Duramen

Arboricultural Report

Canons Recreational Ground
Madeira Road
Mitcham
CR4 4HD

CLIENT:

Southern Green

Ref: 17099

Site Visit Dates:
September/October 2018
Report Date:
October 2018

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1 Introduction

1.1 This report provides the results of a tree survey at Canons Recreational Area, Merton.

1.2 Planning permission (17/P1449) has been granted to make alterations and extension to Canons House in the recreational area along with changes & developments to other features in specific locations. This preliminary report updates an earlier tree survey with a view to informing the works within the recreational area.

1.3 The earlier tree survey provided a base topographic plan with tree locations. However, the stems of trees were not shown; as a result tree locations as shown in the plan attached to this report has to be interpreted with some care.

2 Overall Site Description

2.1 The surveyed area measures approximately 350 metres North-South and 350 metres East-West giving an area of approximately 7.5 ha. Approximately 2.2 ha of this is occupied by two open spaces with 1.5 ha occupied by buildings, bowling green, MUGA, a pond, car parks and access roads leaving around half that could be considered to be occupied by trees. Of the area with trees, approximately 10% (0.37 ha) could be considered to be woodland or something similar with dense trees and some undergrowth.

2.2 The site is essentially flat with no slopes of any significance, other around a pond nearby Canons House.

2.3 The site is bounded by busy roads to the West, South and East although a public house and residential properties are located on the South-East corner between the roads and the park. There are various access points for pedestrians and two car access points from the East and South.

2.4 The London Borough of Merton is the relevant planning authority for the site. The whole surveyed area is within the council-designated Mitcham Cricket Green Conservation Area. As a result all trees are legally protected but under Regulation 15 of The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012, tree works (the

cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree) by, or on behalf of, a local planning authority are excepted from the Conservation Area restrictions.

2.5 Based on the Council website list of TPOs no tree preservation orders apply to the trees included in this survey but it would be wise to get this confirmed by the Council.

3 Scope of Tree Survey

3.1 This report provides the results of a tree survey undertaken between 27th September and 15th October 2018 in variable weather conditions – basically prior to any significant frosts or autumn gales so most deciduous trees were still in leaf. 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*. Trees shown on the plan provided and included in the earlier tree survey were re-surveyed. Those trees no longer present were not included; new tree planting was covered. Low hedges were ignored.

3.2 The survey was informed with plans showing tree location and a previous tree survey undertaken by knowledgeable and experienced council staff. Thus most established trees had already been identified to species and cultivar, where appropriate.

3.3 Where two or more trees grow close to each other they were 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 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 (e.g. ivy) hinder access or visibility of a tree their removal or reduction may be advisable prior to re-inspection of a tree. These methods and/or 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. **Note**: As this survey was undertaken at the end of summer/early autumn all deciduous trees were in the process of dropping their leaves and getting ready for winter. Some trees were still in leaf, others were completely leafless. Assessing physiological health in such conditions is prone to error with dead and poor quality trees being judged as still alive/healthy and healthy trees being judged as poor quality or even dead.

- 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 such as walls or poor rooting environments such as compacted soils and roads/paths.

- An **arboricultural impact assessment** assesses the impact of a particular referenced design on the surveyed 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. The impact assessment can only be as detailed as the information it is based on so

may need to be revised as a project is planned in greater detail.

- A **tree protection plan** shows the location of proposed fences to protect root protection areas around retained trees and to define **construction exclusion zone**(s) (CEZ). Where necessary RPAs will be protected using other measures such as ground protection.

- 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 on-site arboricultural supervisor.

3.6 This report provides the first two steps of the above and provides details of tree protection based on the information available at the time of writing. Once site working arrangements are known and documented in a construction method statement (or equivalent) the protection plan may need to be revised/updated.

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 earlier tree survey used a complex numbering system without explanation. As, presumably some trees were no longer present, the numbering is discontinuous. However, since plans showing this numbering system have been used and distributed to various parties working on the project. It was thus considered desirable to retain the same tree numbering system to minimise the need to refer and use to two sets of tree numbers and possibly introduce errors and confusion.

4.2 The spreadsheet providing tree details is provided in Appendix 3 to this report. It has 309 items of vegetation included, including various groups. Their locations are shown in Duramen Plan Figure 1 of this report.

Highlights

Dead trees: various dead trees were found. Most of these are small relatively newly planted i.e. T67.5, T93.2, T94.3, T97, T100, T206.02, T236, T244. However, a few larger trees were noted and these are included below.

Large trees (some of which are dead): Nine trees with stem diameter greater than 1 m were recorded (some diameters were visual estimates):

T289	horse chestnut	1.58 m
T1	Bald cypress	1.30 m
T12	holm oak	1.25 m
T17	London plane	1. 25 m
T13	Cedar	1. 22 m
T95	horse chestnut	1. 10 m
T288	sycamore	1. 0 m
T290	common lime	1.0 m
T307	Japanese pagoda tree	1 m

Rare species, cultivars and varieties: the list of species and cultivars records almost 90 different "types" of tree in the survey. The most common were Acer (sycamore and field maple) with several rarer species as individual specimen trees, ash, lime, various Prunus varieties and various evergreen conifers. There are occasional specimens – some large but mostly smaller trees – of trees that are less common, some of which might not be found easily elsewhere in the borough. However, no truly rare species were recorded in the survey.

