water, nutrients and oxygen. Protection of the tree roots is therefore essential to ensure tree vitality.

Impacts of Construction & Development

- 4.6. The processes of construction including the movement of machinery and equipment near trees can cause soil compaction that can starve roots of oxygen and water, resulting in tree decline or death. Increasing ground levels near trees can cause similar impacts, whilst belowground soil

excavations can damage root bark or lead to root severance and impair structural stability. Further impacts include (but are not limited to) contamination of soils by toxic substances such as cement or chemicals and root desiccation due to inadequate protection during exposure.

Root Protection Areas

- 4.7. In accordance with BS5837, the Root Protection Area (RPA) indicates the notional minimum area of ground around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to avoid adverse physiological or structural impairment and to support future tree function, growth and health.
- 4.8. The RPA is calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS5837 and is summarised in Appendix 4.
- 4.9. The RPA is plotted as a continuous circle centred on the base of the stem, however where pre-existing site conditions such as the presence of built structures, changes in topography, soil type and structure or past management are likely to act as barriers, or alter normal distribution, BS5837 allows modifications to the shape of the RPA can be made based upon sound arboricultural assessment.
- 4.10. The default position should be that no development works occur inside RPAs, however in accordance with BS5837 when there is an overriding justification, it may be appropriate to implement specialist methods of construction or technical solutions that will reduce or eliminate the impact to roots and soil environments.
- 4.11. Additionally, where an area of RPA is lost, it should be demonstrated that the tree can remain viable with the area lost from encroachment compensated elsewhere contiguous with its RPA, based on the species, age, condition and past management of the tree, pre-existing site conditions and nature of operations proposed is undertaken.

Above Ground Constraints

- 4.12. Tree stems and crowns can restrict the availability of space on a development site that may result in conflicts between trees and the new built environment. The design and layout of a site should take into consideration the presence of tree canopies, as well as individual species characteristics and future growth requirements in order to create a harmonious relationship between trees and the new built environment.

Future Development Proposals

- 4.13. Any future development proposals upon the lands should be influenced by trees already on the site. The default position should be to retain trees of moderate and high arboricultural quality where they can successfully be integrated into the development in a sustainable way that will maintain their good health and vitality into the future. The aim should be to utilise existing trees as established landscaped features that will enhance new green spaces such as parks, gardens and public open space. New buildings, roads, car parks and other features of the new built environment should not be sited within the canopy or RPA of trees, however where this is not practicable a hierarchy of mitigation should be applied as illustrated in Figure 1.

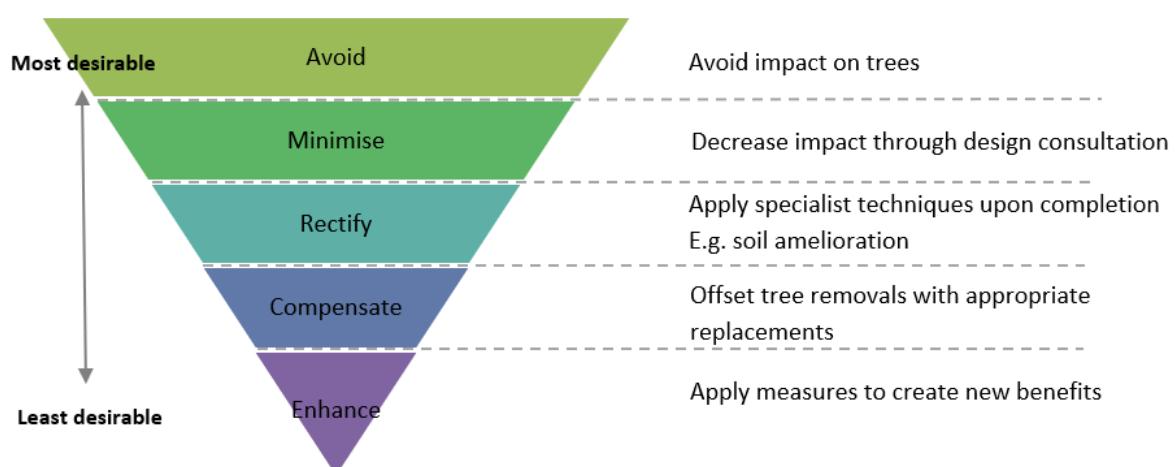


Figure 1. Trees & Development Mitigation Hierarchy (John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy, 2019).

5. ABOUT THE AUTHOR & LIMITATIONS

Authors Qualifications & Experience

- 5.1. This report has been written by John Morris and Robin Crowther.
- 5.2. John Morris is Director and Principal Arboricultural Consultant at John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. John has a First Class BSc (Hons) in Housing (Ulster University) and a Post Graduate Diploma (UK NQF Level 7) in Arboriculture & Urban Forestry (Myerscough College & University of Central Lancashire). John has worked in the housing, development and arboricultural sectors combined for over 15 years and regularly undertakes continuous professional development (CPD) in all areas of arboriculture and wider business administration. John is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association (AA), Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and Chartered member of the Institute of Housing (CIH).
- 5.3. Robin Crowther has a second-class BA (Hons) in Geography (Kings College London), a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture and is currently undertaking an MSc in Arboriculture & Urban Forestry (Myerscough College & University of Central Lancashire). Robin also holds an Arboricultural Association Professional Tree Inspection Certificate, is a Technician member of the Arboricultural Association, Student member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters and has worked in the land management and arboricultural sectors for over 20 years. Robin regularly undertakes continuous professional development in all areas of arboricultural study.

Limitations

- 5.4. This report is for planning purposes and is not a detailed assessment of the health and condition of trees, however where defects have been identified works have been recommended to ensure site safety.
- 5.5. This report does not take responsibility for the effects of extreme weather conditions, vandalism, accidents or any works to trees that occur without the authors knowledge, or that are not recommended within this report.
- 5.6. Tools used during the assessment have been limited to a sounding mallet, probe or binoculars.



No invasive or diagnostic equipment has been used, nor have any aerial inspections, belowground root investigations, or soil, leaf or root samples been taken for further testing or analysis.

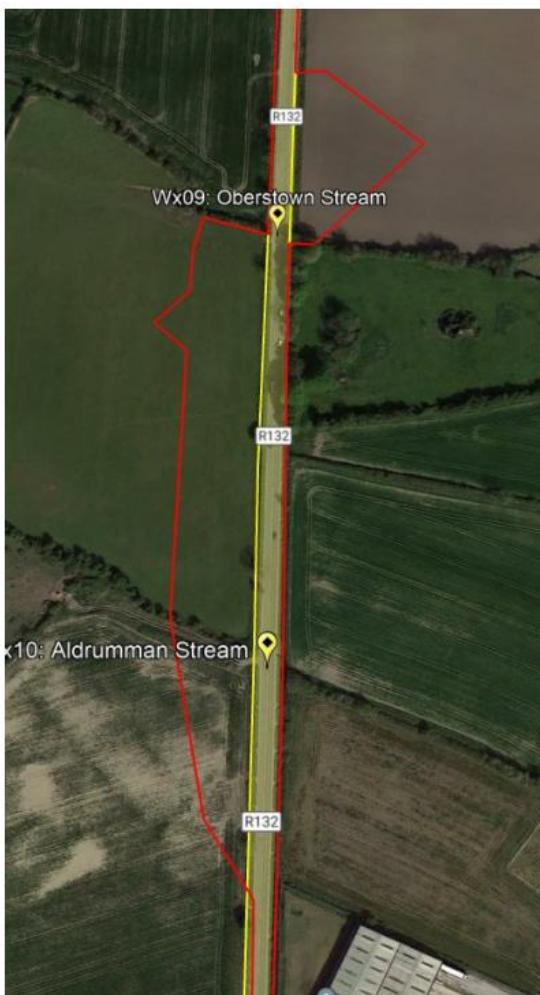
- 5.7. Trees were assessed between 1st and 7th August 2023 and the information gathered during the survey pertains to that moment in time. The observations within this report will remain valid for two years from the date of inspection. It is recommended that trees are inspected again within two years of the date of this report to assess what works are required for reasons of good arboricultural management and to enable the client to manage their legal responsibility in terms of tree risk management.
- 5.8. The location of trees places reliance on the accuracy of the topographical survey unless otherwise caveated within the report. In most of these locations there are no trees recorded on the topographical survey and no digital mapping has been provided for the remainder of the survey locations. The location of the majority of trees therefore remains indicative.
- 5.9. All works recommendation as a result of the survey should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and insured arborist in accordance with BS3998:2020 *Tree Works – Recommendations* to prevent any structural or physiological impairment to trees.
- 5.10. In a number of locations access was not permitted and trees and hedgerows were surveyed from a distance using binoculars. The purpose was to try and gain a high-level overview of the main features present on the site to help the design team understand the potential constraints posed by trees. Features in these locations were not inspected at close range and therefore no guarantee can be made in relation to species, height, crown spread, location or condition of the trees.



Appendix 1: Location Maps



Location 01 & 02 : Landfall site and onshore substation



5.11.

Location 03: Wx09 and Wx10



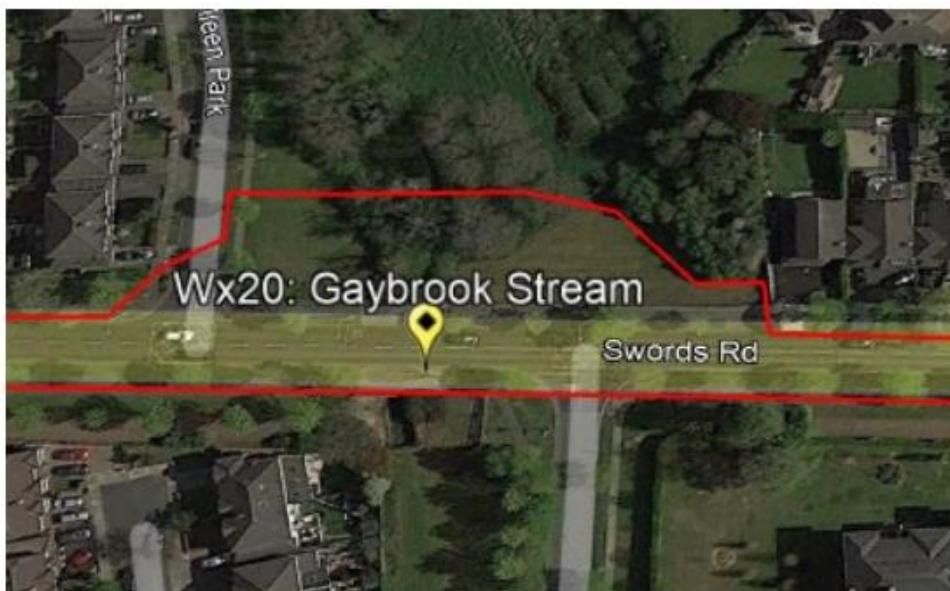
Location 04: Blakes Cross North



Location 05: Blakes Cross South (western & eastern sections)



Location 06: M1 Crossing



Location 07: Wx20 Gaybrook Stream



John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy



Location 08: Malahide Road (R106/R107)



Location 09: Wx22 Sluice Stream



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Location 10: Wx25 Mayne Stream B



Appendix 2: Tree Survey Criteria (BS5837:2012)

The assessment of the trees has been carried out in accordance with the guidance provided in Annex C of BS5837, which requires that any tree on or influencing distance of the site with a stem diameter of over 75mm at 1.5m above ground level be recorded.

Stem diameter measurements were taken using a girth tape or Biltmore stick, and in accordance with Annex D of BS5837.

Height, crown spread, and canopy clearance measurements are recorded in accordance with the measurement convention detailed in paragraph 4.4.2.6 of BS5837.

