

## Tree Survey

For



## Croxley Green Watercress Farm and Fisheries

Produced by KBP Europe Ltd  
31<sup>st</sup> March 2008

## Contents

1	Project Overview .....	2
2	Methodology .....	3
3	Tree Positions .....	4
3.1	Tree constraints plan .....	5
4	Arboricultural Implications Assessment & Design Issues .....	6
5	Tree protection plan and Arboricultural Method Statements .....	7
6	Tree Management Plan .....	8
7	Core Species .....	10
7.1	Alder – <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> .....	11
7.2	Ash - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .....	12
7.3	Crack Willow - <i>Salix fragilis</i> .....	13
7.4	Cherry - <i>Prunus avium</i> .....	14
7.5	Chestnut - <i>Castanea sativa</i> .....	15
7.6	Elm – <i>Ulmus laevis</i> .....	16
7.7	Hawthorn - <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> .....	17
7.8	Hazel - <i>Corylus avellana</i> .....	18
7.9	Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> .....	19
7.10	Oak - <i>Quercus robur</i> and <i>Quercus petraea</i> .....	20
7.11	Poplar - <i>Populus tremula</i> .....	21
7.12	Service - <i>Sorbus domestica</i> .....	22
7.13	Silver Birch - <i>Betula pendula</i> .....	23
7.14	Spruce - <i>Picea</i> .....	24
7.15	Sycamore- <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> .....	25
8	Raw Data by tree number .....	26
8.1	Raw data for tree constrain plan .....	42

## 1 **Project Overview**

A planning application has been requested for Croxley Green Watercress Farm and Fisheries.

The scope of the planning application includes the following:

- The replacement and renewal of site fencing
- The completion of perimeter fencing
- The re-siting of the watercress processing plant (note: the building will be constructed on a floating platform)
- The creation of silt pits and silt channels to manage the residue build ups as part of the watercress growing operation
- The construction of farm worker accommodation (note: the building will be constructed on a floating platform)

The requirements of the survey are to include:

- A topographical survey showing the exact locations of the tree/s
- A schedule to the survey that includes the following:
  - A reference number for each tree or group
  - A species name
  - The approx. height in metres
  - The stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level
  - The branch spread at four cardinal points
  - The age class (e.g. <10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, > 40 years)
  - A description of the physiological and structural condition of the tree/s
  - The removal/retention category according to table 1 (BS5837)
  - An estimate of remaining contribution in years
  - The preliminary management recommendations
- A Tree Constraints Plan
- An Arboricultural Implication Assessment
- A Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statements where necessary

