



Duramen

Arboricultural Report



to consider trees at

Harwoods Adventure Playground & Recreation Area
209 Vicarage Road
Watford
WD18 0GD

CLIENT:

**Watford Borough
Council**

Ref: 16018

Site Visit Date:
10/11th May 2016
Report Date:
26th May 2016

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides the results of a tree survey at Harwoods adventure playground and recreation area.
- 1.2 Long term plans for the location are being considered and this report has been provided in order to inform the design process.
- 1.3 A topographic survey (Ref: Landform surveys ref B152-001 dated 31/3/16) has provided the locations of all significant trees on the site.

2 Overall Site Description

- 2.1 The surveyed area is approximately rectangular in shape measuring approximately 160 metres North-South and 200 metres East-West giving an area of around 2.1 ha. The majority of the area is grassed and the trees are mostly located along the boundary of the site, with an avenue of mature lime trees growing along the northern end of the site.
- 2.2 Harwoods adventure playground is located along the Eastern boundary of the site. The main part of the site gently slopes towards the central part of the site, whilst the adventure playground has a more complex topography, having been landscaped to form a variety of features for use of the site.
- 2.3 Watford Borough Council is the relevant planning authority for the site. The Council may have served Tree Preservation Orders on the trees described in this report, resulting in their legal protection. It is recommended that, before any tree works are undertaken, a check on tree protection status is made with the Council's planning department, as unauthorised works to protected trees may lead to prosecution.

3 Scope of Tree Survey

- 3.1 This report provides the results of a tree survey undertaken on 11th May 2016. The tree survey was conducted in accordance with the recommendations provided in British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and*

construction - Recommendations. Only trees with a diameter greater than 7.5 cm at 1.5 metres height above ground level were included in the survey.

- 3.2 All trees within the site were considered for inclusion in the survey.
- 3.3 Where two or more trees grow close to each other they have been recorded as **Groups** rather than individual **Trees**. Branch growth of one tree may influence nearby trees, leading to asymmetric branch development and possibly dead branches due to shading. As a result, individual trees within groups of trees are best managed both as individual trees and as part of a larger group.
- 3.4 The parameters assessed for each tree, the methods used and their limitations are described in Appendix 1 to this report. The survey should be considered to be of a preliminary nature in some respects. If significant trees are considered worthy of retention but constrain development of a site it may be appropriate to examine the trees in more detail. This might entail removing ivy growing on the tree, examining the tree for fungal growth and wood decay particularly internally, using investigative tools such as ultrasound (PICUS tomography), drill (various tools) or climbing the tree to examine above ground structures. In some circumstances soil excavation may be appropriate to examine roots. Where heavy undergrowth or other features hinder access or visibility of a tree their removal or reduction may be advisable. These tools will be recommended where necessary but not on a precautionary basis unless significant safety issues are apparent.
- 3.5 The full British Standard methodology consists of a number of steps:
 - A **tree survey** records the location of each tree along with estimates of size and quality. In particular, the life expectancy of each tree is assessed so that those trees expected realistically to provide long lasting benefits are identified.
 - A **tree constraints plan** plots the constraints, in terms of ground area, that each tree requires if it were retained. Both above (i.e. branches) and below ground (i.e. roots) constraints are considered. The above ground constraints are defined by branch length (i.e. crown size) whilst below ground constraints are assessed by defining a root protection area

(RPA) for each tree. Typically the RPA for each tree is at first defined as an area shaped as a circle with the tree located at the circle's centre; modification of the RPA shape may be necessary to take into account the presence of infrastructure or poor rooting environments.

- An **arboricultural impact assessment** assesses the impact of any particular design on existing trees based on the footprint(s) of the proposed building(s), hard landscaping, paths, driveways etc. and space required for construction activity including material storage, machinery access, service runs and scaffolding.
- Where building works are likely to be in close proximity to important trees a **method statement** may be required to both reassure Council planning officers and inform building site operations. An arboricultural method statement is best supervised by an arboricultural supervisor.
- A **tree protection plan** shows the location of proposed protective fences around retained trees and other measures such as ground protection.

3.6 This report provides the first two steps of the above. If considered necessary further details can be provided once a construction method statement (or equivalent) has been prepared.