The trees are categorised in an order defined in **Table 1** of BS5837, a copy of which can be seen below in **Figure 1**, but which can be summarised as:

- **Category A** Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years.
- **Category B** Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition as to make a significant contribution for a minimum 20 years.
- **Category C** Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition and able to remain until new planting can be established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, and young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm.
- **Category U** Trees in poor structural condition or physiological decline that cannot be realistically retained in the context of current land use for more than 10 years.

Further subcategories 1-3 indicate the area(s) in which a tree or group retention value lies.

- Mainly arboricultural.
- Mainly landscape.
- Mainly cultural, including conservation.



BS5837:2012 Assessment Criteria & Cascade Chart

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)		See Table 2
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<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 category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p>NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>	
Trees to be considered for retention		See Table 2
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	<p>Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</p>
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	<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</p>	<p>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</p>
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</p>	<p>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</p>



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Appendix 3: Photographic Record



Location 01 & 02: Mature hawthorn dominated hedgerows with developing scrub creating wide field boundaries in places.



Location 03: Roadside trees within a managed hedgerow.



Location 04: Hawthorn dominated hedgerows with groups of declining ash.



Location 04: Mature sycamore and ash field boundary.



Location 05. Hawthorn dominated hedgerow with declining ash groups.



Location 05. Riparian scrub mosaic of hawthorn, ash and willow hawthorn understory.



Location 06. Arable fields with dense hedgerow boundaries.



Location 06: Inaccessible fields comprised of a wooded belt of mature ash, beech and sycamore.



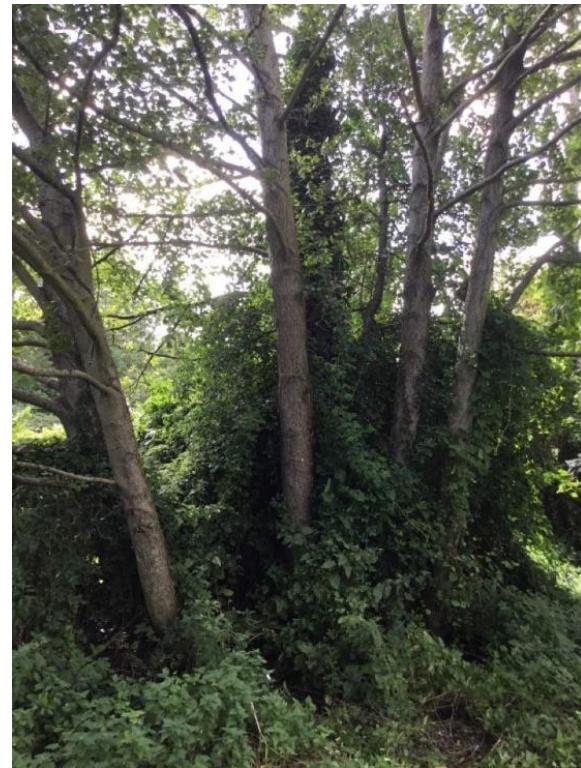
Location 07. Mature woodland with a number of fine individual specimens.



Location 07. Copses of white poplar and ash adjacent to the road.



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Location 08. Alder, ash and sycamore with the riparian stream catchment.



Location 09. Mature mixed woodland dominated by beech adjacent to road with a ditch either side.



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Location 10. Early veteran beech with associated features.



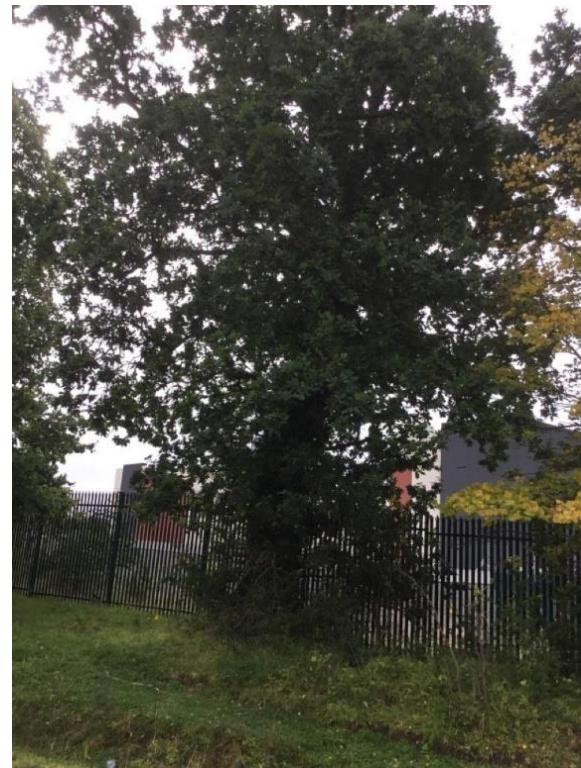
Location 10. Mature woodland edge.



Location 10. Black pine.



Location 11. Declining remnant hedgerow of ash and elm.



Location 11. Mature oak next to compound.

5.12.

Appendix 4 – Calculation of the Root Protection Area

Circle Radius

The circle radius has been calculated by obtaining the stem diameter (measured at 1.5m above the ground) in millimetres and multiplying it by 12. Where the tree is multi-stemmed, an average stem diameter is calculated by the following formula specified in section 4.6.1 (a) & (b) of BS5837.

For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$$

For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

This total is then divided by 1000 to provide a circle radius in metres.

RPA Areas

The RPA has been assessed according to the recommendations set out in section 4.6 of BS5837. It is calculated by multiplying the radius squared by 3.142 (π).

Length of sides of a square

Section 5.5.3 of BS5837 recommends that the ground protection and barriers should be shown as a polygon surrounding the stem of the tree. With a circle, the distance from the edge of the circle to the centre will remain constant, but with a square, the distance from the centre of the tree to the sides of the square is less than the distance to the corner of the square. The area of the square must remain the same as the area of the circle. In order to ensure that it is the case, the length of side of the square is calculated at the square root of the RPA area.

Minimum barrier distance

This is the closest point that a side of the square can be to the centre of the tree.

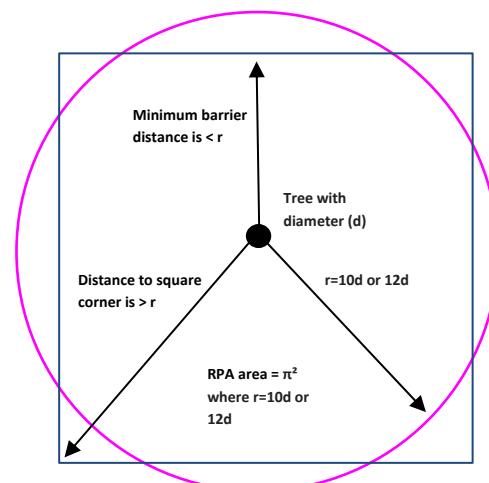


Figure 1. Illustration of area calculations and minimum barrier distances

Figure 1 illustrates the differences between a square and a circle in area. Where the distance from the centre of the tree to the corner of the square is greater than the radius of the circle (r), but the distance from the centre of the tree to the side of the square is greater than the radius of the circle (r), the total area will remain the same. The minimum barrier distance from the tree is calculated by taking the length of the side and dividing it by two.

Clarification note on the RPA radius

The RPA radius is not the automatic minimum distance of the tree protection. It is a notional figure for use as a means of calculating the actual area of the RPA. BS5837 clarifies this under *Section 3.7 Root Protection Area (RPA) – layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority*.

Client	Arup																		
Project / Site	Onshore Cable Route																		
Reference	23-316-01																		
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																		
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class	Physiological Condition				Structural Condition				Category				U.L.E		Sub category		
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)				Good				A				40+		Mainly arboricultural		
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy				Fair				B				20+		Mainly landscape		
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy				Poor				C				10+		Mainly cultural		
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species								U				<10				
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline																
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value				Prefix				G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land				#Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)				

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments				Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
							N	E	S	W															
10-0001	0501	Lime (Common)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	600	1	5	4	4	6	2	2	North	EM	Good	Good	Single stem, spreading crown, dense basal growth, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	40+	A1	163	7
10-0002	0502	Oak (English)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	900	1	5	5	6	6	2	4	West	M	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, deadwood<50mm diameter, torn limbs				None	40+	A3	366	11
10-0003	0503	Mixed species	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	12	240	Multi	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	SM	Poor	Fair	Multistem group comprising elm, hawthorn and sycamore, some dead and declining stems, crown dieback, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C2	28	3
10-0004	0504	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	22	750	1	6	7	7	7	3	6	East	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage				None	10+	C1	254	9
10-0005	0505	Elm	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	18	680	Multi	6	6	6	6	2	4	North	Dead	Dead	Dead	Multistem from base, ivy clad, deadwood<200mm diameter				Fell	<10	U	206	8
10-0006	0506	Mixed species	n/a	14	320	Multi	5	2	5	3	2	3	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Lapsed hedgerow group comprising multistem ash, elm and hawthorn, some dead and dying stems , ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> , deadwood<200mm diameter				Fell dead ash and elm stems adjacent to road	10+	C1	48	4
10-0007	0507	Mixed species	n/a	15	350	Multi	4	3	4	2	1	1	South	EM	Poor	Poor	Lapsed hedgerow group comprising ash, elm and hawthorn, multistem, dead and dying stems,deadwood<200mm diameter, ivy clad, surrounded by dense vegetation,				Fell 4x dead stems adjacent to road	<10	U	55	4
10-0008	0508	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	6	480	Multi	4	4	4	4	1	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	102	6
10-0009	0509	Mixed species	n/a	14	250	Multi	4	4	5	4	1	1	North	SM	Good	Good	Multistem group, densely planted, comprising hazel, ash, wild cherry, Scots pine, blackthorn, white willow, field maple, sycamore , hawthorn surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B2	28	3
10-0010	0510	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	20	400	1	6	6	6	6	8	8	North	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B1	72	5
10-0011	0511	Lime (Large leaf)	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	12	280	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Single stem, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B1	34	3
10-0012	0512	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	10	250	Multi	4	6	4	4	3	2	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	28	3
10-0013	0513	Lime (Large leaf)	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	8	310	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	East	SM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, lower basal stem wound to 1m partly occluded , damaged limbs				None	10+	C1	41	4
10-0014	0514	Hazel (Common)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	240	Multi	4	4	4	4	1	1	North	SM	Good	Good	Multistem from base, spreading crown				None	10+	C1	28	3
10-0015	0515	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	9	160	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	North	SM	Good	Fair	Two stems from base, suppressed crown				None	10+	C1	10	2
09-0016	0516	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	24	1270	1	8	8	8	8	3	4	South	V	Fair	Fair	Single stem, broad spreading crown, upper crown dieback, deadwood<150mm diameter, failed limbs, hanging limbs, <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> N base between buttresses				Reduce height by 2-3m and radial by 1-2m. Remove hangers, remove deadwood>100mm diameter	20+	B3	735	15
09-0017	0517	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	270	1	4	4	3	3	2	3	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, spreading crown , crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage				Monitor crown condition	10+	C1	34	3
09-0018	0518	Oak (English)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	630	1	4	3	11	6	4	4	South	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, asymmetric crown, extensive lower stem dysfunctional column from base to 4m with partial occlusion, deadwood<150mm diameter				None	20+	B3	177	8
09-0019	0519	Walnut (Common)	<i>Juglans regia</i>	7	230	1	2	5	6	4	3	3	East	SM	Good	Fair	Single stem, asymmetric part suppressed crown				None	10+	C1	23	3
09-0020	0520	Walnut (Common)	<i>Juglans regia</i>	8	280	0	3	4	6	4	2.535	-	South	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, part suppressed crown, broken limbs				None	20+	B1	34	3
09-0021	0521	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	1290	1	5	5	6	5	2	4	South	V	Fair	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, basal decay, <i>Ganoderma adspersum</i> base, crown failure 8m with extensive decay cavity main stem, historic co-dominant stem failure with extensive decay 6m and further <i>Ganoderma</i> , compact crown				Reduce height and radial by 1m	20+	B3	765	16
09-0022	0522	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	1350	1	4	5	8	6	2	3	South	V	Fair	Poor	Single stem, extensive ivy cover, previous heavy height reduction/crown failure, asymmetric crown				Reduce height by 2m and radial 1m	20+	B3	824	16
09-0023	0523	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	23	1200	1	5	6	8	6	5	4	East	OM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, limb failure				None	20+	B3	651	14
09-0024	0524	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	600	2	5	6	7	5	1	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Two stems from 2m, spreading crown				None	20+	B1	163	7
09-0025	0525	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	23	900	Multi	7	4	8	8	1	1	South	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from 1m, asymmetric part suppressed crown, deadwood<50mm diameter				None	40+	A1	366	11
09-0026	0526	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	350	1	3	3	3	3	2	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown				None	10+	C1	55	4	
09-0027	0527	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	400	1	2	2	6	6	2	3	West	EM	Good	Good	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown				None	20+	B1	72	5
09-0028	0528	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	420	1	4	4	7	7	2	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed crown				None	20+	B1	82	5
09-0029	0529	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	410	1	2	2	7	7	2	3	South	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed asymmetric crown				None	20+	B1	72	5
09-0030	0530	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	14	440	3	2	2	6	6	2	2	South	M	Good	Fair	Three stems from 2m, ivy clad, part suppressed crown				None	20+	B1	92	5
09-0031	0531	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	14	380	1	2	2	7	5	3	3	West	EM	Poor	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed crown, crown dieback				None	10+	C1	64	5
09-0032	0532	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	14	340	1	3	3	6	6	3	1	South	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	55	4
09-0033	0533	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	440	2	3	3	6	7	2	2	West	EM	Good	Fair	Two stems from 3m, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown				None	20+	B1	92	5
09-0034	0534	Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	6	240	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Three stems from base, suppressed crown				None	10+	C1	28	3