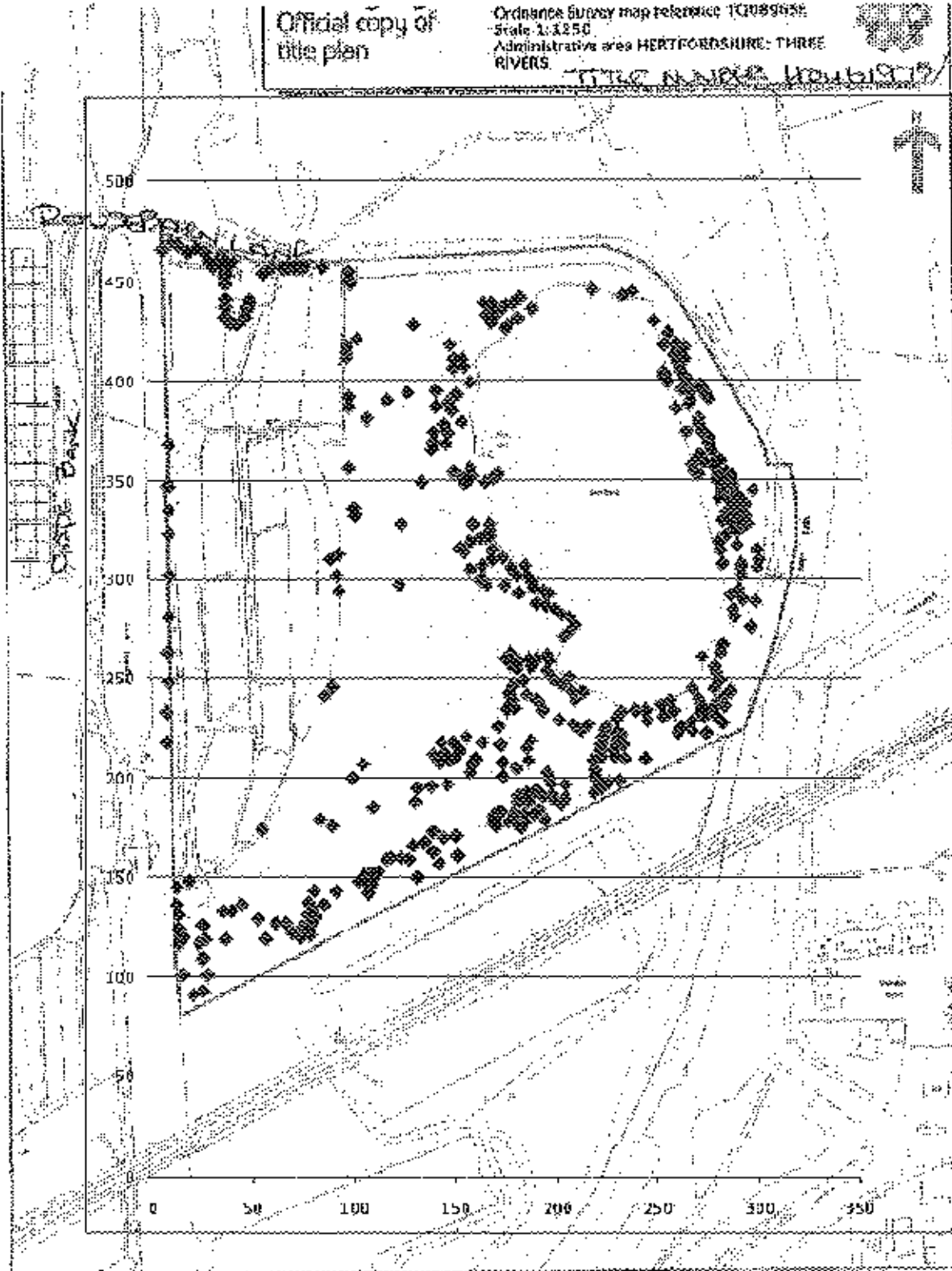
## 2 Methodology

- Produce 500 waterproof labels
- Label from senior North West position and label trees with greater than a 7cm diameter in organised sections
- Plot labelled tree positions on ordinance survey plans
- Identify each labelled tree
- Measure height and tree diameter at 150cm from ground height for each labelled tree
- Record tree condition for each labelled tree

### Variations to methodology

- Between labelling and recording tree position it was observed that some labels had been removed, some had been destroyed, and others had been moved.
- The trees were re-labelled, and some trees may be found to have label version 1 and label version 2.
- Label 290 version 2 was damaged during the labelling production process and there is no tree labelled "290"