3.7 Where valuable trees have been identified and are to be retained it is best to respect the identified root protection areas of these trees by avoiding building works within the root protection areas and routing access and service runs elsewhere.

4 Results of Tree Survey

4.1 The survey recorded 75 individual or groups of trees. 40 of these were within the adventure playground whilst the remaining 35 were in the recreation area. 14 of the latter form the avenue of trees along the northern part of the site. Details of the trees are provided in Appendix 3 to this report. Their locations are shown in Duramen Plan 16018-1 ver. A.

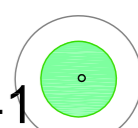
- 4.2 The trees within the adventure playground are mostly of modest size with sycamore being the largest to 13 metres in height. Two eucalyptus (T8, T24) provide some variety as does a mature Zelkova (a relation of elm) (T33).
- 4.3 The trees in the recreation area are considerably larger with tall sycamore (T65 over 20 metres with dhb of 990 mm) and limes (several in the avenue are almost 20 metres tall and T61).
- 4.4 In terms of species composition there is a good smattering of native species – ash, field maple, cherry, elder, hawthorn, hazel, hornbeam, birch, lime, willow and crab apple. In addition, a small number of conifers (deodar cedar, pine, western red cedar), eucalyptus and Zelkova add to the variety. Sycamore is the most common species within the adventure playground whilst lime predominates overall (31 of the 75 surveyed trees).
- 4.5 Using the BS5837 tree quality assessment categorisation (see Appendix 2) – four trees (T46, T51, T54, T66) were graded Category “A” – High quality trees, 34 were graded Category “B” – Moderate quality trees (13 of these were in the adventure playground) and other than four (T57, T58, T73, T74) Category “U” – Unsuitable for retention, the remaining trees were judged to be Category “C” – Low quality trees.





5 Tree Constraints on the site within surveyed area

- 5.1 The trees within the adventure playground are mostly located along the edges of the area; however, several low grade trees are located within the body of the area, with several apparently heavily cut back. None of the trees are of great importance – the sycamores are presumably self-sown and most of the others could be easily replaced around any new features. The *Eucalyptus* and *Zelkova* provide some diversity to the species mix and are worth retaining if possible.
- 5.2 Within the recreation area as a whole the trees are of considerably greater size and thus constrain development more significantly. Of significance to the play area adjacent to the adventure playground the avenue of limes needs to be considered very carefully.