No area was observed that might be thought be ancient woodland. Whilst some trees showed signs of having holes from decay only a few showed any signs of having veteran status.

Commemorative trees: T322 at the eastern entrance traffic island has a plaque at its base stating it was planted in 1992.

Potentially dangerous trees – management challenges: there are a small number of trees nearby to public areas which show clear signs of decay and structural weakness. Based on their earlier pruning it is assumed these trees are being actively managed, with at least annual safety checks and possibly regular climbing inspections. These trees include:

T288 and **T289** – a sycamore and horse chestnut adjacent to the entrance drive from the east and a children's play area.

T95 – a horse chestnut by the south-west corner of the park nearby the obelisk; it has fungal growth on the main stem and has been previously topped.

Missing trees: the schedule of trees and tree plans provided do not match entirely – there are several lines on the data sheet that do not appear on the plans. Further explanation may be required to resolve this issue.

4.2 Clearly, the role trees play within the recreation area varies with the context of each particular area. Some form a linear feature along the external boundary, others define particular areas, some screen buildings, others are around driveways and car parks.

4.3 There are occasional lines of trees of the same species and size but on the whole there is a general mix of trees without any obvious theme or feature. There are no single species rides or avenues.

5 Management Issues

5.1 With a variety of site uses, numerous views into the site, out of the site, across the site, various buildings – some to be seen and some best hidden and many trees of different species, sizes and condition it is inevitable that a variety of issues arise whilst managing the trees.

5.2 The site benefits from having a previous survey leading to a plan (dated 08/16) and titled "Proposals – Tree Management". It focuses on three tree status categories – Retention – Essential, Desirable and Non-essential. Tree removal is justified on the grounds of facilitating development or reinstating views.

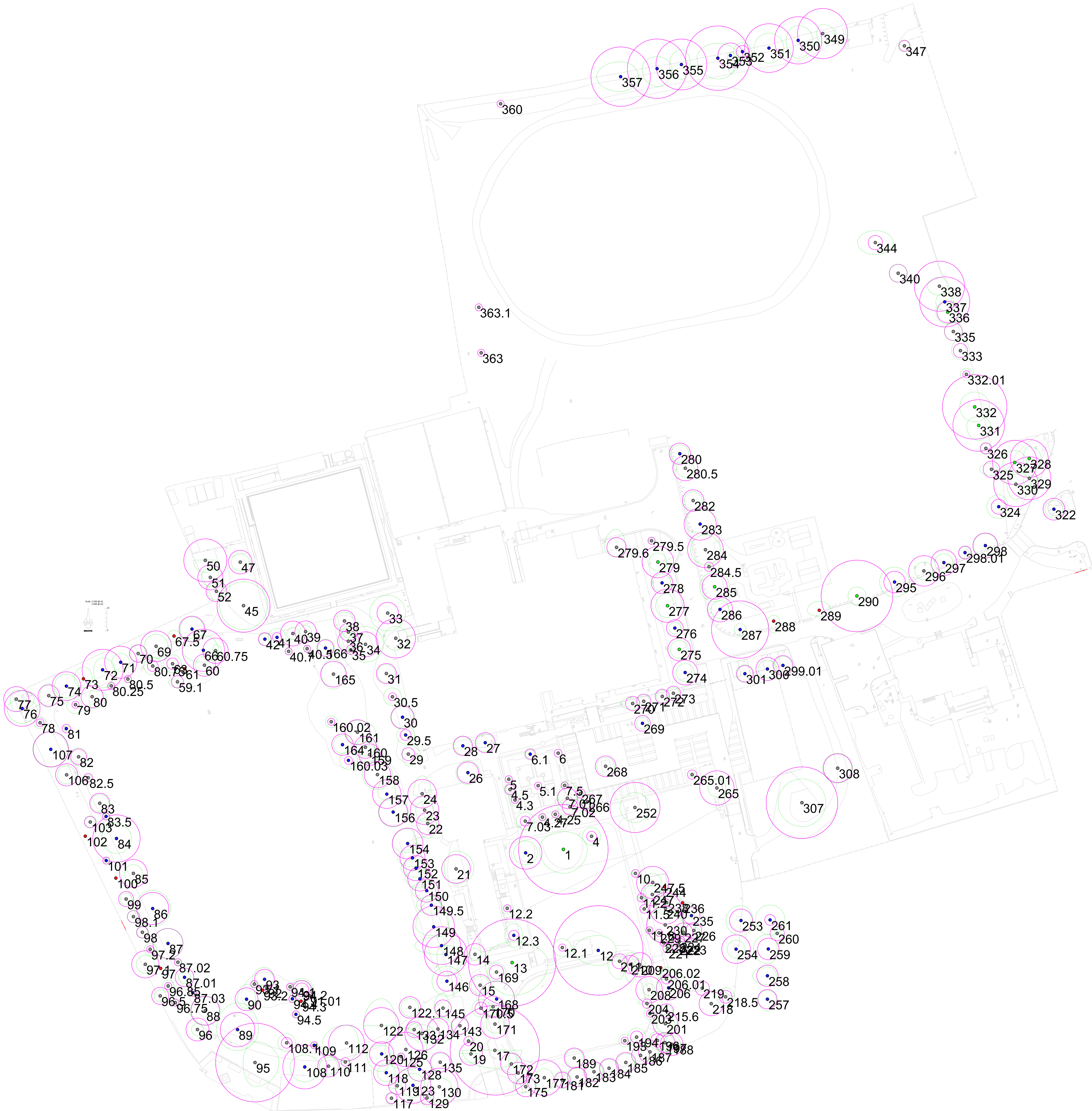
5.3 What is missing from this is any core long-term objective or objectives of managing trees on the site. There appears to be an assumption that all trees will remain unless some justification for removal or pruning arises.