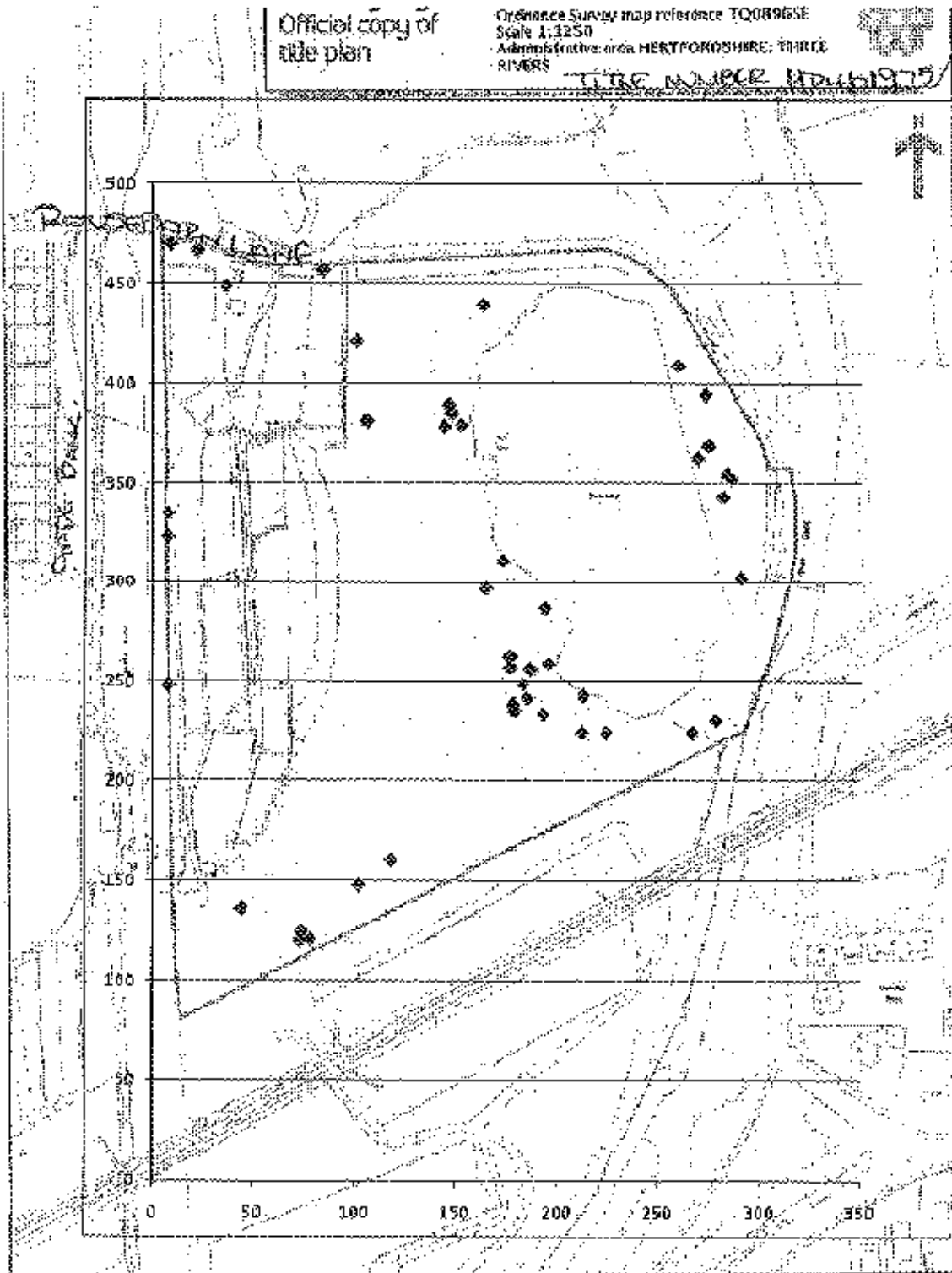
3 Tree Positions



### 3.1 Tree constraints plan

There are a number of dead or damaged trees that should be felled immediately.

There are areas of severe growth competition and thinning should be applied to ensure healthy growth for the majority of trees.



#### **4 Arboricultural Implications Assessment & Design Issues**

In the consideration of any plan the following must all be considered:

- The site has suffered years of abuse from various forms of dumping. The total "clean up" process has been estimated at 11 years.
- The water table is approximately 2 to 5 ft below the average land surface.
- There are multiple aquifers and artesian wells across the site.
- The site is frequently attacked by vandals, and fly tippers having suffered numerous incident of theft

#### **Action plan**

- The site must be made secure before re-planting can be considered – new plants are likely to be stolen shortly after planting with protective measures in place
- The site must be cleared of all rubbish to stop further soil pollution
- The land will be put out to pasture for at least 3 years with compost being generated from redundant watercress harvests
- Test planting will be performed on an ad hoc basis for the first 4 years to determine soil receptivity
- Tree planting will be considered and then planned after year 4. The focus will be on low canopy heights (10 metres) with trees that have a fibrous root structure. The areas of focus will be the borders to water areas to include the lake, watercress beds, and silt pits.

## **5 Tree protection plan and Arboricultural Method Statements**

There is a weight limit of three tonnes for anything coming onto site which will serve as a natural protection for the tree root systems on site.

Considering the number of trees on the site the following should be treated as a standard. When working in any areas a protective fence at 12m from the base of any trees should be erected. A separate method statement will be required if the fence perimeter is to be breached.

### **The replacement and renewal of site fencing**

Old fence posts are to be dug out by hand, and replaced to same depth. No tree protective fencing will be required.

### **The completion of perimeter fencing**

Previous fencing was destroyed by fire which is the main cause for the death of associated trees. Dead trees are to be removed. For new fencing the old concrete foundations are to be dug out by hand and replaced with new posts to the same depth. No tree protective fencing will be required.

### **The re-siting of the watercress processing plant (note: the building will be constructed on a floating platform)**

A tree fencing perimeter will be assembled at the site of construction. A tree fencing perimeter will be assembled according to BS 5837 along the route of access for bringing materials onto the site of assembly. The building will be pre-fabricated off site. No section will be over 1 tonnes. The building will be assembled on a floating platform.

### **The creation of silt pits and silt channels to manage the residue build ups as part of the watercress growing operation**

The old canal channel has been cleared of rubbish, and will be used as a silt pit. A new channel will be dug from the watercress beds to the end of the silt pit. The channel will be 1 metre wide by 30cm to 45cm deep. If the channel breaches the perimeter of the tree fencing as defined by BS 5837, then digging will commence by hand. If any roots are discovered then a diversion system will be installed to protect the roots. If a diversion system is not possible then a review will be performed.

### **The construction of farm worker accommodation (note: the building will be constructed on a floating platform)**

A tree fencing perimeter will be assembled at the site of construction according to BS 5837. A tree fencing perimeter will be assembled according to BS 5837 along the route of access for bringing materials onto the site of assembly. The building will be pre-fabricated off site. No section will be over 1 tonnes. The building will be assembled on a floating platform.

## 6 Tree Management Plan

There are 15 tree types on the farm of which 95% are made up of the following:

<b>Alder</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>Sycamore</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23.8%</b>
<b>Willow (crack)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
<b>Hawthorn</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>Ash</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Poplar</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

In summary any population should be limited to 15%. The sycamore should be reduced to less than 10%. There is a requirement for thinning of trees to ensure the healthy growth of the majority.

There are some trees like the Hawthorns with a very low canopy that will struggle unless grown on the edges and perimeters.