Reference	23-316-01															
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023															
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition		Structural Condition		Category					U.L.E		Sub category	
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)	Good	No obvious health problems	Good	No visible defects	A	High value and conservation				40+		Mainly arboricultural	
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy	Fair	Intervention may improve health	Fair	Defects may require intervention	B	Moderate value and conservation				20+		Mainly landscape	
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy	Poor	Serious ill health or dying	Poor	Dangerous or no remedy	C	Low value and conservation				10+		Mainly cultural	
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species					U	Not suitable for retention				<10			
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline													
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value	Prefix		G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)										

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments		Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
							N	E	S	W							Comments	Recommendations					
09-0035	0535	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	360	1	1	4	6	2	2	2	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown	None	10+	C1	55	4	
09-0036	0536	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	120	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	South	Y	Good	Good	Line of five, single stem, ivy clad, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	10+	C2	7	2	
09-0037	0537	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	230	1	3	3	6	6	1	1	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed asymmetric crown, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	10+	C1	23	3	
09-0038	0538	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	9	400	2	4	4	7	7	3	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 2m, ivy clad, suppressed crown	None	20+	B1	72	5	
09-0039	0539	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	18	690	Multi	4	4	8	8	3	2	South	OM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from, ivy clad, spreading crown , surrounded by dense vegetation	None	20+	B3	222	8	
09-0040	0540	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	6	300	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	South	SM	Poor	Fair	Three stems from 1m , ivy clad, crown dieback	None	<10	U	41	4	
09-0041	0541	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	190	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, squirrel bark damage main stem	None	10+	C1	18	2	
09-0042	0542	Grey alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	12	200	1	3	3	3	3	7	4	South	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, compact crown, surrounded by dense vegetation , part suppressed crown	None	10+	C1	18	2	
09-0043	0543	Grey alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	12	230	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	South	EM	Poor	Fair	Single stem, suppressed crown, crown dieback	None	<10	U	23	3	
09-0044	0544	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	18	440	2	2	2	6	6	3	3	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 2m, ivy clad, asymmetric spreading crown , deadwood<50mm diameter	None	20+	B1	92	5	
09-0045	0545	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	18	440	Multi	2	6	7	7	2	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 3m, ivy clad, asymmetric spreading crown, deadwood<50mm diameter, part failed primary limb hung up in adjacent crown	None	20+	B1	92	5	
09-0046	0546	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	9	300	1	2	2	6	6	1	1	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown , bark damage by squirrels	None	10+	C1	41	4	
09-0047	0547	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	25	1250	1	6	6	7	7	4	4	South	OM	Poor	Poor	Single stem , ivy clad, spreading crown, extensive crown dieback, deadwood<200mm diameter	Allow to decline naturally	<10	U	707	15	
09-0048	0548	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	280	1	4	4	5	5	2	2	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Group of eight, single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, bark damage by squirrels	None	10+	C2	34	3	
09-0049	0549	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	300	1	1	1	6	5	1	2	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown	None	20+	B1	41	4	
09-0050	0550	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	570	1	6	3	6	8	2	2	North	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown	None	20+	B1	150	7	
09-0051	0551	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	320	1	5	4	2	4	2	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad , asymmetric part suppressed crown	None	20+	B1	48	4	
09-0052	0552	Larch (European)	<i>Larix decidua</i>	17	350	1	4	2	2	4	6	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad , suppressed crown	None	20+	B1	55	4	
09-0053	0553	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	540	1	7	5	3	3	2	2	North	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown	None	40+	A1	137	7	
09-0054	0554	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	520	2	6	4	4	5	2	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown	None	40+	A1	125	6	
09-0055	0555	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	480	1	5	4	6	5	4	3	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown, crown failure 9m, dead limbs, deadwood<150mm diameter	None	10+	C1	102	6	
09-0056	0556	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	11	290	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	41	4	
09-0057	0557	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	310	1	6	4	4	6	2	2	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	41	4	
09-0058	0558	Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	26	780	1	7	7	7	7	10	10	North	M	Good	Fair	Two stems from 9m, ivy clad, broad spreading crown, deadwood<50mm diameter, included bark union main stems with reactive growth and resin exudate	None	40+	A1	272	9	
09-0059	0559	Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	14	640	1	1	5	12	4	2	6	South	OM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric suppressed crown , historic lost leader, phototropism	None	20+	B1	191	8	
09-0060	0560	Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	24	420	1	5	5	5	5	20	20	West	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, compact crown	None	20+	B1	82	5	
09-0061	0561	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	16	520	Multi	6	8	8	4	1	2	South	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	125	6	
09-0062	0562	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	640	0	7	5	6	6	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m , ivy clad, spreading crown, decay cavity primary limbs partly occluded	None	20+	B1	191	8	
09-0063	0563	Larch (European)	<i>Larix decidua</i>	15	380	1	5	2	2	4	3	3	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown, deadwood<50mm diameter	None	20+	B1	64	5	
09-0064	0564	Hybrid elm	<i>Ulmux x hollandica</i>	15	510	Multi	8	8	4	4	3	3	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading asymmetric part suppressed crown , deadwood<50mm diameter, reduced crown vigour , dieback	None	10+	C1	113	6	
09-0065	0565	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	550	2	5	5	4	3	1	3	North	EM	Good	Good	Two stems from 4m, ivy clad, spreading crown	None	40+	A1	137	7	
09-0066	0566	Hybrid Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	24	470	1	3	3	3	10	7	South	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, fastigiate crown	None	20+	B1	102	6		
09-0067	0567	Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	24	700	1	5	4	9	9	10	10	South	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric crown	None	20+	A1	222	8	
09-0068	0568	Black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	20	1100	1	6	7	8	4	10	8	East	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, shed limbs, deadwood<100mm diameter	None	40+	A3	547	13	
09-0069	0569	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	480	1	5	6	6	5	1	3	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, failed leader	None	20+	B1	102	6	
09-0070	0570	Hybrid poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	26	1070	1	8	8	8	8	15	13	North	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, broad spreading crown	None	40+	A1	523	13	
09-0071	0571	Hybrid poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	25	1080	1	4	4	7	7	10	15	South	M	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, storm damage, failed primary limbs	None	20+	B1	523	13	
09-0072	0572	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	24	1100	Multi	8	8	8	8	6	3	West	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, broad spreading crown, deadwood<50mm diameter	None	40+	A1	547	13	

Reference	23-316-01															
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023															
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition		Structural Condition		Category					U.L.E		Sub category	
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)	Good	No obvious health problems	Good	No visible defects	A	High value and conservation				40+		Mainly arboricultural	
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy	Fair	Intervention may improve health	Fair	Defects may require intervention	B	Moderate value and conservation				20+		Mainly landscape	
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy	Poor	Serious ill health or dying	Poor	Dangerous or no remedy	C	Low value and conservation				10+		Mainly cultural	
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species					U	Not suitable for retention				<10			
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline													
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value	Prefix		G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)										

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments	Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
							N	E	S	W												
09-0073	0573	Lime (Common)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	450	1	6	6	3	3	3	2	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, dense basal sprouts, asymmetric part suppressed crown, deadwood<50mm diameter	None	40+	A1	92	5
09-0074	0574	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	420	3	6	6	6	6	5	4	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Three stems from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, broken limbs	None	20+	B1	82	5
09-0075	0575	Hybrid poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	15	300	1	3	3	3	3	7	9	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, fastigiate crown	None	20+	B1	41	4
09-0076	0576	Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	8	220	1	5	3	3	2	4	3	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed spreading crown	None	10+	C1	23	3
09-0077	0577	Mixed species	n/a	15	290	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Woodland group comprising horse chestnut, ash and sycamore. Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed crown, some dead and dying stems	None	20+	B2	41	4
09-0078	0578	Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10	380	Multi	2	4	7	5	1	1	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, from river bank	None	10+	C1	64	5
09-0079	0579	Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	320	Multi	2	4	7	3	1	2	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, from river bank	None	10+	C1	48	4
09-0080	0580	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	600	Multi	3	7	8	4	1	1	South	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, from river bank	None	20+	B1	163	7
09-0081	0581	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	23	950	1	5	8	12	6	1	3	South	OM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, broad spreading asymmetric crown, extended laterals over river, storm damage, decay main limbs	None	40+	A3	408	11
09-0082	0582	Grey poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	24	900	1	1	10	8	3	20	10	South	M	Good	Fair	Single leaning stem, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, from river bank	None	20+	B1	366	11
09-0083	0583	Grey poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	15	600	1	1	5	12	5	1	2	South	M	Good	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, prostrate stem, phototropism	None	10+	C1	163	7
09-0084	0584	Grey poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	18	600	0	6	6	6	6	2	2	South	M	Good	Fair	Two stems from 5m, ivy clad, spreading crown, from river bank	None	20+	B1	163	7
09-0085	0585	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	390	3	5	5	5	5	4	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Three stems from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage	Monitor crown condition	10+	C1	72	5
09-0086	0586	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	450	Multi	5	5	5	5	3	4	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Group of multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation	Fell at 75% dieback	<10	U	92	5
09-0087	0587	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	350	Multi	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	EM	Poor	Poor	Poor	Multistem group, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, deadwood<100mm diameter, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage approx. 6 stems, surrounded by dense vegetation	Fell	<10	U	55	4
09-0088	0588	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	280	Multi	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, surrounded by dense vegetation, crown dieback	None	10+	C1	34	3
09-0089	0589	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	370	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown, early leaf senescence, crown dieback	None	10+	C1	64	5
09-0090	0590	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	540	1	6	6	6	6	2	2	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	20+	B1	137	7
09-0091	0591	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	550	1	6	6	6	6	2	2	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	20+	B1	137	7
09-0092	0592	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	460	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	North	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	20+	B1	92	5
09-0093	0593	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	500	1	2	2	4	4	3	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Three stems from 2m, ivy clad, suppressed asymmetric crown, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	10+	C1	113	6
09-0094	0594	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	12	450	Multi	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	EM	Dead	Dead	Dead	Group of multistem, surrounded by dense vegetation	Fell	<10	U	92	5
09-0095	0595	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	9	460	2	4	5	1	1	4	3	North	M	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 2m, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown, crown dieback	None	10+	C1	92	5
09-0096	0596	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	9	430	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	West	M	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 2m, ivy clad, crown dieback	None	10+	C1	82	5
09-0097	0597	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	8	360	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	North	EM	Poor	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown, crown dieback	None	10+	C1	55	4
09-0098	0598	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	4	270	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Single ivy clad stem suppressed crown	None	<10	U	34	3
09-0099	0599	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	4	280	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown	None	<10	U	34	3
09-0100	0600	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	3	200	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown	None	<10	U	18	2
08-0101	0601	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	290	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	East	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	41	4
08-0102	0602	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	310	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 3m, spreading crown, included bark unions	None	20+	B1	41	4
08-0103	0603	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	290	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	41	4
08-0104	0604	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	310	1	3	4	3	4	4	2	West	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	41	4
08-0105	0605	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	210	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	North	SM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 2m, fastigiate crown, basal wound partial occlusion	None	10+	C1	18	2
08-0106	0606	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	260	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	West	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	28	3
08-0107	0607	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	280	0	4	4	4	4	3	3	West	EM	Good	Good	Two stems from 3m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	34	3
08-0108	0608	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	280	1	3	4	3	4	3	2	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown, early leaf senescence and localised small diameter crown dieback	None	10+	C1	34	3
08-0109	0609	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	270	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown, underground services	None	20+	B1	34	3
08-0110	0610	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	280	1	4	4	4	3	2	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	34	3
08-0111	0611	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	360	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Three stems from 2m, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	55	4
08-0112	0612	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	360	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	North	EM	Good	Fair	Two stems from 2m, large pruning wound, girdling roots, lower stem wound partly occluded, spreading crown	None	20+	B1	55	4
08-0113	0613	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	150	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, compact crown, early leaf senescence	None	10+	C1	10	2
08-0114	0614	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	10	340	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown, vehicle damage primary limbs, localised small diameter crown dieback roadside	Lift crown to clear pavement and road	10+	C1	55	4
08-0115	0615	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	200	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	South	SM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, compact crown	None	10+	C1	18	2