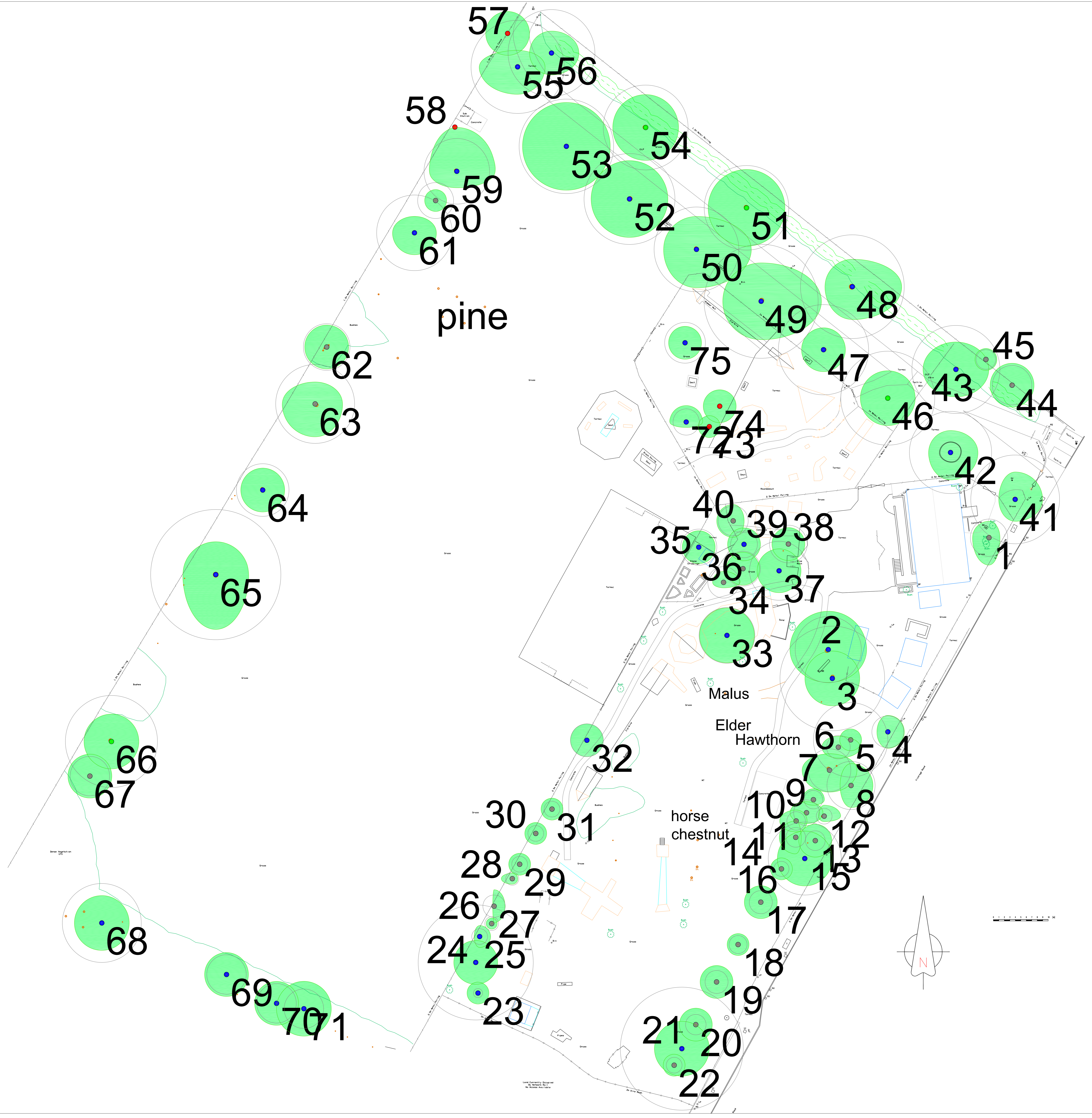
6 Tree Constraints Plan

Legend

41  Tree location & crown

-  Grade A tree
-  Grade B tree
-  Grade C tree
-  Grade U tree

Rev	Date	By	Issue
Client	Watford Council		
Project	Harwood		
Drawing Title	Tree Constraints Plan		
Drawing Status			
Scale	Date	Drawn	
1:250	May 2016	JH	
Drawing No	Checked	Approved	



Appendix 1 - Notes & Limitations of the Tree Survey

Data collected on each recorded tree reflects the recommendations provided in paragraphs 4.4.2.5 of British Standard 5837:2012. Deviations from the recommendations of the British Standard are described and justified below.

The report does **NOT** comply with NHBC 4.2 D8 (a) Vegetation Survey in that it does not identify ALL currently small but potentially large trees, hedgerows and shrubs on the site and on adjacent sites. It does however identify currently significant trees with stem diameters greater than 7.5 cm and any significant tree stumps that are found during the survey. The tree survey is guided by the topographic survey, where provided by the client, to identify the area of interest and the individual trees that need to be surveyed.

The following abbreviations and conventions have been used in this report. Please note the limitations in **bold**, particularly with regards to tree stability and resulting safety issues.

Tree Number: T (individual tree), G (group of stems/trees, possibly of coppice origin (i.e. originating from a single tree) or several trees planted together or self-seeded) or S (stump of tree, normally cut at or nearby ground level). Shrubs (Sh) may also be recorded where they are considered to provide amenity or privacy that it may be desirable to retain post development.

Species: Commonly known name; Scientific name is recorded separately, if considered significant and useful.

Height: Height of a tree can normally be estimated with a clinometer where adequate visibility allows lines of sight to be established with both the base and top of the tree. To provide an accurate estimate of height, these sightlines should stretch to a distance from the tree at least as great as the tree is high (i.e. 20m for a 20m tall tree). Where several trees of similar height grow nearby it is reasonable to measure one tree and estimate the heights of nearby trees by comparison.

In small gardens and restricted places where this is not possible, height may have to be estimated based on the surveyor's experience. No record is normally made of which trees were used as reference trees. Tree heights from a ground survey (where available) can also be used as reference heights.