Variation for wildlife and plant regeneration should be considered with large evergreens, such as the spruces, and the introduction of fruit trees.

### **Alder**

Alders are a very familiar sight along riverbanks. They thrive on waterlogged soil and their roots help to limit erosion during heavy spates (high, fast flowing water). For many decades alders were coppiced and the wood used to make charcoal.

Whilst the alders can provide good protection it is important to ensure that trunk and root density is sufficient to support the trees in the poor foundation environment.

Managed thinning should be used to reduce the number of trees with a poor trunk to height ratio to encourage the firmer survival of the remaining trees.

### **Sycamore**

It has naturalised in the British Isles and is spreading too, particularly in native woodlands. It regenerates freely from seed, notably in woods where dog's mercury dominates the ground flora.

Because it is invasive and exotic, sycamore is a controversial tree which some conservation bodies try to eradicate where it threatens to take over remnant ancient woodlands.

Sycamore should be actively selected during the thinning programme.

### **Willow**

Like the alders the willow is ideal for this location. To give variety to the site various species of willow should be planted as trees need to be replaced.

### **Hawthorn**

The low canopy height means that this plant will struggle across the site and will not thrive at the edges of planted areas. By its nature it will make maintenance difficult across the farm. It should be

re-planted and at the edge of the farm to run alongside the perimeter fencing. It will get good growth condition whilst adding to the security of the farm.

### **Ash**

This is at risk due the overcrowding and canopy completion seen on the site. It is likely that the population will be lost without a managed thinning out programme in dense areas.

### **Poplar**

The trees should be carefully monitored as their extensive route system are prone to infection and rotting in this location.

7 **Core Species**

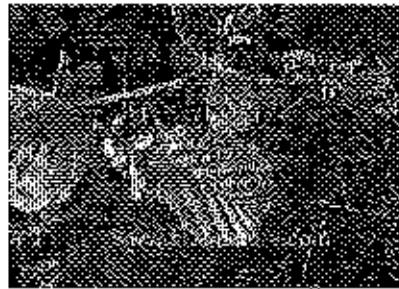
<b>Alder</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>Sycamore</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23.8%</b>
<b>Willow (crack)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
<b>Hawthorn</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>Ash</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Poplar</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Silver Birch</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Hazel</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Oak</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Cherry</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Chestnut</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Elm</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Maple</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Spruce</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>
--------------	------------

<b>Alder</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<b>Ash</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Cherry</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Chestnut</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Elm</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Hawthorn</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>Hazel</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Maple</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Oak</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Poplar</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Silver Birch</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Spruce</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Sycamore</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>23.8%</b>
<b>Willow (crack)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20.8%</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>
--------------	------------

## 7.1 Alder – *Alnus glutinosa*



Alders are a very familiar sight along riverbanks. They thrive on waterlogged soil and their roots help to limit erosion during heavy spates (high, fast flowing water). For many decades alders were coppiced and the wood used to make charcoal.

In the 1990s, a disease (a fungus of the *Phytophthora* genus, some species of which attack potato crops) destroyed many of the alders beside rivers.

The leaves are initially sticky with hair on the underside (unlike hazel, which has hairs on both sides of its leaves). Alder leaves are generally smaller and darker than those of hazel, with which it is sometimes confused.

## 7.2 Ash - *Fraxinus excelsior*



It is a large familiar tree with a long silvery grey stem in lowland woods. On higher ground it becomes a shorter picturesque billowing hedgerow feature. The branches reach out widely and twist skywards.

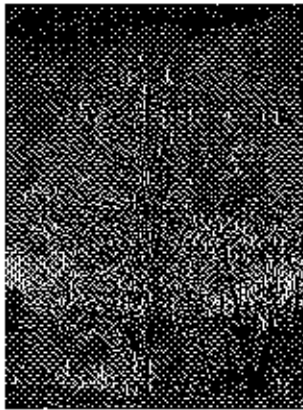
It is deciduous and comes into leaf late in spring.

The 20-30cm leaves are pinnate, which means they have a central stem and 9 to 13 toothed oval leaflets arranged in pairs with a single one at the tip.

Individual trees may live in excess of 400 years. Some are particularly large, the largest averaging about 45m. ( 149 ft) in height and 6m ( 20ft ) girth in UK.

Although hardy enough to survive anywhere, ash trees prefer valley bottoms and stream sides. They must have full light at all times and never be crowded out by other trees. They grow easily from seed but it must be collected and sown in early autumn while still green.

### 7.3 Crack Willow - *Salix fragilis*



**Description:** Small rapid growing tree. Twigs break off with a sharp crack. Height to 27m. Age typically to 200 years but possibly 1000. Crack willows are often pollarded, and their trunks sometimes become hollow as they grow old.