5.4 The difficulty with this approach is that trees get planted without a great deal of thought and planning and future generations are left to cope with what might have been whimsical decisions to plant trees in various locations, to leave self-seeded trees as they arise. The resulting population of trees may or may not be useful, attractive, low-cost and safe. However, there is little guarantee that this will happen.

5.5 The statement of significance developed as part of the Draft Conservation Plan recognises the visual and heritage significance of a number of individual trees. That significance is graded in the plan between "Moderate" and "Considerable" with "Considerable" being the highest category. Two commemorative trees and the diversity within an "arboretum" are also mentioned.

5.6 The challenge in trying to balance the various interests is in being bold with tree management. Few people want to see established trees removed unnecessarily. With budgets being tight, inertia may set in and safety becomes the sole justification for intervention in terms of tree management. However, limiting tree planting to species and locations identified as part of an overall plan, removing indifferent trees that have overgrown their welcome and that may even hinder other aspects of the site may be useful approaches.

Figure 1 - Tree Location & Constraints Plan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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** necessarily comply with NHBC Chapter 4.2.3 in terms of recording 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. Other vegetation (e.g. shrubs and removed stumps) cleared prior to the tree survey has not been recorded. 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. Trees missing from the topographic survey may be manually added if thought significant during the tree survey; the tree survey may also record a group of individual trees as one group rather than record individual stems. Where a structural engineer considers the tree survey does not provide adequate detail for their purposes it is recommended that the engineer makes contact with the arboriculturist to obtain further information if available.

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 furthermost 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 situations, visibility is restricted through lack of 360^0 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 situations, 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: British Standard 5837 categorisation for tree quality

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	• 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve		
Sub Categories:	**1 Mainly arboricultural qualities**	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values + conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
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

Appendix 3: Tree Data

Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

Date of survey: 27/9/18 - 15/10/2018 **Arboricultural Consultant/surveyor:** **JH**

Tagged: No **Weather & Light conditions:** Cool | Variable - some drizzle on 15 Oct | Variable | Calm to Light breeze

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) North, East, South, West				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
1	1	Taxodium	29	1293	6	8	8	8	4	Mature	> 40 years	Low	metal door on one side of bole	Good		15.0	**A1**
2	1	holly	11	456	4	4	4	4	1	Mature	> 40 years			Good		5.5	**B2**
4	1	Prunus	6.5	140	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	crown weighted to NE	Fair		1.7	**C2**
4.25	1	olive	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	Young	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.2	**C2**
4.27	1	Judas tree	2	100	1	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.2	**C2**
4.3	1	olive	3.8	100	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.2	**C2**
4.5	1	olive	3	140	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	vigorous, pruned	Fair		1.7	**C2**
5	1	Tamarix	2	40						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	shrub; pruned	Fair		0.5	**C2**
5.1	1	Trachycarpus	3	20						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	not good specimen	Fair		0.2	**C2**
6	1	olive	3	110						Young	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.3	**C2**
6.1	1	Magnolia	7	140	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.7	**B2**
7.01	2	Maclura	9	283	6	3	2	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	twin stem with brace	Fair		3.4	**C1**
7.02	1	paper mulberry	7	220	3	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	by gate	Fair		2.6	**C1**
7.03	1	medlar	4	140	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.7	**C1**
7.5	1	olive	3	70	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	under T7.01	Fair		0.8	**C2**
10	1	hawthorn	2	110	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	bush; clipped	Fair		1.3	**C2**
11.2	1	Chamaecyparis	5	120	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.4	**C2**
11.5	1	holm oak	4.5	120	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.4	**C2**
11.8	1	Chamaecyparis	5	100	1	1	1	1	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	weeping variety	Fair		1.2	**C2**
12	1	holm oak	11	1250	5	6	5	8	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	7 stems; some wounds	Fair		15.0	**B2**
12.1	Multi	Cornus	5	50	3	3	3	3	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	bush	Fair		0.6	**C2**
12.2	1	Feijoa	3	90	1	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	shrub; lean S, basal shoots	Good		1.1	**C2**
12.3	1	Tetradium	8	140	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	to gutter; loss of apical dominance @ 4 m. 3 m from building	Good		1.7	**B1**
13	1	cedar	16.8	1220	7	12	11	9	12	Mature	> 40 years	Low	7 m from building; basal wound (N). Crown lifted with wound s	Fair		14.6	**A2**
14	1	holly	8	300	2	2	2	2	0	Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.6	**C2**
15	1	holly	10	300	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.6	**C2**
17	1	London plane	30	1250		9	6	11		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		15.0	**C2**
19	1	lime	15	320		3	3	4		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	minor bassl shoting 1 m from edge & tarmac; fork @ 2m	Fair		3.8	**C2**