Reference	23-316-01	Survey Data														10th-17th August 2023				
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category		U.L.E		Sub category					
H	Height (m)	Y (Young) Newly planted (<10 yrs old)		Good No obvious health problems				Good No visible defects			A High value and conservation		40+		1 Mainly arboricultural					
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature) First third of life expectancy		Fair Intervention may improve health				Fair Defects may require intervention			B Moderate value and conservation		20+		2 Mainly landscape					
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature) Second third of life expectancy		Poor Serious ill health or dying				Poor Dangerous or no remedy			C Low value and conservation		10+		3 Mainly cultural					
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature) Full age for species									U Not suitable for retention		<10							
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature) Beyond life expectancy & in decline																		
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran) Ancient characteristics or conservation value						Prefix			G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)		# Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)							

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments			Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	
08-0116	0616	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	7	200	1	3	3	3	3	2	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, compact crown				None	10+	C1	18	2	
08-0117	0617	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	280	Multi	4	4	4	4	2	1	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage				Fell at 75% dieback	<10	U	34	3
08-0118	0618	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	240	1	4	3	4	4	3	2	North	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown				None	20+	B1	28	3
08-0119	0619	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	260	1	4	4	4	4	2	East	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown				None	20+	B1	28	3	
08-0120	0620	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	250	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	North	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 2.5m, fastigiate crown, basal wound partial occlusion				None	20+	B1	28	3
08-0121	0621	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	1	3	3	3	3	6	6	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage , surrounded by dense vegetation				Allow to decline naturally	<10	U	41	4
08-0122	0622	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	450	2	4	4	4	4	8	7	West	EM	Poor	Poor	Two stems, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation				Allow to decline naturally	<10	U	92	5
08-0123	0623	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	13	300	2	4	2	2	4	7	7	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems, crown dieback, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	41	4
08-0124	0624	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	600	3	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	M	Poor	Poor	Three stems, extensive crown dieback, deadwood>200mm diameter, surrounded by dense vegetation				Allow to decline naturally	<10	U	163	7	
08-0125	0625	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	280	1	3	3	3	3	5	4	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	34	3
08-0126	0626	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	280	1	3	3	4	3	5	5	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	34	3
08-0127	0627	Alder common	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	17	360	1	4	6	6	5	4	2	South	EM	Good	Good	Single stem, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B1	55	4
08-0128	0628	Alder common	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	18	400	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	South	M	Fair	Fair	Group of 6 stems from base, spreading crown, two stems with declining crowns, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C2	72	5
08-0129	0629	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	17	510	2	5	5	5	5	4	2	East	M	Good	Good	Two stems from 2m, spreading crown, deadwood<50mm diameter				None	20+	B1	113	6
08-0130	0630	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	18	400	7	6	6	6	6	1	1	South	M	Good	Good	Group of seven stems, spreading crown				None	20+	B2	72	5
06-0131	0631	Mixed species	n/a	13	230	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow group of mixed species comprising Norway maple, silver birch, ash, beech, field maple with a hawthorn understorey , <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage within ash population				None	20+	B2	23	3
06-0132	0632	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	350	Multistem	4	4	4	4	2	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 1m, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B1	55	4
06-0133	0633	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch				None	10+	C1	41	4
06-0134	0634	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	200	1	3	3	3	3	5	5	North	SM	Fair	Poor	Single stem, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch				Fell at 75% crown dieback	<10	U	18	2
06-0135	0635	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	240	Multistem	2	2	2	2	5	5	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Group of multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage				Fell	<10	U	28	3
06-0136	0636	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	220	1	4	2	2	4	5	5	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, fastigiate crown, ivy clad, surrounded by dense vegetation, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage				Fell at 75% crown dieback	<10	U	23	3
06-0137	0637	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	Multistem	4	4	4	4	5	5	East	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage				Fell	<10	U	41	4
06-0138	0638	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	1	3	1	2	4	8	7	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, crown failure, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage , surrounded by dense vegetation				Fell	<10	U	41	4
06-0139	0639	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	200	1	4	4	4	4	4	5	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Three stems from base, ivy clad, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage , surrounded by dense vegetation				Fell at 75% crown dieback	<10	U	18	2
06-0140	0640	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	290	Multistem	5	5	5	5	5	4	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage , deadwood<50mm diameter				Fell at 75% crown dieback	<10	U	41	4
06-0141	0641	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	Multistem	5	5	5	5	5	3	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation				Fell at 75% crown dieback	<10	U	41	4
06-0142	0642	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	9	250	Multistem	5	4	4	3	4	3	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem group, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	10+	C1	28	3
06-0143	0643	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	400	Multistem	6	6	5	4	4	4	East	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from 4m, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	20+	B1	72	5
06-0144	0644	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	260	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	East	SM	Poor	Poor	Two stems from base, ivy clad, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage				Fell	<10	U	28	3
06-0145	0645	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	4	2	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage				Fell at 75% dieback	<10	U	34	3
06-0146	0646	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	290	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	West	SM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from 3m, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	<10	U	41	4
06-0147	0647	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	290	1	2	3	4	3	3	4	West	SM	Poor	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage				None	<10	U	41	4
06-0148	0648	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	280	1	2	4	2	3	3	2	West	SM	Poor	Poor	<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation				None	<10	U	34	3
06-0149	0649	Mixed species	n/a	9	290	Multistem	3	3	3	4	4	4	West	EM	Good	Good	Mixed species hedgerow comprising ash, field maple, hybrid poplar, grey alder, yew, common lime, sycamore				None	20+	B2	41	4
06-0150	0650	Mixed species	n/a	10	300	Multistem	3	3	3	3	4	4	West	EM	Good	Good	Mixed species shelter belt comprising grey alder, English oak, silver birch, hawthorn, common alder, field maple, hazel, sycamore, surrounded by dense vegetation , behind wall				None	20+	B2	41	4
06-0151	0651	Mixed species	n/a	13	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	3	3	East	SM	Good	Good	Densely populated group of mixed species between carriageways comprising hazel, field maple and silver birch,				None	20+	B2	34	3
06-0152	0652	Mixed species	n/a	7	180	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	North	SM	Good	Good	Densely populated group of mixed species between carriageways comprising hazel, field maple and silver birch,				None	10+	C2	14	2

Reference	23-316-01															John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy						
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																					
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class			Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category				U.L.E		Sub category				
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)			Good	No obvious health problems			Good	No visible defects			A	High value and conservation		40+		Mainly arboricultural			
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy			Fair	Intervention may improve health			Fair	Defects may require intervention			B	Moderate value and conservation		20+		Mainly landscape			
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy			Poor	Serious ill health or dying			Poor	Dangerous or no remedy			C	Low value and conservation		10+		Mainly cultural			
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species											U	Not suitable for retention		<10					
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline																			
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value																			
															G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)							

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments		Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
							N	E	S	W													
06-0153	0653	Mixed species	n/a	2	130	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Good	Good	Mixed species managed hedgerow between carriageways comprising field maple, beech and hawthorn	None	10+	C2	7	2	
06-0154	0654	Mixed species	n/a	12	180	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	North	SM	Good	Good	Mixed species shelter belt comprising field maple, hazel, ash, silver birch, Italian alder, grey alder, English oak, hornbeam, grey willow, Norway maple, European larch, Scots pine, densely populated from bank	None	10+	C2	14	2	
06-0155	0655	Mixed species	n/a	24	700	Multistem	7	7	7	7	2	2	East	M	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Mixed species shelterbelt comprising approx. 17 x ash, 8 x beech, 5 x sycamore, ivy clad, spreading crown, some dead and dying stems, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, understorey of elm, hawthorn and blackthorn, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	20+	B2	222	8	
06-0156	0656	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	22	600	Multistem	5	5	5	5	2	2	South	M	Poor	Poor	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Linear group of declining hedgerow ash, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, deadwood<100mm diameter, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	10+	C2	163	7	
06-0157	0657	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	700	Multistem	7	7	7	7	2	2	South	M	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Multistem from base, spreading crown, small diameter crown dieback, surrounded by dense vegetation	None	10+	C1	222	8	
06-0158	0658	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5	140	1	1	2	1	1	1	North	Y	Good	Good	Single stem, compact crown	None	10+	C1	10	2		
06-0159	0659	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	150	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from base, compact crown	None	10+	C1	10	2	
06-0160	0660	Mixed species	n/a	14	300	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Dense shelter belt adjacent to M1 comprising white poplar, alder, birch, field maple, Norway maple, oak and hawthorn	None	20+	B2	41	4	
05-0161	0661	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4	120	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Dense group as part of a hedgerow of bramble	None	10+	C1	7	2	
05-0162	0662	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	150	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	0	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem, spreading crown, surrounded by dense bramble	None	10+	C1	10	2	
05-0163	0663	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	480	Multistem	4	4	4	4	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base ivy clad spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	10+	C1	102	6	
05-0164	0664	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	320	Multistem	4	4	4	4	4	3	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem hedgerow group, ivy clad, crown dieback <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, mature hawthorn understorey, from ditch	None	<10	U	48	4	
05-0165	0665	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	160	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Group of 3, dense canopy, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	10+	C2	10	2	
05-0166	0666	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	480	5	4	4	4	4	2	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Five stems from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, deadwood<100mm diameter, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	102	6		
05-0167	0667	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	460	Multistem	4	4	4	4	5	3	North	Dead	Dead	Dead	Multistem from base, ivy clad, from ditch	None	<10	U	92	5	
05-0168	0668	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	400	Multistem	5	4	3	4	4	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem group from base, ivy clad , spreading crown, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	72	5	
05-0169	0669	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	220	1	4	2	2	3	3	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Group of four stems, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, from ditch	None	<10	U	23	3		
05-0170	0670	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	480	Multistem	3	4	3	3	4	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	102	6	
05-0171	0671	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	470	Multistem	4	4	4	4	3	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Group of approx. 8, multistem, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	102	6	
05-0172	0672	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	700	1	8	8	8	8	5	3	East	M	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, deadwood<200mm diameter, from ditch	None	<10	U	222	8	
05-0173	0673	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	400	Multistem	4	4	4	4	4	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Hymenoscyphus fraxineus advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	72	5	
05-0174	0674	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	700	1	6	7	7	7	4	5	East	M	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	222	8	
05-0175	0675	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	500	Multistem	6	6	2	5	4	3	North	EM	Poor	Fair	Multistem from base, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	113	6	
05-0176	0676	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	490	Multistem	6	5	5	5	4	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	113	6	
05-0177	0677	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	240	Multistem	3	3	3	3	3	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem group, ivy clad, suppressed crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	10+	C2	28	3	
05-0178	0678	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	280	2	3	3	3	3	6	4	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Group of 6, ivy clad, suppressed crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	<10	U	34	3	
05-0179	0679	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	8	320	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	East	M	Good	Fair	Multistem group, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch	None	10+	C2	48	4	