Stem Diameter: Larger stems which are likely to define the edge of root protection areas are normally measured at 1.5m above ground level with a diameter tape to the nearest millimetre. Those trees that are less likely to define the edge of the root protection area, or which were difficult to access may have been assessed visually by use of reference instruments such as tape measures or other objects of known size (e.g. a sheet of A4 paper – 21 x 30 cm). Where ivy and other vegetation such as holly, or slope or other considerations prevent accurate measurement the diameter estimate is marked with a * to show it is approximate. Estimates are stated in millimetres.

Where more than one shoot grows at 1.5m above ground level, the diameter has not been measured at 1.5 m but above the root flare, normally where diameter is smallest between 0.2 and 0.5m above the ground. Such estimates will be recorded as "RF".

Branch spread: This parameter records the radial distances between the tree trunk and the end of the furthestmost branches in the direction of the four cardinal compass points. Where light conditions allow these have been measured on the largest trees using a laser device to the nearest 0.1m. In most cases however, unless the crowns look visibly uneven due to branch loss or neighbouring competing vegetation, circular crowns are assumed, and only one figure is reported.

Crown Clearance: This parameter estimates the lowest point of the crown from the ground. Minor and dead branches are ignored.

Age Class: Y: Young; M: Middle Aged; MT: Mature; OM: Over Mature; V: Veteran

Physiological Condition: Good (healthy); Fair (some signs of lack of vigour and/or poor health); Poor (definite signs of lack of vigour and/or poor health); Dead

Structural Condition: Comments on structural condition of trees are restricted to what was seen of each tree - access and/or visibility restrictions may limit the scope of the assessment; a complete health and safety audit was **NOT** conducted, but where defects were observed that need further investigation a recommendation for more detailed examination may be provided. Alternatively an annual inspection may be recommended (e.g. of a roadside tree). If the tree is of little further value, removal of the tree may be recommended without further investigation suggested.

Observations on tree health and structural condition and stability and resulting recommendations may change with time. Trees are living organisms and climatic events (e.g. strong wind, drought, lightning, floods), human actions (e.g. vehicles, machinery, vandalism, application of chemicals) and other vectors (e.g. pests & diseases) may alter the health and/or structural stability of trees over relatively short periods of time. Annual reassessments are recommended for most trees that occur nearby property, areas of frequent use and other areas where a duty of care might be considered to apply. **Thus our assessment of structural condition is valid on the day of inspection** and for the vast majority of trees should be adequate for twelve months from the date of the survey. In a small proportion of cases however trees may appear healthy and structurally sound on the day of inspection, provide little or no sign of having health, stability or structural problems but rapidly deteriorate at a later date or over a period of time. Vigilance is therefore recommended and if signs of significant structural or health change are seen, further professional advice should be sought. **No liability can be accepted for any structural deterioration of the tree occurring after the date of our inspection or that was not visible on the day of inspection.**

Where this report is relied upon at a later date and in particular over 12 months from the date of the tree survey, the reader should be aware that the structural condition and health of the surveyed trees may have changed and a re-inspection may lead to significantly different observations, recommendations and conclusions. This is especially important where trees cause significant constraints to development of a site.

Where an inspector from Duramen Consulting has seen what he or she considers to be a "dangerous" tree the inspector will attempt to inform a responsible person on site verbally and for both occupied and non-occupied sites the nature of the danger provided by the tree will be recorded in the data sheet.

Additionally, some tree structural defects may be difficult to see through other vegetation such as brambles or tall herbaceous plants, ivy and other climbers growing on stems; in some cases visibility is restricted through lack of 360° access to the base of the tree. Partial sight of one side of a tree may mean that serious defects can be overlooked. Cutting the main stems of climbers around the base of each tree is recommended in many cases. Such cutting should lead to their death over several years and allow a more thorough visual inspection at a later date once the climber has been removed or naturally decayed and fallen off. Species such as ivy may provide habitats for a variety of wildlife species, some of which, like bats, may be legally protected. In some cases further advice on wildlife legislation may be advisable (see below).