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

Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) North, East, South, West				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
20	Multi	persian ironwood	8	130	3	2				Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	partly under T19	Fair		1.6	**C2**
21	1	Styphnolobium	10	400	6	6	5	4	4	Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		4.8	**C2**
22	1	sycamore	12	310	2	3	5	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	High		Good		3.7	**C2**
23	1	sycamore	12	400	3	3	4	3	4	Early Mature	> 40 years	High		Good		4.8	**C2**
24	1	sycamore	14	400	6	3	1	3	3	Mature	> 40 years	High		Good		4.8	**C2**
26	1	norway maple	14	300	4	4	4	4	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**B2**
27	1	birch	14	280	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**B2**
28	1	birch	12	270	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.2	**B2**
29	1	Prunus	6	180	3	4	4	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	over roof	Fair		2.2	**C2**
29.5	1	birch	12	150	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.8	**B2**
30	1	birch	12.5	320	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.8	**B2**
30.5	1	lime	5	110	3	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	broken fork	Fair		1.3	**C2**
31	1	Prunus	6	280	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	[almost leafless at time of survey]	Fair		3.4	**C2**
32	1	Prunus	7	550	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	by ramp	Fair		6.6	**C2**
33	1	willow	7	300	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	< 10 years	Low	curly leaf variety - 8 main stems with some decay	Fair		3.6	**C2**
34	1	Turkish hazel	12	350	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		4.2	**C2**
35	1	Gingko	9	130	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Moderate	fork @ 3m; thinning crown	Fair		1.6	**C2**
36	1	Malus	9	300	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	stem wound	Fair		3.6	**C2**
37	1	Chamaecyparis	9	250	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.0	**C2**
38	1	Malus	8	300	3	3	3	3	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**C2**
39	1	Chamaecyparis	10	300	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**C2**
40	1	Cupressus	10	350	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Fair		4.2	**C2**
40.5	multi	Prunus	3	40	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		0.5	**C2**
40.7	1	Carya	4	40	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.5	**C2**
41	1	Irish yew	8	130	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		1.6	**B2**
42	1	Calocedrus	6	180	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low	fenced	Fair		2.2	**B2**
45	1	cedar	17	741	8	8	8	8	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		8.9	**C2**
47	1	liquidambar	14	330	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate	surface roots	Fair		4.0	**C2**
50	1	prunus	14	600	0	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	one limb removed (N)	Fair		7.2	**C2**
51	1	Chamaecyparis	6	350	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.2	**C2**
52	1	sycamore	10	290	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate	over T51	Fair		3.5	**C2**
59.1	1	lucomb oak	5	170	1	0	2	3	0	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Moderate	asymmetric crown	Fair		2.0	**C2**
60	1	robinia	14	310	3	3	3	3	6	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate	high level crown; fork @ 2m	Fair		3.7	**C2**
60.75	1	sequoiadendron	6	355	2	2	2	1	0	Semi Mature	> 40 years	High	basal bow	Fair		4.3	**C2**

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Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) North, East, South, West				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
61	1	nothofagus	8	160						Early Mature	< 10 years	Low	main stem near horizontal; poor form; almost dead	Poor		1.9	**U**
63	1	persian ironwood	7	160	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.9	**C2**
66	1	pterocarya	12	588	5	5	4	7	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	High	heavy suckering	Fair		7.1	**B2**
67	1	prunus	8	360	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.3	**B2**
67.5	1	Chamaecyparis	7	240	2	2	2	2	0					Dead		2.9	**U**
69	1	prunus kanzan	6	430	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		5.2	**C2**
70	1	Chamaecyparis	8	240	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.9	**C2**
71	1	norway maple	14	450	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Fair		5.4	**B2**
72	1	lime	17	573	4	4	6	3	4	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	pruned (S)	Fair		6.9	**B2**
73	1	prunus	13	420	4	3	3	3	5	Over Mature	< 10 years	Low	would on main stem; starting to decay	Fair		5.0	**U**
74	1	lime	17	400	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	> 40 years	Low	slight bow to stem	Fair		4.8	**B2**
75	1	prunus	8	300	4	2	4	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	decay in fork	Fair		3.6	**C2**
76	1	ash	18	500	3	5	5	5	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		6.0	**B2**
77	1	sycamore	13	350	3	6	4	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate	lean	Fair		4.2	**C2**
78	1	gymnocladus	6	110	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Fair		1.3	**C2**
79	multi	tetradium danielli	3	30	2	2	3	3	2	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Moderate	one weak fork: broken	Fair		0.4	**C2**
80	1	pissardii prunus	8	310	2	5	4	1	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Moderate	green basal growth	Fair		3.7	**C2**
80.25	1	fastigiate oak	5	50	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		0.6	**C2**
80.5	1	cork oak	2	10	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.1	**C2**
80.75	1	koelreuteria	6	150	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.8	**C2**
81	1	fastigiate oak	8	120	1	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		1.4	**B2**
82	1	malus tschonoskii	12	220	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Good		2.6	**C2**
82.5	1	olive	1	120	1	1	1	1	0	Early Mature	< 10 years	Low	bush	Fair		1.4	**C2**
83	1	malus tschonoskii	8	280	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**C2**
83.5	1	fastigiate oak	8	50	1	1	1	1	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		0.6	**B2**
84	1	prunus	9	662	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	fungal bracket at ground level	Fair		7.9	**B2**
85	1	prunus	11	390	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	< 10 years	Low	lost top - thin crown	Fair		4.7	**C2**
86	1	norway maple	12	450	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		5.4	**B2**
87	1	kanzan prunus	8	420	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		5.0	**B2**
87.01	1	fastigiate oak	12	260	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		3.1	**B2**
87.02	1	olive	3	60	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		0.7	**C2**