**Where found:** By Streams. Natural distribution in British Isles except Ireland. Europe across Asia to Siberia.

**Uses past & present:** Wood is pinkish, soft, light, brittle and easily splits. **Uses of wood -** Varied uses such as children's toys, artificial limbs and charcoal. **Food and drink -** Used as folk remedy for various ills but active ingredient found to be salicylic acid and now supplied as "Aspirin".

**Propagation and Growth:** Easily grown from sets. Seed wind dispersed and twigs blown off by storms carried by streams and naturally planted. Crack willow is one of several types of willow trees found in Britain and Europe. They are most common in the south and east, particularly beside rivers, streams and lakes. Other kinds of willows are more abundant in upland boggy areas. Most of the willow species are shrubs, but some can grow into quite large trees.

#### 7.4 Cherry - *Prunus avium*

Wild Cherry



Growing to a maximum height of around 25 metres, and with a preference for lime-rich soil, *Prunus avium* grows with a neat rounded crown and a straight trunk - altogether a very neat and tidy tree.

## 7.5 Chestnut - *Castanea sativa*



Most of the species are large trees growing to 20-40 m tall

The Sweet Chestnut will grow into a large, tall tree with a deeply grooved or fissured bark, sometimes in a spiral.

The distinctive leaves are tough and large (20cm long), with prominent veins and serrated edges.

Trees start to bear seeds when 30-40 years old. The chestnuts ripen rapidly in their protective capsules and are ready to drop by September. However, only in exceptional summers do the nuts develop to full size in Britain. They are a valuable by-product in the rural economy in Spain and Italy.

It grows fast when young and coppices very well. Especially in Kent and Sussex, large areas are still actively coppiced on a 12 to 16 year rotation.

## 7.6 Elm – *Ulmus laevis*



Before the devastation of Dutch Elm Disease, a fungal infection that wiped out most of the mature elm trees in Britain during the 1970s, the English Elm was a very common sight in Wales. It is instantly recognisable by the leaves, which have bristly hairs on the upper surface. The leaves are typically 7 x 5 cm.

An English Elm can grow to more than 30 metres, but of those growing in Wales today few reach 10 metres in height before the bark crinkles and the tree dies.

The seeds of English Elm are set near the apex of the fruit, whereas those of the Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*) are more central. Both were very common in Wales prior to 1970. The leaves of Wych Elm are generally larger (typically 10 x 7cm) and rather darker than those of English Elm; they also have more pairs of veins - 12 to 18 compared with 8 to 12 for English Elm.

## 7.7 Hawthorn - *Crataegus monogyna*



### Hawthorn leaf

**Description:** Deciduous tree dense leaved and thorny with short trunk. Commonly used for stock proof hedging. New shoots and leaves are reddish. Distinctive white blossom with strong scent and red berries (haws) later. Height 10 - 15m. Age long lived - 250 years

**Where found:** Found on all soil types. Protects seedlings of other broadleaved trees particularly oak from predation and hence aids natural regeneration. Natural distribution throughout British Isles and Europe to 500m.

### Phenology:

**Propagation and growth:** Seed is deeply dormant - treat as for *Acer campestre*. Approx 8000 germinable seeds per Kg. Also grown from cuttings. Grows rapidly for first 15 years or so. For hedges grow in seed beds for 2 years and then transplant into rows. Ready to plant into hedges at 4 years. Weeding improves growth significantly. Laying hedges to make them stockproof is an old country skill.

## 7.8 Hazel - *Corylus avellana*



**Description:** Deciduous shrubs and small trees frequently coppiced and used for hedges. Many superstitions associated with hazel from Celtic times. Height max 6m. Max age 70-80 years

**Where found:** Not acid soils. Often found as under storey in oak woodlands. Natural distribution throughout all of British Isles and Europe, West Asia and North Africa.

### 7.9 Maple - *Acer saccharum*



Maples are mostly trees growing to 10-40 metres (30-130 ft) in height. Others are shrubs less than 10 metres tall with a number of small trunks originating at ground level. Most species are deciduous, but a few in southern Asia and the Mediterranean region are evergreen. Most are shade-tolerant when young, and are often late-successional in ecology; many of the smaller species are usually understory trees growing under the canopies of other larger trees, while the larger species eventually become dominant canopy trees. Maple root systems are typically dense and fibrous. A few species, notably *Acer cappadocicum*, frequently produce root sprouts, which can develop into clonal colonies.

### 7.10 Oak - *Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea*



#### **The Native British Oaks - *Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea***

Two native oaks share the British countryside. The English oak (*Quercus robur*) prefers lowland meadows and woodlands whilst Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) is more at home in stony upland places. Mixed woods of the two species occur, intermediate forms are common, but true hybrids between them are unusual.

Oaks can develop into huge spreading trees reaching 40 metres high and producing stems up to 12.5m in girth. In Britain they can live for over 1,000 years. The deciduous lobed oblong leaves are familiar to most people. They are frequently represented in art, and feature on many logos and brand identities.