Reference	23-316-01																				
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																				
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category				U.L.E	Sub category					
H	Height (m)	Y (Young) Newly planted (<10 yrs old)		Good No obvious health problems				Good No visible defects			A High value and conservation				40+	Mainly arboricultural					
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature) First third of life expectancy		Fair Intervention may improve health				Fair Defects may require intervention			B Moderate value and conservation				20+	Mainly landscape					
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature) Second third of life expectancy		Poor Serious ill health or dying				Poor Dangerous or no remedy			C Low value and conservation				10+	Mainly cultural					
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature) Full age for species									U Not suitable for retention				<10						
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature) Beyond life expectancy & in decline																			
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran) Ancient characteristics or conservation value		Prefix				G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)													

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments			Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	
05-0180	0680	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	310	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Two stems from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	41	4	
05-0181	0681	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	8	460	Multistem	7	4	3	5	1	1	East	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	10+	C1	92	5	
05-0182	0682	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	520	Multistem	7	7	7	7	4	3	North	M	Poor	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	125	6	
05-0183	0683	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	9	460	Multistem	7	7	7	7	1	1	East	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	10+	C1	92	5	
05-0184	0684	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	400	Multistem	6	6	6	6	5	4	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	10+	C1	72	5	
05-0185	0685	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	460	Multistem	6	5	5	6	4	1	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage , surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	92	5	
05-0186	0686	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	520	Multistem	8	7	8	7	4	3	East	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage , surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	125	6	
05-0187	0687	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	460	Multistem	5	6	6	6	5	3	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage , surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	92	5	
05-0188	0688	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	500	Multistem	7	5	5	6	3	3	South	M	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage , surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	113	6	
05-0189	0689	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	380	1	5	4	1	3	6	3	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	64	5	
05-0190	0690	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	620	2	7	7	7	7	5	3	East	M	Poor	Poor	Two stems from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	177	8	
05-0191	0691	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400	1	4	4	4	4	6	3	East	EM	Poor	Poor	Group of 4-5 multistem from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	72	5	
05-0192	0692	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	420	Multistem	4	4	4	4	4	7	3	East	EM	Poor	Poor	Group of multistem from base, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	82	5
05-0193	0693	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	600	1	5	4	5	6	6	3	West	M	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	<10	U	163	7	
05-0194	0694	Mixed species	n/a	7	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Mixed species hedgerow comprising predominantly mature hawthorn with elder, grey willow, ash, blackthorn and occasional wild cherry, surrounded by bramble, from ditch			None	20+	B2	34	3	
05-0195	0695	Mixed species	n/a	9	380	Multistem	5	5	5	5	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Scrub/hedgerow linear group of multistem grey willow and hawthorn from boundary ditch, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	64	5	
05-0196	0696	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	200	Multistem	2	2	2	2	3	2	North	Y	Poor	Poor	Multistem group, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	18	2	
05-0197	0697	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	7	600	Multistem	7	7	7	7	1	1	West	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from 1m, spreading crown			None	20+	B1	163	7	
05-0198	0698	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	680	2	7	7	7	7	3	3	East	M	Fair	Fair	Two stems from base, spreading crown, tip dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage			None	10+	C1	206	8	
05-0199	0699	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	260	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	28	3	
05-0200	0700	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	34	3	
05-0201	0701	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	8	450	Multistem	6	6	6	6	1	1	West	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, from river bank, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B1	92	5	
05-0202	0702	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	240	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	West	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	28	3	
05-0203	0703	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	West	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	34	3	
05-0204	0704	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	300	Multistem	4	4	4	4	2	2	East	EM	Poor	Fair	Multistem, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	41	4	
05-0205	0705	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	5	260	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem group, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	28	3	
05-0206	0706	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	230	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	North	EM	Good	Good	Multistem, compact crown			None	10+	C1	23	3	
05-0207	0707	Mixed species	n/a	7	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	0.5	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged dense hedgerow comprising predominantly hawthorn with grey willow and occasional elder, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B2	34	3	

Reference	23-316-01	Survey Data														10th-17th August 2023					
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category		U.L.E		Sub category						
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)	Good No obvious health problems				Good No visible defects			A	High value and conservation	40+		Mainly arboricultural						
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy	Fair Intervention may improve health				Fair Defects may require intervention			B	Moderate value and conservation	20+		Mainly landscape						
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy	Poor Serious ill health or dying				Poor Dangerous or no remedy			C	Low value and conservation	10+		Mainly cultural						
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species								U	Not suitable for retention	<10								
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline																		
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value	Prefix				G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)													

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments			Recommendations		U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
05-0208	0708	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	200	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Lapsed hedgerow now forming an understorey to ash, sporadic in places with some felled/removed stems, suppressed crown, some dead and dying stems, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C2	-	-
05-0209	0709	Mixed species	n/a	6	250	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow comprising blackthorn, hawthorn, grey willow, ash, elder, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C2	28	3
05-0210	0710	Mixed species	n/a	9	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Group comprising blackthorn, hawthorn, grey willow, ash, elder, horse chestnut, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		20+	B2	34	3
05-0211	0711	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	360	Multistem	4	4	5	4	4	1	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C1	55	4
05-0212	0712	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	South	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		<10	U	72	5
05-0213	0713	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	360	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	West	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, extensive crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> advanced stage			Fell		<10	U	55	4
05-0214	0714	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	480	1	4	5	5	4	4	3	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 4m, spreading crown, small diameter tip dieback			Monitor crown condition		10+	C1	102	6
05-0215	0715	Mixed species	n/a	8	260	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Scrub group comprising grey willow and hawthorn, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C2	28	3
05-0216	0716	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14	300	1	4	4	4	4	2	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Woodland plantation group comprising sycamore, silver birch, English oak, hazel and ash, single stem, spreading crown			None		20+	B2	41	4	
05-0217	0717	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Managed hedgerow adjacent to road			None		10+	C2	5	1
05-0218	0718	Mixed species	n/a	16	600	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	West	M	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Field boundary of ash and grey willow with an understory hedgerow of hawthorn, some dead and declining stems, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		20+	B2	163	7
05-0219	0719	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	300	Multistem	4	4	4	4	4	1	West	EM	Poor	Poor	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Field boundary/hedgerow of declining ash with understory of hawthorn, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage			None		10+	C2	41	4
05-0220	0720	Mixed species	n/a	15	400	Multistem	4	4	4	4	2	1	West	M	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Mature scrub surrounded by rank vegetation comprising grey willow, ash and hawthorn			None		20+	B2	72	5
05-0221	0721	Mixed species	n/a	12	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Inaccessible (viewed from distance). Scattered scrub mosaic comprising hawthorn, ash, grey willow surrounded by rank dense vegetation			None		10+	C2	34	3
04-0222	0722	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	90	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	East	Y	Poor	Fair	Single stem, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage			None		<10	U	5	1
04-0223	0723	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	580	1	4	7	4	1	2	3	East	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 4m, ivy clad, previously pruned, asymmetric crown, dead scaffold limb, deadwood<150mm diameter			None		10+	C1	150	7
04-0224	0724	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	550	1	7	7	6	5	4	3	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C1	137	7
04-0225	0725	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	490	Multistem	6	6	6	4	3	4	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, from ditch			None		20+	B1	113	6
04-0226	0726	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	450	1	5	2	4	2	2	1	South	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, suppressed crown			None		20+	B1	92	5
04-0227	0727	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	470	1	5	1	4	5	2	2	West	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, part suppressed crown			None		20+	B1	102	6
04-0228	0728	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	6	250	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	West	EM	Good	Fair	Scrub edge group comprising blackthorn and elder surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C2	28	3
04-0229	0729	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	600	Multistem	4	7	5	1	5	3	East	M	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage			None		<10	U	163	7
04-0230	0730	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	780	Multistem	6	6	6	7	1	2	West	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, from bank			None		20+	B1	272	9
04-0231	0731	White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	8	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	2	1	South	EM	Good	Fair	Group of predominantly white willow with occasional basket willow, multistem from base, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		20+	B2	34	3
04-0232	0732	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	2	2	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, suppressed crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		10+	C1	34	3
04-0233	0733	Mixed species	n/a	4	240	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow comprising dense blackthorn and hawthorn with occasional plum, some dead stems, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		20+	B2	28	3
04-0234	0734	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	900	Multistem	10	10	10	10	4	3	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, broad spreading crown, deadwood<100mm diameter, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None		20+	B3	366	11
04-0235	0735	Mixed species	n/a	6	260	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	South	M	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow comprising predominantly hawthorn with white willow, blackthorn, plum, field elm, apple, sycamore, wych elm			None		20+	B2	28	3
04-0236	0736	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	500	Multistem	4	4	4	5	7	2	West	EM	Poor	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, deadwood<50mm diameter, from boundary ditch			None		10+	C1	113	6
04-0237	0737	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	360	1	4	3	3	4	3	1	East	EM	Good	Fair	Group of 9 single stem, spreading crown, from boundary ditch			None		20+	B2	55	4
04-0238	0738	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	700	3	3	3	8	4	3	2	South	M	Fair	Fair	Three stems from base, ivy clad, asymmetric part suppressed crown, decay primary scaffold limb, from boundary ditch			None		20+	B2	222	8

Reference	23-316-01																				
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																				
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category				U.L.E	Sub category					
H	Height (m)	Y (Young) Newly planted (<10 yrs old)		Good No obvious health problems		Good No visible defects		A High value and conservation						40+	1 Mainly arboricultural						
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature) First third of life expectancy		Fair Intervention may improve health		Fair Defects may require intervention		B Moderate value and conservation						20+	2 Mainly landscape						
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature) Second third of life expectancy		Poor Serious ill health or dying		Poor Dangerous or no remedy		C Low value and conservation						10+	3 Mainly cultural						
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature) Full age for species								U Not suitable for retention				<10							
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature) Beyond life expectancy & in decline																			
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran) Ancient characteristics or conservation value		Prefix		G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)															