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87.03	1	fastigiate oak	6	30	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		0.4	**B2**
88	1	prunus	8	400	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.8	**C2**
89	1	sycamore	15	480	9	7	7	7	2	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		5.8	**B2**
90	1	poplar yunnanensis	15	320	5	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		3.8	**B2**
G91.01	1	amelanchier lamarckii	2	20	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	two small trees on E of 94.3 & by 94.4	Fair		0.2	**C2**
92	1	gingko	6	80	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	under shade of at least two birches	Fair		1.0	**C2**
93	1	b nigra	11	280	4	3	2	4	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**B2**
93.1	1	birch	6	100	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	shaded by large tree; poor quality	Fair		1.2	**C2**
93.2	1	birch	9	120						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Dead		1.4	**U**
94	1	b nigra	12	280	4	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**B2**
94.1	1	sequoia sempervirens	4	30	1	1	1	1	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	small; poor form with 2nd stem	Fair		0.4	**C2**
94.2	1	pinus pinea	6	190	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	lean	Good		2.3	**C2**
94.3	1	olive	4	80						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Dead		1.0	**U**
94.4	1	fastigiate oak	6	50	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		0.6	**B2**
94.5	1	zelkova	3	30	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	black walnut?	Fair		0.4	**B2**
95	1	horse chestnut	17	1100	7	8	8	4	2	Over Mature	< 10 years	Low	3 way fork @ 6m; topped; wide basal flare, fungus!	Fair		13.2	**C2**
96	1	malus	10	320	2	2	2	2	3	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		3.8	**C2**
96.5	1	hawthorn	7	240	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	twin stem	Fair		2.9	**C2**
96.75	1	olive	4	100	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.2	**C2**
96.85	1	olive	4	90	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.1	**C2**
97	1	prunus	7	280										Dead		3.4	**U**
97.1	1	hawthorn	7	380	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	in hedge; wound on stem with decay	Fair		4.6	**C2**
97.2	1	olive	6	80	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.0	**C2**
98	1	malus	5	160	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	minor dead wood	Fair		1.9	**C2**
98.1	1	rowan	7	170	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	< 10 years	Low	bark death & peeling	Fair		2.0	**C2**
99	1	malus	8	210	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.5	**C2**
100	1	olive	4	90										Dead		1.1	**U**
101	1	fastigiate oak	6	30	1	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		0.4	**B2**
102	1	ash	4	800									4 metre tall monolith remains	Dead			**U**
103	1	malus	6	160	2	2	2	2	1	Mature	< 10 years	Low		Fair		1.9	**C2**
106	1	malus	8	310	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		3.7	**C2**
107	1	red oak	14	492	6	6	6	6	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		5.9	**B2**
108	1	red oak	16	613	4	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		7.4	**B2**
108.1	1	black walnut	6	150	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		1.8	**C2**
109	1	euonymus europeus	4	50	1	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		0.6	**B2**

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110	1	malus	8	300	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**C2**
G111	1	liquidambar	8	120	0	2	3	2	0	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	2 trees around 1 metre apart	Fair		1.4	**C2**
112	1	Norway maple	15	500	6	4	6	8	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		6.0	**C2**
117	1	hawthorn	4	150	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.8	**C2**
118	1	grey alder	18	360	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		4.3	**B2**
119	1	silver maple	13	240	1	0	1	3	1	Mature	< 10 years	Low	dead or early leaf drop?	Fair		2.9	**C2**
120	1	field maple	15	340	3	3	6	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	T126 dominates	Fair		4.1	**B2**
122	1	Prunus avium	15	500	9	5	0	6	1	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	lean N; fork	Fair		6.0	**C2**
122.1	1	Norway spruce	14	300	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**C2**
123	1	sycamore	19	500	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Fair		6.0	**B2**
125	1	hawthorn	4	80	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	in shade	Poor		1.0	**C2**
126	1	ash	18	480	7	7	7	7	6	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	large wound, sealed with regrowth; Polyporus squamosis fruiting bodies: tree may need to be heavily pruned or even removed: further climbing inspection required	Fair		5.8	**C2**
128	1	field maple	16	330	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.0	**B2**
129	1	chanticleer pear	11	190	0	2	3	2	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.3	**C2**
130	1	silver maple	19	520	3	4	6	4	4	Mature	10 - 20 years	Moderate	fork @ 2m; topped	Fair		6.2	**C2**
132	1	Turkey oak	19	480	3	4	3	3	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	High	fork @ 3m; thinning crown	Good		5.8	**C2**
133	1	holly	12	220	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.6	**C2**
134	1	red oak	14	300	4	5	5	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	High		Good		3.6	**C2**
135	1	malus tschonoskii	13	280	3	4	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	fork	Fair		3.4	**C2**
143	1	yew	8	240	3	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low	by fence	Good		2.9	**C2**
145	1	Prunus avium	9	230	5	2	3	3	2	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.8	**C2**
146	1	malus tschonoskii	10	280	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**B2**
147	1	sycamore	18	600	3	6	7	3	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		7.2	**B2**
148	1	sycamore	17	530	3	1	3	9	8	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		6.4	**B2**
149	1	sycamore	18	580	9	5	3	6	6	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		7.0	**B2**
149.5	1	field maple	11	290	3	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.5	**B2**
150	1	field maple	11	320	3	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.8	**B2**
151	1	field maple	11	340	3	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		4.1	**B2**
152	1	field maple	11	350	3	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		4.2	**B2**
153	1	field maple	10	350	3	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		4.2	**B2**
154	1	field maple	11	430	5	3	3	5	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		5.2	**B2**
156	1	liquidambar	15	400	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Fair		4.8	**B2**