### 7.11 Poplar - *Populus tremula*



*Populus* is a genus of between 25–35 species of flowering plants in the family Salicaceae, native to most of the Northern Hemisphere. English names variously applied to different species include **poplar**, **aspen**, and **cottonwood**.

They are medium-sized to large or very large deciduous trees growing to 15–50 m tall, with trunks up to 2.5 m diameter. The bark on young trees is smooth, white to greenish or dark grey, often with conspicuous lenticels; on old trees it remains smooth in some species, but becomes rough and deeply fissured in others. The shoots are stout, with (unlike in the related willows) the terminal bud present. The leaves are spirally arranged, and vary in shape from triangular to circular or (rarely) lobed, and with a long petiole; in species in the sections *Populus* and *Aegiros*, the petioles are laterally flattened, so that breezes easily cause the leaves to wobble back and forth, giving the whole tree a "twinkling" appearance in a breeze. Leaf size is very variable even on a single tree, typically with small leaves on side shoots, and very large leaves on strong-growing lead shoots. The leaves often turn bright gold to yellow before they fall during autumn.

Trees with fastigiate (erect, columnar) branching are particularly popular, and very widely grown across Europe and southwest Asia in particular. However, like willows, poplars have very vigorous and invasive root systems stretching up to 40 m from the trees; planting close to houses or ceramic water pipes may result in damaged foundations and cracked walls and pipes due to their search for moisture.

### 7.12 Service - *Sorbus domestica*



(**Service Tree**, or sometimes **True Service Tree** to distinguish it from the Wild Service Tree; syn. *Cornus domestica* (L.) Spach) is a species of *Sorbus* native to western and southern Europe (north to south Wales and southwest England), northwest Africa (Atlas Mountains), and southwest Asia (east to the Caucasus).

It is a deciduous tree growing to 15–20 m (rarely to 30 m) tall with a trunk up to 1 m diameter, though can also be a shrub 2–3 m tall on exposed sites. The bark is brown, smooth on young trees, becoming fissured and flaky on old trees. Hazel

### 7.13 Silver Birch - *Betula pendula*



*Betula pendula* is a medium deciduous tree, typically reaching 15-25 m tall, exceptionally up to 30 m, with a slender crown of arched branches with drooping branchlets. The bark is white, often with black diamond-shaped marks or larger patches at the base. The shoots are rough with small warts, and hairless, and the leaves 3-6 cm long, triangular with a broad base and pointed tip, and coarsely serrated margins. The flowers are wind-pollinated catkins, produced before the leaves in early spring, the small (1-2 mm) winged seeds ripening in late summer on 3-5 cm long catkins.

It is distinguished from the related Downy Birch (*B. pubescens*, the other common European birch) in having hairless, warty shoots (hairy, without warts in Downy Birch), and whiter bark often with scattered black fissures (greyer, less fissured, in Downy Birch). It is also distinguished cytologically, Silver Birch being diploid (with two sets of chromosomes), whereas Downy Birch is tetraploid (four sets of chromosomes). The two have subtle differences in habitat requirements, with Silver Birch found mainly on dry, sandy soils, and Downy Birch more common on wet, poorly drained sites such as clay soils and peat bogs. Silver birch also demands slightly more summer warmth than does Downy birch, which is significant in the cooler parts of Europe. Many North American texts treat the two species as conspecific (and cause confusion by combining the Downy Birch's alternative vernacular name 'White Birch', with the scientific name *B. pendula* of the other species), but they are regarded as distinct species throughout Europe.

*B. pendula* commonly grows with its symbiotic fungus *Amanita muscaria* in a mutualistic relationship. This applies particularly to acidic or nutrient poor soils.

#### 7.14 Spruce - Picea



**Spruce** refers to trees of the genus *Picea*, a genus of about 35 species of coniferous evergreen trees in the Family Pinaceae, found in the northern temperate and boreal (taiga) regions of the earth. Spruces are large trees, from 20–60 (–95) m tall when mature, and can be distinguished by their whorled branches and conical form. The needles, or leaves, of spruce trees are attached singly to the branches in a spiral fashion, each needle on a small peg-like structure called a pulvinus. The needles are shed when 4–10 years old, leaving the branches rough with the retained pulvini (an easy means of distinguishing them from other similar genera, where the branches are fairly smooth).

### 7.15 Sycamore- *Acer pseudoplatanus*



Easily the largest member of the maple family in Europe, this large round-topped tree can reach 40m in height with a 1.5m girth trunk.

It is not native to Britain.

The sycamore is hardy in lowland Britain up to about 500m above sea level. It is a tough tree, withstanding exposure and industrial pollution and salt-laden winds along the coasts. It is a useful windbreak both round upland farms and in coastal areas.

In spring, the small pale green flowers hang in clusters. Along with field maple and limes, sycamore is the only common tree with insect pollinated flowers and is a vital source of pollen and nectar for bees.