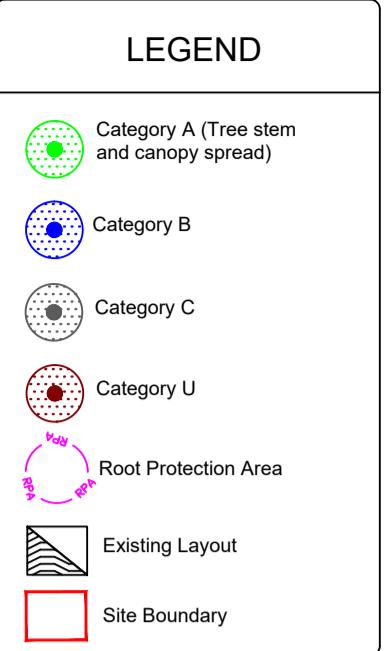
Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments			Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
04-0239	0739	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	570	Multistem	4	5	3	4	6	6	West	M	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, deadwood<50mm diameter, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus advanced stage, from boundary ditch			None	<10	U	150	7
04-0240	0740	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	20	560	3	6	7	7	6	4	6	South	M	Fair	Fair	Three stems from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, from boundary ditch			None	20+	B1	137	7
04-0241	0741	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	590	Multistem	6	5	6	4	8	4	East	M	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus intermediate stage, decay columns scaffold limbs partial occlusion, from boundary ditch			None	<10	U	163	7
04-0242	0742	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	Multistem	2	1	1	2	7	7	West	Dead	Dead	Dead	Multistem from 2m			None	<10	U	41	4
04-0243	0743	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	300	1	3	3	3	3	8	7	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Group of approx. 8 single stem, ivy clad, extensive crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus advanced stage, deadwood<50mm diameter, surrounded by dense vegetation, from boundary ditch			None	<10	U	41	4
04-0244	0744	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	480	Multistem	4	8	5	3	4	4	North	M	Poor	Poor	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, asymmetric crown, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, from boundary ditch			None	<10	U	102	6
04-0245	0745	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	470	2	5	4	5	5	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from base, ivy clad, part suppressed crown, from ditch			None	20+	B1	102	6
04-0246	0746	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	640	Multistem	6	6	6	6	3	3	North	M	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, from ditch			None	20+	B1	191	8
04-0247	0747	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	560	2	5	5	5	6	2	3	South	EM	Good	Fair	Two stems from 1.5m, ivy clad, included bark union main stems, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B1	137	7
04-0248	0748	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	520	Multistem	6	6	6	6	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown			None	10+	C1	125	6
04-0249	0749	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	390	3	2	5	4	4	4	2	South	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown			None	10+	C1	72	5
04-0250	0750	Mixed species	n/a	10	280	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow group comprising multi-stemmed ash, hawthorn and grey willow with a blackthorn and elder understorey, ivy clad, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, some dead and dying stems, surrounded by dense vegetation,			None	10+	C2	34	3
04-0251	0751	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	400	1	5	5	5	5	5	4	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, behind ditch			None	10+	C1	72	5
04-0252	0752	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	420	1	5	5	5	5	7	5	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus advanced stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	<10	U	82	5
04-0253	0753	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	400	Multistem	5	5	5	5	7	3	East	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	<10	U	72	5
04-0254	0754	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	500	1	6	6	6	6	6	5	East	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 5m, ivy clad, spreading crown, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, behind ditch			None	10+	C1	113	6
04-0255	0755	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	490	Multistem	5	5	6	6	7	6	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus advanced stage, behind ditch			None	<10	U	113	6
04-0256	0756	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	420	Multistem	4	5	5	5	4	3	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	10+	C1	82	5
04-0257	0757	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	480	Multistem	5	6	6	6	6	3	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	10+	C1	102	6
04-0258	0758	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	260	1	3	3	3	3	7	4	East	SM	Fair	Fair	Dense group of single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	10+	C2	28	3
04-0259	0759	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	780	Multistem	9	8	8	8	5	4	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, broad spreading crown, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	40+	A1	272	9
04-0260	0760	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	180	Multistem	2	2	2	2	2	2	East	SM	Poor	Fair	Multistem from base, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage			None	<10	U	14	2
04-0261	0761	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	8	320	Multistem	4	4	4	4	1	1	East	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, from stream			None	10+	C2	48	4
04-0262	0762	Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	4	320	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	East	EM	Poor	Fair	Two stems from base, crown dieback, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	48	4
04-0263	0763	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	420	Multistem	5	5	5	5	3	3	West	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, behind ditch			None	20+	B1	82	5
04-0264	0764	Mixed species	n/a	8	250	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged hedgerow comprising hawthorn, wild cherry, blackthorn, plum, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	28	3
04-0265	0765	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	350	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	North	EM	Poor	Fair	Two stems from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus intermediate stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	55	4
04-0266	0766	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	320	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	North	EM	Poor	Fair	Two stems from base, ivy clad, crown dieback, Hymenoscyphus fraxineus early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	<10	U	48	4
04-0267	0767	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Discontinuous unmanaged hedgerow surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	18	2

Reference	23-316-01																			
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																			
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class	Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category		U.L.E		Sub category						
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)				Good	No obvious health problems				A	High value and conservation							
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy				Fair	Intervention may improve health				B	Moderate value and conservation							
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy				Poor	Serious ill health or dying				C	Low value and conservation							
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species				Poor	Dangerous or no remedy				U	Not suitable for retention							
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline				Poor	Unsuitable for retention				U	Unsuitable for retention							
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value				Poor	Prefix					G - Group H - Hedgerow W - Woodland P - Tree is on private land *Tree is not on topographical survey and therefore position remains indicative # Measurements estimated (tree is inaccessible)							

Tree ID	Tag No.	Species	Botanical Name	H (m)	Stem Dia.	No of Stems	Crown Spread (m)				C.C (m)	L.B.H (m)	L.B.D	Age	Physiological	Structural	Comments			Recommendations	U.L.E	Cat.	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)
04-0268	0768	Mixed species	n/a	8	300	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Lapsed unmanaged hedgerow of hawthorn adjacent to a scrub field margin comprising hawthorn, elder, grey willow, blackthorn, plum, alder, surrounded by dense vegetation, behind ditch			None	20+	B2	41	4
04-0269	0769	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	280	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	North	EM	Poor	Poor	Single stem, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> intermediate stage,			None	<10	U	34	3
04-0270	0770	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	340	1	5	5	4	4	5	5	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 3m, ivy clad, crown dieback, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C1	55	4
04-0271	0771	Mixed species	n/a	14	240	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	East	SM	Good	Good	Mixed deciduous plantation comprising silver birch, English oak, field maple, hazel, beech and sycamore			None	20+	B2	28	3
03-0272	0772	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	480	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Two stems from 1m, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B2	102	6
03-0273	0773	Lime (Common)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	10	550	1	5	5	5	5	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B2	137	7
03-0274	0774	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	5	200	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, some dead and dying stems, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	18	2
03-0275	0775	Lime (Common)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	7	550	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B2	137	7
03-0276	0776	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	750	Multistem	6	6	6	6	4	4	North	M	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedge bank			None	40+	A1	254	9
03-0277	0777	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	480	1	5	5	5	5	3	3	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 1m, extensive ivy cover, spreading crown, from hedge bank			None	20+	B1	102	6
03-0278	0778	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	500	1	6	6	6	6	4	4	West	EM	Good	Fair	Single stem, spreading crown, from hedge			None	40+	A1	113	6
03-0279	0779	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	710	2	6	6	6	7	4	4	East	M	Fair	Fair	Two stems from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage			None	10+	C1	222	8
03-0280	0780	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	500	Multistem	5	5	5	5	4	2	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from base, ivy clad, spreading crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> early stage, from hedge			None	10+	C1	113	6
03-0281	0781	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	480	1	3	5	5	3	5	4	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad asymmetric part suppressed crown <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> very early stage, from hedge			None	10+	C1	102	6
03-0282	0782	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	300	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	South	M	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow comprised predominantly of hawthorn with some blackthorn and holly			None	20+	B2	41	4
03-0283	0783	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	450	1	6	5	5	5	3	3	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 1.5m, spreading crown, bleeding canker, bark necrosis scaffold limbs partly occluded			None	10+	C1	92	5
03-0284	0784	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	200	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	North	SM	Good	Good	Single stem, spreading crown			None	10+	C1	18	2
03-0285	0785	Mixed species	n/a	2	290	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Managed hedgerow comprising blackthorn, hawthorn, ash, sycamore, surrounded by dense vegetation, from ditch			None	10+	C2	41	4
03-0286	0786	Mixed species	n/a	2.5	200	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Managed hedgerow comprising blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, sycamore, rowan, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	18	2
03-0287	0787	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	2	160	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Managed hedgerow			None	10+	C2	10	2
02-0288	0788	Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	1.5	100	Multistem	1	1	1	1	1	1	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Managed garden hedge			None	10+	C2	5	1
02-0289	0789	Beech (Common)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	480	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem from 1.5m, spreading crown, from garden			None	20+	B1	102	6
02-0290	0790	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	280	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	East	M	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged hedgerow comprising discontinuous hawthorn surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	34	3
02-0291	0791	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	530	1	5	5	5	5	3	1	East	EM	Good	Good	Single stem, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B1	125	6
02-0292	0792	Hawthorn (Common)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	280	Multistem	2	2	2	2	1	1	East	M	Good	Fair	Unmanaged hedgerow comprised predominantly of hawthorn with occasional blackthorn			None	20+	B2	34	3
02-0293	0793	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	400	Multistem	4	4	4	2	3	3	South	EM	Good	Fair	Multistem from base, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	10+	C1	72	5
02-0294	0794	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	530	3	5	5	5	4	4	2	South	EM	Good	Fair	Three stems from 2m, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B1	125	6
02-0295	0795	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	560	Multistem	5	5	5	5	4	3	West	EM	Good	Good	Multistem from 2m, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B1	137	7
02-0296	0796	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	550	Multistem	6	5	5	5	5	4	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multistem, ivy clad, spreading crown, from hedgerow			None	20+	B1	137	7
02-0297	0797	Mixed species	n/a	8	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	East	M	Good	Fair	Unmanaged hedgerow with adjacent wide field margin comprising hawthorn, grey willow, blackthorn, ivy clad, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B2	34	3
02-0298	0798	Mixed species	n/a	8	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged intermittent hedgerow with adjacent wide field margin comprising hawthorn, grey willow, blackthorn, ivy clad, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B2	34	3
02-0299	0799	Ash (Common)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	750	1	6	7	6	7	3	2	West	OM	Fair	Fair	Single stem, ivy clad, decay cavity at base and most likely main stem, previous stem failure at 5m, natural retrenchment crown, <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> very early stage, from field ditch, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	20+	B3	254	9
02-0300	0800	Mixed species	n/a	8	280	Multistem	3	3	3	3	1	1	North	M	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged intermittent hedgerow with adjacent wide field margin comprising hawthorn, grey willow, blackthorn, ivy clad, some dead and dying stems, surrounded by dense vegetation			None	10+	C2	34	3

Reference	23-316-01																
Survey Date	10th-17th August 2023																
Abbreviation	Definition	Age Class		Physiological Condition				Structural Condition			Category			U.L.E		Sub category	
H	Height (m)	Y (Young)	Newly planted (<10 yrs old)		Good	No obvious health problems		Good	No visible defects		A	High value and conservation			40+	1	Mainly arboricultural
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter (mm)	SM (Semi-mature)	First third of life expectancy		Fair	Intervention may improve health		Fair	Defects may require intervention		B	Moderate value and conservation			20+	2	Mainly landscape
C.C	Crown clearance (m)	EM (Early mature)	Second third of life expectancy		Poor	Serious ill health or dying		Poor	Dangerous or no remedy		C	Low value and conservation			10+	3	Mainly cultural
L.B.H	Lowest (significant) branch height (m)	M (Mature)	Full age for species								U	Not suitable for retention			<10		
L.B.D	Direction of lowest (significant) branch	OM (Over mature)	Beyond life expectancy & in decline														
U.L.E	Minimum useful life expectancy (yrs)	V (Veteran)	Ancient characteristics or conservation value														





NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for the proposed development for the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

General
Trees and hedge positions place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedge rows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.
Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837:2012 Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made regarding which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of high arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arbicultural quality and value, either poor condition or adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot realistically be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE: Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 2
PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 9: Wx22 Sluice Stream)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

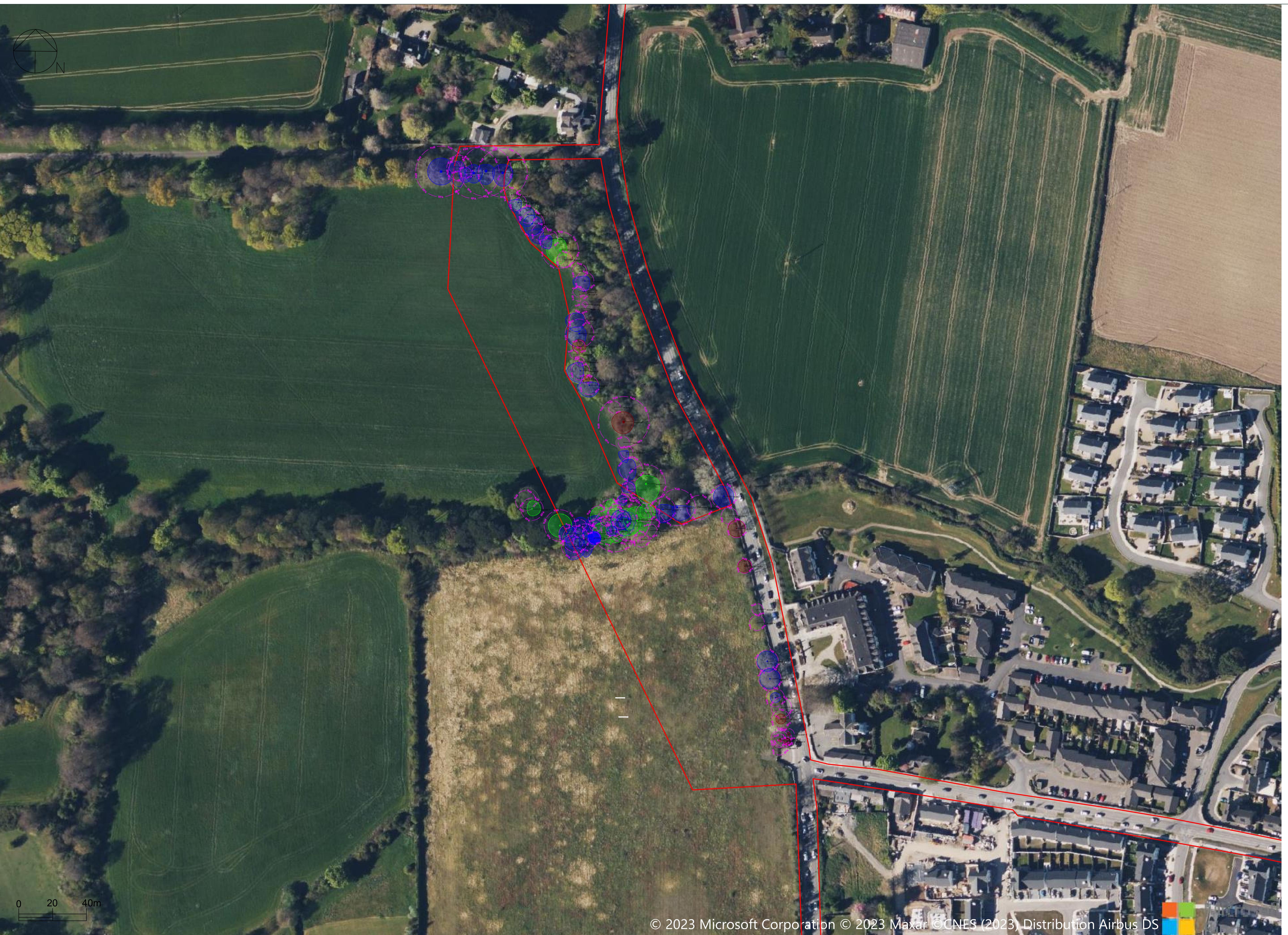
REVISION: Version 1

DATE: 21.08.2023 **SCALE:** 1:1000@A1

DRAWN BY: JM **CHECKED BY:** JL

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LEGEND
Category A (Tree stem and canopy spread)
Category B
Category C
Category U
Root Protection Area
Existing Layout
Site Boundary

NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for development and enable the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Tree and hedge positions place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedges not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale
Scale is for planning purposes only.
Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837:2012 Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made regarding which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of moderate arboricultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arboricultural quality and value in poor condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arboricultural quality and value, current condition adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot reasonably be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE: Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 3
PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 7: Wx20 Gaybrook Stream)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

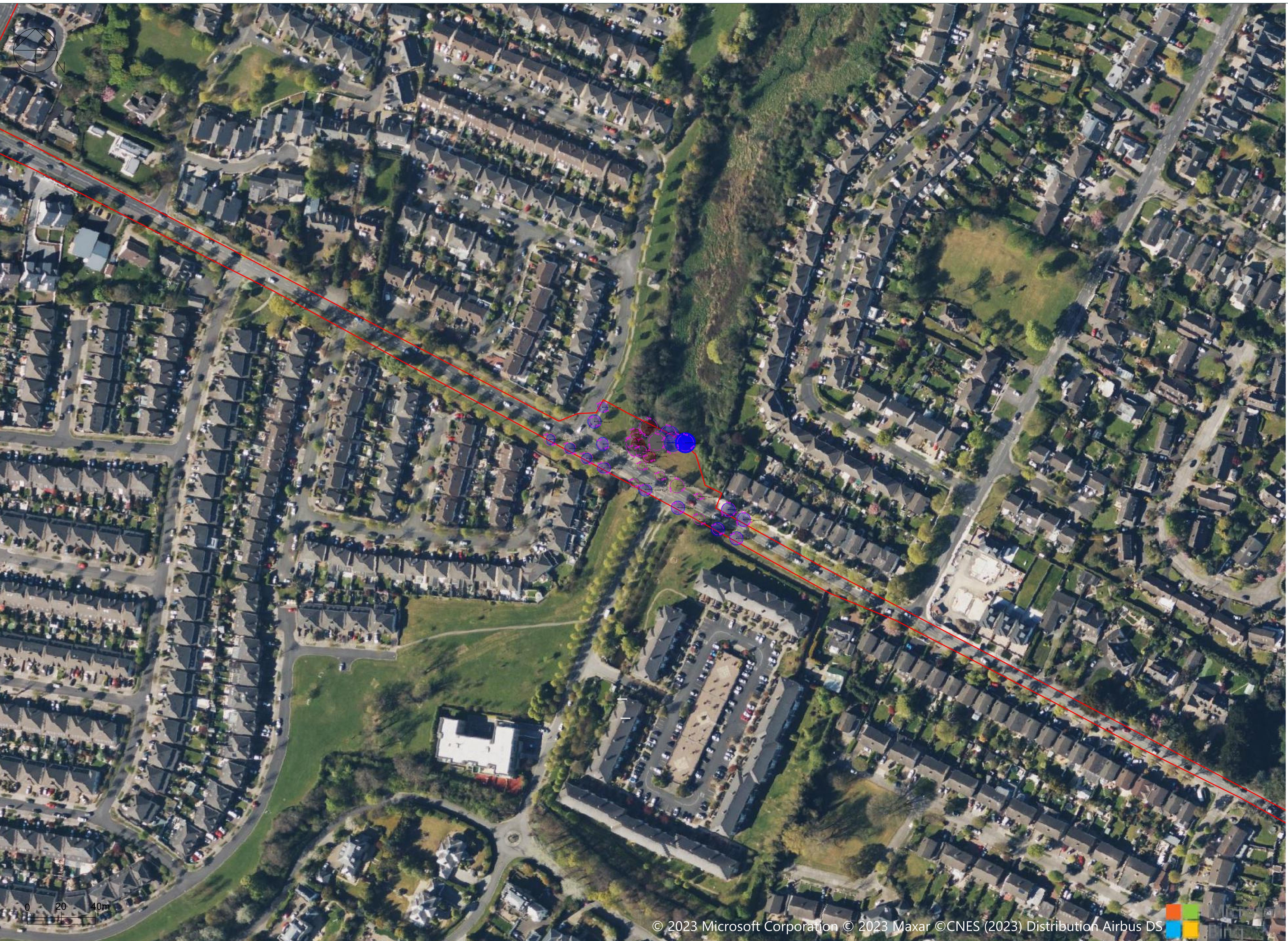
REVISION: Version 1

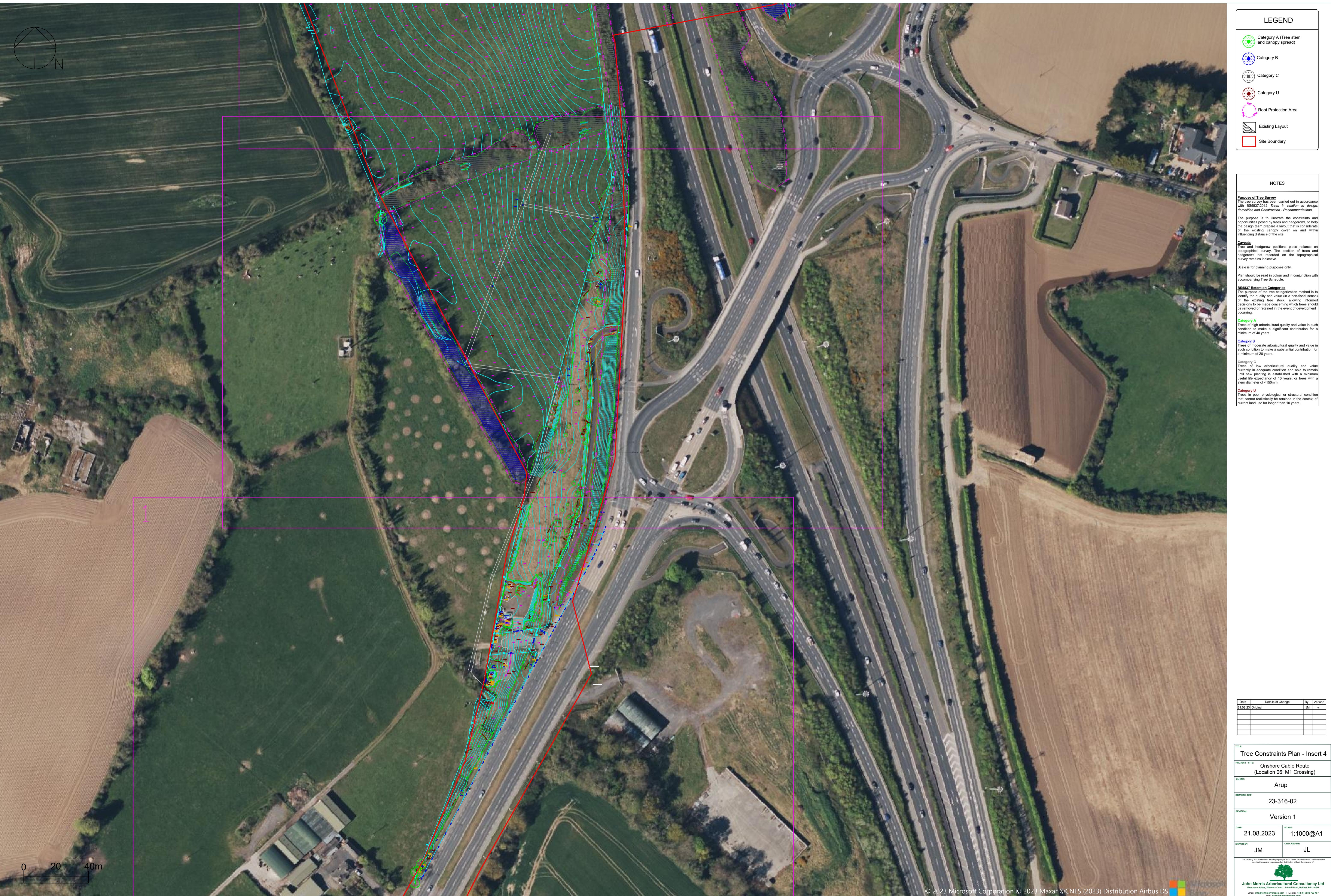
DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