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157	1	tulip tree	14	400	6	3	2	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Moderate		Fair		4.8	**B2**
158	1	liquidambar	13	370	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.4	**C2**
159	1	chamaecyparis	10	300	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	High		Fair		3.6	**C2**
160	1	chamaecyparis	10	310	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		3.7	**C2**
160.02	1	elm	7	100	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		1.2	**C2**
160.03	1	magnolia	7	110	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		1.3	**B2**
161	1	elm	11	350	4	6	4	4	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	High		Good		4.2	**C2**
164	1	black pine	11	300	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair			**B2**
G165	1	Malus	8	360	5	4	5	4	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		4.3	**C2**
166	1	black pine	10	230	3	3	3	3	4	Early Mature	> 40 years	High		Fair		2.8	**B2**
168	1	ash	19	500	6	6	6	6	10	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good	ivy	6.0	**B2**
169	1	holm oak	9	200	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		2.4	**C2**
170	1	holm oak	10	300	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**C2**
170.5	1	holm oak	10	170	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.0	**C2**
171	1	holm oak	11	400	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		4.8	**C2**
172	1	hawthorn	6	300	4	2	1	1	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	under T17	Fair		3.6	**C2**
173	1	grey alder	13	300	2	3	4	1	4	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	lean SE over road	Fair		3.6	**C2**
175	1	field maple	9	280	3	0	2	4		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	by wall	Fair		3.4	**C2**
177	1	horse chestnut	13	500	3	3	5	3	4	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	some buds? Leafless; fork @ 2m unclear if alive or almost dead	Fair		6.0	**C2**
181	1	field maple	8	220	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		2.6	**C2**
182	1	field maple	9	270	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.2	**C2**
183	1	field maple	10	280	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**C2**
184	1	field maple	8	270	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.2	**C2**
185	1	field maple	10	280	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.4	**C2**
186	1	field maple	10	250	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.0	**C2**
187	1	field maple	12	320	3	3	3	3	3	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.8	**C2**
188	1	field maple	11	320	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.8	**C2**
189	1	grey alder	10	280	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair	ivy	3.4	**C2**
193	multi	hawthorn	5	70	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		0.8	**C2**
G194	2	ash	13	170	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	1 metre apart stems	Fair		2.0	**C2**
196	1	ash	10	190	3	3	3	3	7	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.3	**C2**
197	1	alder	12	280	3	3	3	3	7	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair	ivy	3.4	**C2**
201	1	alder	11	350	3	3	3	3	7	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	twist in stem	Fair		4.2	**C2**
203	1	hawthorn	6	80	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	grows through fence	Fair		1.0	**C2**
204	1	red alder?	8	130	2	0	0	3	2	Semi Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pond side - not easily visible	Fair		1.6	**C2**
206	1	beech	12	340	6	6	4	4	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		4.1	**B2**
206.01	1	Maclura pomifera	7	140	4	4	0	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		1.7	**C2**
206.02	1	Turner's oak	7	140										Dead		1.7	**U**
208	1	western red cedar	14	370	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		4.4	**C2**