The bunches of fertilised flowers develop into winged seeds or "helicopters". When ripe, they spin away from the parent tree in the autumn wind.

Sycamore has naturalised in the British Isles and is spreading too, particularly in native woodlands. It regenerates freely from seed, notably in woods where dog's mercury dominates the ground flora.

Because it is invasive and exotic, sycamore is a controversial tree which some conservation bodies try to eradicate where it threatens to take over remnant ancient woodlands.

8 Raw Data by tree number

West to East	South to North	Tree	Type	Trunk diameter at 150cm in cm	Height in m	Diameter to Height ratio	Tree retention	Age	Remaining contribution	Action / Comment
			Sycamore	40	21.3	1.9	fell	10-20	0.0	Damaged
			Sycamore	46	21.3	2.2	high	10-20	5-10	
			Sycamore	54	21.3	2.5	high	10-20	5-10	
			Sycamore	71	21.3	3.3	high	10-20	5-10	
			Sycamore	72	21.3	3.4	fell	10-20	0.0	Damaged
			Sycamore	18	9.1	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	15	9.1	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Hawthorn	14	9.1	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Ash	72	21.3	3.4	high	10-20	5-10	
			Sycamore	18	9.1	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	13	10.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	12	12.2	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
			Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
			Hawthorn	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	26	9.1	2.8	high	0-10	10-15	
			Sycamore	19	9.1	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	

	Sycamore	20	9.1	2.2	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	31	9.1	3.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	18	13.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	16	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	27	13.7	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	39	13.7	2.8	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	38	15.2	2.5	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	12	10.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Chestnut	21	10.7	2.0	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
	Willow (crack)	15	4.6	3.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	39	11.0	3.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	26	11.0	2.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	12	11.6	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	10	12.2	0.8	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Sycamore	18	12.2	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	32	12.2	2.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	25	12.2	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	14	12.2	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	11	12.2	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	28	12.2	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	25	12.2	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	16	12.2	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	

147	154	Poplar	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
148	155	Sycamore	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
149	156	Sycamore	16	12.2	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
150	157	Poplar	18	12.2	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
151	158	Poplar	30	16.8	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
152	159	Cherry	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
153	160	Willow (crack)	18	12.2	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
154	161	Elm	30	10.7	2.8	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
155	162	Willow (crack)	18	7.6	2.4	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
156	163	Alder	30	22.9	1.3	fell	10-20	0.0	Damaged
157	164	Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
158	165	Sycamore	25	19.8	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
159	166	Sycamore	35	12.2	2.9	high	0-10	10-15	
160	167	Ash	22	18.3	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
161	168	Hawthorn	35	10.7	3.3	high	0-10	10-15	
162	169	Willow (crack)	18	12.2	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
163	170	Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
164	171	Sycamore	34	24.4	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
165	172	Alder	39	24.4	1.6	moderate	10-20	5-10	
166	173	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
167	174	Sycamore	52	18.3	2.8	high	10-20	5-10	
168	175	Sycamore	26	18.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
169	176	Willow (crack)	24	7.6	3.1	high	0-10	10-15	
170	177	Alder	42	21.3	2.0	moderate	10-20	5-10	
171	178	Alder	25	18.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
172	179	Alder	29	21.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
173	180	Willow (crack)	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
174	181	Sycamore	17	16.8	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
175	182	Poplar	22	19.8	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	

	Hawthorn	26	19.8	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Poplar	17	9.1	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Poplar	21	19.8	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Poplar	26	19.8	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Poplar	19	13.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Poplar	40	22.9	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	22	22.9	1.0	fell	10-20	0.0	
	alder	34	22.9	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	36	21.3	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Ash	31	24.4	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	23	16.8	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	20	10.7	1.9	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
	Willow (crack)	65	30.5	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	35	19.8	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	51	27.4	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	43	24.4	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	20	7.6	2.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	52	27.4	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	43	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	57	21.3	2.7	high	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	53	30.5	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	33	21.3	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	31	21.3	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	16	18.3	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Sycamore	22	12.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	34	15.2	2.2	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	16	9.1	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	16	9.1	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	10	9.1	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	

	Willow (crack)	11	9.1	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	22	9.1	2.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	12	6.1	2.0	fell	0-10	0.0	Damaged
	Willow (crack)	38	18.3	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	9	6.1	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Maple	18	10.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	32	19.8	1.6	fell	10-20	0.0	Damaged
	Silver Birch	33	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	12	12.2	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Hawthorn	16	12.2	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	15	19.8	0.8	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Oak	11	7.6	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	8	6.1	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	12	9.1	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	27	19.8	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	14	15.2	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	20	13.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	52	30.5	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	64	30.5	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	47	30.5	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	18	7.6	2.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	56	30.5	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	