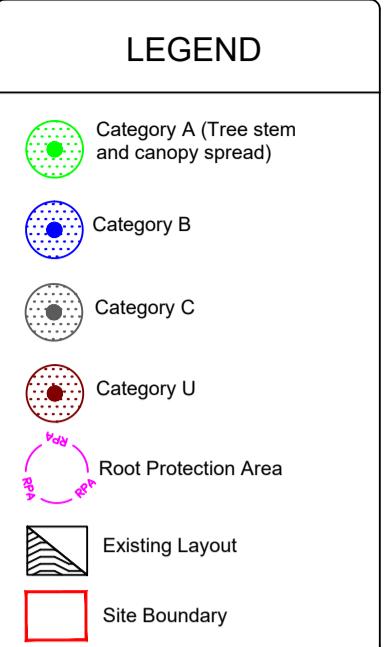
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NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The Tree Survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for development and assist the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Trees and hedge rows place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedge rows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.
Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837 Arboricultural Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of moderate arboricultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of low arboricultural quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arboricultural quality and value currently in adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot realistically be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE: Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 5

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route (Location 06: M1 Crossing)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

REVISION: Version 1

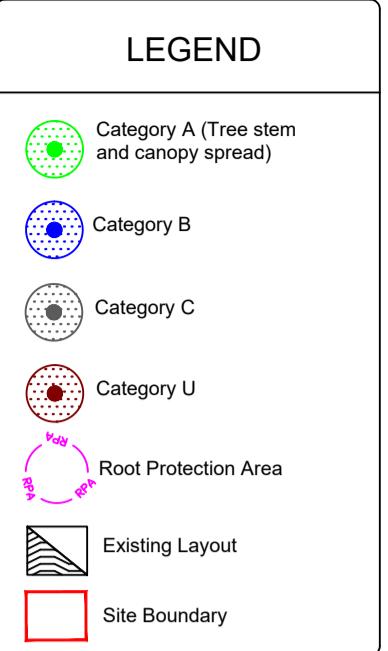
DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

DRAWN BY: JM | CHECKED BY: JL

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NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for the proposed development and to assist the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Tree and hedge rows place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedges not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.

Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837 Tree Protection Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of high arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arbicultural quality and value currently in adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot realistically be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE:

Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 6

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 05: Blakes Cross South - western and eastern sections)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

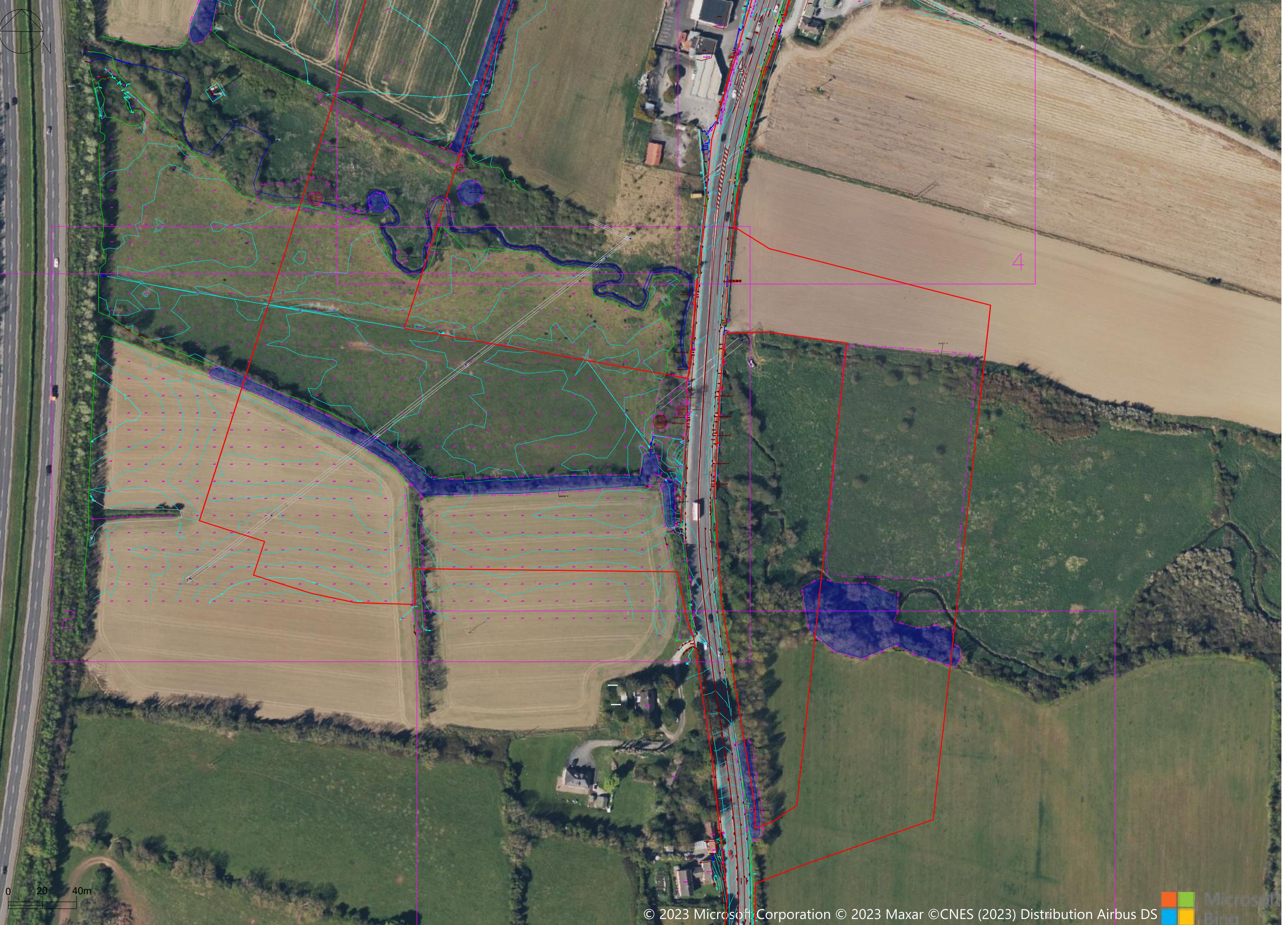
REVISION: Version 1

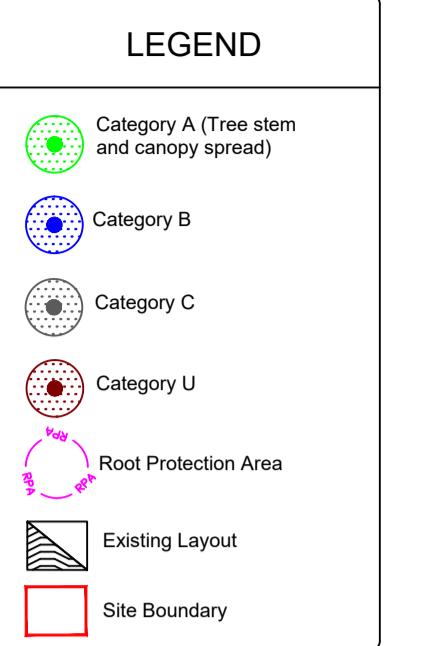
DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

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NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and influences of the proposed development for the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Trees and hedgerow positions place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedgerows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.

Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837 Arboricultural Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of high arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arbicultural quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arbicultural quality and value, currently in adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot realistically be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE: Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 7

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 05: Blakes Cross South - western and eastern sections)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

REVISION: Version 1

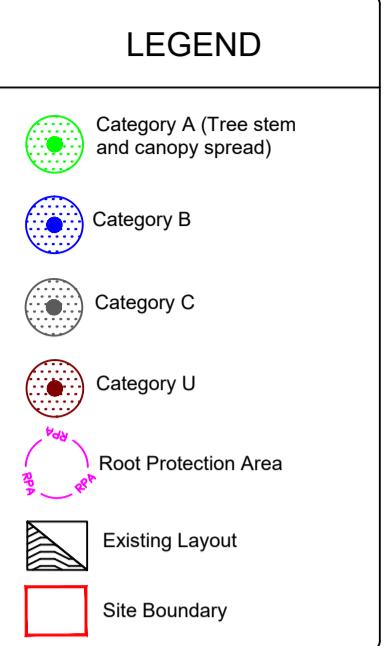
DATE: 21.08.2023 **SCALE:** 1:1000@A1

DRAWN BY: JM **CHECKED BY:** JL

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NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for development and assist the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Tree and hedge rows place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedge rows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.
Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Site Survey.

BS5837 Arboricultural Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made regarding which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of high arboreal quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arboreal quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arboreal quality and value, current condition adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot realistically be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE:

Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 8

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 04: Blakes Cross North)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

REVISION: Version 1

DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

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0 20 40m







LEGEND

- Category A (Tree stem and canopy spread)
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Root Protection Area
- Existing Layout
- Site Boundary

NOTES

- Purpose of Tree Survey**
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations.
- The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and influences of the existing trees and hedgerow positions for the design team to prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.
- Caveats**
Trees and hedgerow positions place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedgerows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.
- Scale is for planning purposes only.
- Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Tree Survey Report.
- BS5837 Arboricultural Categories**
The purpose of tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made regarding which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.
- Category A**
Trees of moderate arboricultural quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.
- Category B**
Trees of moderate arboricultural quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.
- Category C**
Trees of low arboricultural quality and value, either due to inadequate condition and/or due to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.
- Category U**
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot reasonably be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE:

Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 11

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 01 & 02: Landfall site and onshore substation)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

REVISION: Version 1

DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

DRAWN BY: JM | CHECKED BY: JL

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LEGEND	
	Category A (Tree stem and canopy spread)
	Category B
	Category C
	Category U
	Root Protection Area
	Existing Layout
	Site Boundary

NOTES

Purpose of Tree Survey
The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

The purpose is to illustrate the constraints and opportunities for the proposed development for the design team prepare a layout that is considerate of the existing canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site.

Caveats
Trees and hedgerow positions place reliance on topographical survey. The position of trees and hedgerows not recorded on the topographical survey remains indicative.

Scale is for planning purposes only.

Plan should be read in colour and in conjunction with accompanying Tree Survey Report.

BS5837 Arboricultural Categories
The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value (in a non-financial sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

Category A
Trees of high arboreal quality and value in such condition to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate arboreal quality and value in such condition to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low arboreal quality and value, either poor condition or adequate condition and able to remain until new planting is established with a minimum useful life expectancy of 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.

Category U
Trees in poor physiological or structural condition that cannot reasonably be retained in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Date	Details of Change	By	Version
21.08.23	Original	JM	v1

TITLE:

Tree Constraints Plan - Insert 12

PROJECT / SITE: Onshore Cable Route
(Location 01 & 02: Landfall site and onshore substation)

CLIENT: Arup

DRAWING REF: 23-316-02

REVISION: Version 1

DATE: 21.08.2023 | SCALE: 1:1000@A1

DRAWN BY: JM | CHECKED BY: JL

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