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

Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) North, East, South, West				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
209	1	western red cedar	14	340	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.1	**C2**
210	3	willow	11	250	4	3	6	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		3.0	**C2**
211	1	weeping willow	10	210	0	2	6	4		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	over pond; inaccessible	Fair		2.5	**C2**
215.6	1	sycamore	9	200	2	2	2	2	3	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair	ivy	2.4	**C2**
218	1	beech	13	340						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		4.1	**C2**
218.5	3	Prunus avium	10	180	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.2	**C2**
G219	1	field maple	12	200						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.4	**C2**
221	1	birch	7	130	1	1	1	1	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Poor		1.6	**C2**
222	1	birch	13	200	0	1	3	4	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.4	**C2**
223	1	birch	13	230	1	4	3	1	3	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.8	**C2**
224	1	birch	11	160	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.9	**C2**
226	1	birch	11	220	1	2	3	0	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		2.6	**C2**
227	1	chanticleer pear	12	260	1	1	1	1	4	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		3.1	**C2**
228	1	hawthorn	5	90	1	2	1	1	1	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.1	**C2**
229	1	hawthorn	5	90	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.1	**C2**
230	1	ash	18	520	6	6	6	6	8	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	fork at 4 m	Fair	ivy	6.2	**C2**
235	1	malus tschonoskii	13	240	3	4	3	4	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		2.9	**B2**
236	1	birch	15	280										Dead		3.4	**U**
238	1	hawthorn	4	100	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	small crown under T240	Fair		1.2	**C2**
240	1	ash	18	440	6	6	2	3	5	Mature	10 - 20 years		fork @ 3m; thinning crown	Good		5.3	**C2**
244	1	hawthorn	4	170	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	10 - 20 years		under T240	Dead		2.0	**U**
247	1	ash	18	320	3	3	3	3	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	fork @ 3m; thinning crown	Fair	minor ivy	3.8	**C2**
247.5	1	ash	18	450	3	3	1	3	4	Mature		Low	fork @ 3m; thinning crown	Fair	minor ivy	5.4	**C2**
252	1	metasequoia glytostroboides	21	700	5	5	5	5	3	Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		8.4	**C2**
253	1	alder	15	320	5	4	5	5	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	roots disrupting tarmac; slight lean	Good		3.8	**B2**
254	1	alder	15	400	3	3	3	3	4	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	root starting to disrupt tarmac	Good		4.8	**B2**
257	1	black walnut	8	270	3	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.2	**B2**
258	1	black walnut	8	300	3	3	3	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		3.6	**B2**
259	1	Turkish hazel	7	300	5	3	5	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Fair		3.6	**B2**
260	1	elder	7	200	2	1	0	1	2	Mature	< 10 years	Low	lean N	Fair		2.4	**C2**
261	1	Turkish hazel	5	150	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Moderate		Good		1.8	**B2**
265	1	alder	13	480	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	by recycling bins; vertical scar possibly from lightening	Fair		5.8	**C2**

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Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

Tag Number	Number of stems	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) North, East, South, West				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
265.01	1	olive	3	130	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	< 10 years	Low	dead main stem	Fair	ivy	1.6	**C2**
266	1	magnolia	8	190	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	beside lamp post & wall	Fair		2.3	**C2**
G267	2	Camellia	5	130	1	1	1	1	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	shrub	Fair		1.6	**C2**
268	1	Norway maple	10	290	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	10 - 20 years	Low	fork @ 3m; basal wound; lean	Fair		3.5	**C2**
269	1	Turkish hazel	8	220	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	slight lean	Fair		2.6	**B2**
270	1	lime	8	200	2	1	2	4	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard @ 4m; wire @ 1.7 m	Fair		2.4	**C2**
271	1	lime	8	200	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard & wires through crown (pleaching?)	Fair	ivy	2.4	**C2**
272	1	lime	8	200	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard & wires through crown (pleaching?)	Fair		2.4	**C2**
273	1	lime	8	200	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard & wires through crown (pleaching?)	Fair		2.4	**C2**
274	1	Prunus avium	10	350	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		4.2	**B2**
275	1	lime	12	320	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		3.8	**A2**
276	1	Himalayan birch	8	235	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		2.8	**B2**
277	1	cedar	16	465	4	2	4	4	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		5.6	**A2**
278	4	Himalayan birch	10	300	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	multi stem	Good		3.6	**B2**
279	1	lime	11	440	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		5.3	**A2**
279.5	1	Nyssa sylvatica	3	30	1	1	1	1	1	Young	< 10 years	Low	poor quality	Poor		0.4	**C2**
279.6	1	sycamore	10	270	6	3	3	4	3	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	asymmetric crown with growth over roof; only 0.5 m from building	Good		3.2	**C2**
280	1	Celtis australis	9	298	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**B2**
280.5	1	beech	11	350	2	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	partially pruned	Fair		4.2	**C2**
282	1	Acer capilles	8	300	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	bark would; twist to stem	Fair		3.6	**C2**
283	1	Quercus palustris	14	450	5	6	3	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		5.4	**B2**
284	1	lime	12	500	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	> 40 years	Low	play area to E	Good		6.0	**C2**
284.5	1	Acer rufunerve	4	130	1	1	1	1	2	Mature	10 - 20 years	Low		Fair		1.6	**C2**
285	1	lime	10	350	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		4.2	**A2**
286	1	beech	9	350	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	sub stem from 0.5m	Good		4.2	**B2**
287	1	sycamore	15	800	2	2	2	2	3	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard; large cavity reported in bat survey	Good		9.6	**C2**
288	1	sycamore	16	1000	2	2	4	2	4	Mature	< 10 years	Low	pollard; lean S	Fair		12.0	**U**
289	1	horse chestnut	20	1578	3	4	2	4	3	Over Mature	< 10 years	Low	topped; clearly in poor structurel condition	Fair		15.0	**U**

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Tree data for Canons Recreational Ground