Preliminary Management Recommendations: Where action is recommended a preliminary suggestion is made. Further discussion is likely to be needed to assess the need and its priority. Removal of ivy may be useful; crown pruning to remove dead wood may be recommended if new buildings are to be erected nearby a tree or if access to the tree is likely to increase; sometimes complete tree removal may be suggested. The action recommended is the minimum required and may not include other factors such as the desire to keep the tree in an attractive shape or stump removal.

Estimated Remaining Life Contribution: No standardised method is recognised for making estimates of remaining life span of a tree. The estimates given are based on a rapid assessment of the health and structural condition AND the location of the tree in relation to any targets. Thus a roadside tree with a particular defect may be given a lesser life expectancy than a similar tree located deep in rarely visited woodland.

Category Grading: British Standard 5837 (BS) suggests the use of four categories for tree quality - three for tree retention (A, B and C) and one for unsuitability (U). For retained trees, three subcategories are suggested by the BS - arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and cultural/conservation (3). Grade "A" trees are of high quality and value making a substantial contribution with a life expectancy over 40 years. Grade "B" trees are of moderate quality and value making a significant contribution with a life expectancy over 20 years; Grade "C" trees are of low quality and value with a life expectancy over 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm.

Category "U" trees are mostly recommended for removal due to serious, irremediable structural defects or health conditions but in some cases their retention may be desirable.

Appendix 2 contains further details of the BS categories.

Wildlife considerations: Legislation in the United Kingdom protects a range of plant and animal species. The two groups of protected animals most commonly encountered with regards to trees are birds and bats. Trees by their very nature have structures that may allow bats to shelter or roost in them. These include cracks in bark, ivy growth and crevices and cracks in structural wood of both bole and branches that may develop over the lifetime of a mature tree. Reasonable care must be taken whilst undertaking any tree work to identify the presence of bats and/or bat roosts. Work must stop if any are found and advice sought from an appropriately licensed person. A qualified bat ecologist should be able to provide more detailed advice.

The tree survey described and recorded in this report did not include a scoping survey for protected species. Up to date details of such protection, including birds and their nests is best sought from a qualified ecologist.

Appendix 2: BS 5837 categorisation for tree quality

Appendix 2: BS 5837 categorisation for tree quality: Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (after BS5837:2012)

Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
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</p>	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values + conservation
Trees to be considered for retention				
Sub Categories:				
1. Mainly arboricultural qualities				
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Tree data for Harwoods

Date of survey: 11 May 2016

Tagged: No

Arboricultural Consultant/surveyor:

Weather & Light conditions:

Warm JH
Dry Overcast Calm

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Growth Potential	Structural condition (pole, forks, wounds, decay, dead wood)	Physiological Condition	Other Comments - Ivy, Competing Crowns, Open Grown	Root Protection Area (radius equiv m)	BS 5837 Category Grading
					North	East	South	West									
1	2	pussy willow	6	200	3	2	5	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		2.4	C2
2	1	sycamore	12	503	7	7	6	7	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		6.0	B2
3	2	sycamore	12	563	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		6.8	B2
4	1	silver birch	9	243	3	3	3	2	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		2.9	B2
5	4	elder	6	283	2	2	2	2	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.4	C2
6	multi	hawthorn	4	180	2	4	2	3	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.2	C2
G7	multi	field maple	8	324	3	5	4	5	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.9	C2
8	1	Eucalyptus	10	366	4	4	4	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		4.4	C2
9	1	lime	7	141	2	2	1	2	1	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Fair		1.7	C2
10	1	cherry	9	196	2	3	2	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		2.4	C2
11	multi	hawthorn	4	141	2	2	2	3	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.7	C2
G12	multi	ash, field maple	9	120	2	3	1	1	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.4	C2
G13	multi	sycamore, hawthorn	9	150	3	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.8	C2
14	1	lime	8	150	3	1	3	3	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Fair		1.8	C2
15	multi	sycamore	13	555	5	5	5	5	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		6.7	B2
16	1	lime	7	115	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.4	C2
17	1	lime	7	175	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		2.1	C2
18	1	lime	6	137	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.6	C2
19	1	lime	6	175	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		2.1	C2
20	1	lime	6	156	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.9	C2
21	5	sycamore	12	418	5	5	5	5	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		5.0	B2
22	1	lime	6	120	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.4	C2
23	1	lime	4	69	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Good		0.8	B2
24	3	Eucalyptus	15	505	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		6.1	B2
25	1	pine	4	120	2	2	2	1	0	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Good		1.4	B2