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290	1	common lime	20	1000	3	3	3	3	3	Mature	> 40 years	Low	basal growth (wet bark from rain); pollard?	Fair		12.0	**A2**
295	1	horse chestnut	8	300	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		3.6	**B2**
296	1	Raywood ash	7	427	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	< 10 years	Low	topped?; pruned branches on ground	Good		5.1	**C2**
297	1	Norway maple	14	360	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		4.3	**B2**
298	1	Raywood ash	12	350	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	small branches on ground	Good		4.2	**B2**
298.01	1	Quercus trojana	8	180	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	broken fence around tree	Good		2.2	**B2**
299.01	1	lime	8	275	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	slight lean; forks	Good		3.3	**B2**
300	1	ash	11	320	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		3.8	**B2**
301	1	Himalayan birch	10	230	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	flaking bark	Good		2.8	**B2**
307	1	Styphnolobium japonicum	15	1000	8	8	8	8	0	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		12.0	**C2**
308	1	yew	12	400	5	5	5	5	0	Early Mature	> 40 years	Low	top appears thin	Fair		4.8	**C2**
322	1	oak	9	305	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low	on traffic island; commemorative plaque at base - planted in 1922	Fair		3.7	**B2**
324	1	lime	8	210	4	3	4	4	1	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low		Fair		2.5	**B2**
325	1	Raywood ash	10	230	2	2	2	4	1	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	basal bow	Fair		2.8	**C2**
326	1	lime	8	150	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		1.8	**C2**
327	1	lime	21	620	4	4	4	4	0	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		7.4	**A2**
328	1	lime	17	530	4	4	4	2	0	Mature	> 40 years	Low	lean E	Good		6.4	**A2**
329	1	horse chestnut	12	600	1	3	4	2	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	leafless; pollard	Poor	condition uncertain - need to check in spring when potentially in leaf	7.2	**C2**
330	1	horse chestnut	13	620	4	5	5	3	0	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		7.4	**C2**
331	1	lime	19	720	3	4	5	4	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	grow over fencd & building	Good		8.6	**A2**
332	1	lime	18	900	5	5	5	5	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		10.8	**A2**
332.01	1	yew	2	100	2	2	2	2	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	+ hazel	Fair		1.2	**C2**
333	1	hornbeam	10	200	4	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	not native species - larger leaves; possibly fast grower	Fair		2.4	**C2**
335	1	ash	10	250	3	3	3	3	2	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	T336 dominates to N	Good		3.0	**C2**
336	1	lime	4	300	4	4	4	4	0	Mature	> 40 years	Low		Good		3.6	**A2**
337	1	lime	20	700	3	3	3	3	0	Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	subsidiary stem; broken	Good		8.4	**B2**
338	1	lime	16	700	3	3	3	4	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	wound with advanced decay	Good		8.4	**C2**
G340	1	field maple	10	250	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	+ birch	Good		3.0	**C2**

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G344	1	field maple	10	200	4	6	4	6	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	4 trees + hawthorn + ash	Good		2.4	**C2**
G344.01	multi	ash, hazel, hawthorn	4	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G344.02	multi	field maple, ash	4	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G344.03	multi	hazel hawthorn	3	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G344.04	multi	birch	5	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		0.0	**C2**
347	1	elm	6	150	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	fork near ground; early signs of elm disease (DED)	Fair		1.8	**C2**
349	1	ash	14	700	3	4	3	2	2	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	pollard @ 2m	Fair		8.4	**C2**
350	1	oak	16	660	5	5	6	4		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Good		7.9	**B2**
351	1	oak	17	680	5	5	5	5		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	rooks nesting	Fair	heavy ivy	8.2	**B2**
352	1	ash	10	173	3	3	3	3		Mature	> 40 years	Low	multi stem beside corner of building	Fair	ivy	2.1	**B2**
353	1	oak	9	350	1	2	6	1	3	Mature	> 40 years	Low	holly regeneration underneath; asymmetric under T354	Fair		4.2	**B2**
354	1	oak	20	900	5	7	7	7	6	Mature	> 40 years	Low	beside #95 Langdale Avenue	Fair		10.8	**B2**
355	1	oak	20	710	5	3	5	4	3	Mature	> 40 years	Low	beside #84 Langdale Avenue; fork @ 6m; one stem with wound	Fair		8.5	**B2**
356	1	oak	20	830	4	5	6	5	4	Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	beside #84 Langdale Avenue; main stem broken @ 7m?	Fair	ivy on one side	10.0	**B2**
357	1	oak	22	830	5	6	5	8		Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	near #84; cavity reported @ 10 height	Fair	heavy ivy	10.0	**B2**
G360	1	sycamore		0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	5 clumps of stems - coppice + elm	Fair		0.0	**C2**
G363	multi	ash, oak		0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low	with sycamore, cherry, birch, willow	Fair		0.0	**C2**
G363.1	multi	hawthorn	2	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G363.2	multi	black & hawthorn, hazel	3	0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G363.3	multi	black & hawthorn		0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
G363.4	multi	hazel, blackthorn		0						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		0.0	**C2**
371.4	1	Populus serotina	21	500						Early Mature	20 - 40 years	Low		Fair		6.0	**C2**

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