Category: A: High Value - Light Green; B: Moderate Value - Mid Blue; C: Low Value - Grey; U: Unsuitable for Retention - Red

Tree data for Harwoods

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Growth Potential	Structural condition (pole, forks, wounds, decay, dead wood)	Physiological Condition	Other Comments - Ivy, Competing Crowns, Open Grown	Root Protection Area (radius equiv m)	BS 5837 Category Grading
					North	East	South	West									
26	multi	hazel	3	104	1	1	1	1	0	Young	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		1.2	C2
27	multi	Malus	6	170	3	2	3	0	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.0	C2
28	1	Malus	4	100	1	1	1	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.2	C2
29	1	pine	4	120	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.4	C2
30	1	pine	4	120	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.4	C2
31	1	pine	4	120	2	2	2	2	0	Young	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		1.4	C2
32	1	dedoar cedar	8	250	3	3	3	3	0	Young	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.0	B2
33	2	Zelkova	7	300	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.6	B2
34	multi	hawthorn	6	239	2	3	1	2	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.9	C2
35	1	silver birch	12	275	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.3	B2
36	1	field maple	9	265	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.2	C2
37	1	sycamore	13	448	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		5.4	B2
38	multi	elder	6	287	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	C2
39	1	hornbeam	7	204	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.4	B2
40	1	lime	9	228	3	2	3	3	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		2.7	C2
41	1	lime	15	675	5	5	4	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.1	B2
42	1	lime	15	625	4	5	5	4	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.5	B2
43	1	lime	15	669	5	6	5	6	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.0	B2
44	1	sycamore	10	300	4	4	4	4	3	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.6	C2
45	1	cypress hedge	5	150	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.8	C2
46	1	lime	18	714	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.6	A2
47	1	lime	18	686	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.2	B2
48	1	lime	18	788	5	9	6	5	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		9.5	B2
49	1	lime	18	867	7	11	7	7	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		10.4	B2
50	1	lime	16	644	6	10	7	6	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.7	B2
51	1	lime	18	643	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.7	A2

Category: A: High Value - Light Green; B: Moderate Value - Mid Blue; C: Low Value - Grey; U: Unsuitable for Retention - Red

Tree data for Harwoods

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Growth Potential	Structural condition (pole, forks, wounds, decay, dead wood)	Physiological Condition	Other Comments - Ivy, Competing Crowns, Open Crown	Root Protection Area (radius equiv m)	BS 5837 Category Grading
					North	East	South	West									
52	1	lime	18	691	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.3	B2
53	1	lime	18	718	8	8	8	8	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.6	B2
54	1	lime	18	645	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.7	A2
55	1	lime	18	708	3	5	5	7	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.5	B2
56	1	lime	18	660	4	5	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.9	B2
57	1	sycamore	12	450	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		5.4	U
58	1	?	10	250 *	-	-	-	-	-	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Dead		0.0	U
59	1	sycamore	13	498	8	7	3	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		6.0	B2
60	1	lime	9	273	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.3	C2
61	1	lime	20	575	3	4	4	4	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		6.9	B2
62	multi	sycamore	13	354	4	4	4	4	1	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		4.2	C2
63	1	lime	15	600	4	5	6	6	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		7.2	C2
64	1	lime	15	400	4	4	4	4	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		4.8	B2
65	1	sycamore	23	990	6	6	10	6	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		11.9	B2
66	1	lime	17	700	5	5	5	5	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.4	A2
67	1	lime	12	300	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.6	C2
68	4	lime	14	300	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.6	B2
69	1	ash	12	300	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.6	B2
70	1	lime	12	300	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Fair		3.6	B2
71	1	ash	12	300	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.6	B2
72	1	cherry	6	200	3	3	1	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.4	B2
73	1	cherry	5	200	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.4	U
74	1	Prunus	5	200	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Poor		2.4	U
75	1	Prunus	6	310	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.7	B2

Category: A: High Value - Light Green; B: Moderate Value - Mid Blue; C: Low Value - Grey; U: Unsuitable for Retention - Red