	Alder	26	18.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	46	30.5	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	13	9.1	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	58	24.4	2.4	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	58	30.5	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	37	24.4	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	56	30.5	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	43	24.4	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	28	13.7	2.0	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	17	9.1	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	28	24.4	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	27	30.5	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Alder	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	41	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	72	30.5	2.4	high	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	27	18.3	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	47	30.5	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	23	6.1	3.8	high	0-10	10-15	

	Poplar	30	21.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	34	24.4	1.4	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	17	9.1	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Alder	22	30.5	0.7	fell	10-20	0.0
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15
	Alder	26	30.5	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0
	Alder	22	30.5	0.7	fell	10-20	0.0
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	26	15.2	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Poplar	17	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	22	9.1	2.4	high	0-10	10-15
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10

	Alder	44	21.3	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	50	30.5	1.6	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Alder	43	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Alder	31	30.5	1.0	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	23	10.7	2.2	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	46	24.4	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	61	30.5	2.0	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	16	6.1	2.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	49	30.5	1.6	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	44	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	21	12.2	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Chestnut	60	24.4	2.5	high	10-20	5-10	
	Ash	15	18.3	0.8	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	19	15.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	52	30.5	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	18	10.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	44	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	13	10.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	41	21.3	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	41	24.4	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	20	30.5	0.7	fell	10-20	0.0	

	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	48	30.5	1.6	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	26	16.8	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	25	10.7	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	90	30.5	3.0	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	49	6.1	8.0	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	34	7.6	4.5	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	62	24.4	2.5	high	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	48	24.4	2.0	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	18	13.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	24	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Poplar	13	13.7	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	20	13.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	25	18.3	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	15	13.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	

		Willow (crack)	13	9.1	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Ash	17	10.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	21	16.8	1.3	low	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	64	16.8	3.8	high	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	15	6.1	2.5	high	0-10	10-15
		Ash	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Sycamore	29	24.4	1.2	low	10-20	5-10
		Willow (crack)	18	13.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15
		Silver Birch	24	16.8	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Silver Birch	23	16.8	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Silver Birch	32	16.8	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	14	10.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	27	15.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	23	16.8	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Service	17	15.2	1.1	low	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	25	13.7	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	9	7.6	1.2	low	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	14	12.2	1.1	low	0-10	10-15
		Hawthorn	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
		Silver Birch	18	15.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15
		Ash	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	15	12.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15
		Poplar	33	15.2	2.2	high	0-10	10-15
		Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15

	Willow (crack)	22	12.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	12	6.1	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	21	9.1	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	16	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	19	9.1	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	17	10.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	no label					0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	27	13.7	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	12	9.1	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Silver Birch	33	16.8	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Poplar	22	10.7	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	12	12.2	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	31	18.3	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	11	12.2	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Poplar	19	9.1	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	9	9.1	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Oak	21	10.7	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	20	16.8	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	9	9.1	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Silver Birch	34	16.8	2.0	high	0-10	10-15	
	Silver Birch	15	16.8	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	16	12.2	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	18	13.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Cherry	16	16.8	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Sycamore	14	10.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	41	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	40	12.2	3.3	high	0-10	10-15	

	Sycamore	34	18.3	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	27	24.4	1.1	fell	10-20	0.0	damaged
	Alder	35	15.2	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	43	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	39	18.3	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Ash	54	30.5	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	22	18.3	1.2	low	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	7	6.1	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	70	24.4	2.9	high	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	16	12.2	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	20	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	26	19.8	1.3	low	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	37	24.4	1.5	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	29	16.8	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	9	13.7	0.7	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Ash	32	19.8	1.6	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Alder	51	19.8	2.6	high	10-20	5-10	
	Oak	35	13.7	2.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	61	27.4	2.2	high	10-20	5-10	
	Ash	68	30.5	2.2	high	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	12	10.7	1.1	low	0-10	10-15	

	Sycamore	26	16.8	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	19	13.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	21	16.8	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	62	15.2	4.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	24	9.1	2.6	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	24	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	29	13.7	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	29	12.2	2.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	32	13.7	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	26	12.2	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	29	13.7	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	18	12.2	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	27	15.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	14	10.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	41	13.7	3.0	high	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	25	10.7	2.3	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	21	15.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	42	18.3	2.3	high	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	38	15.2	2.5	high	0-10	10-15	
	Alder	43	24.4	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	28	15.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	22	9.1	2.4	high	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	

	Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	37	21.3	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	19	15.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Sycamore	41	19.8	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Ash	52	24.4	2.1	high	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	17	13.7	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	30	15.2	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	22	16.8	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	16	9.1	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	21	16.8	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	15	12.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	15	12.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	10	12.2	0.8	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Hawthorn	14	10.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	16	10.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	14	16.8	0.8	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Hawthorn	15	12.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	14	13.7	1.0	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	18	13.7	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	21	10.7	2.0	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	26	13.7	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	60	24.4	2.5	high	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	33	18.3	1.8	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	37	18.3	2.0	high	10-20	5-10	

	Willow (crack)	22	15.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	19	15.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	18	15.2	1.2	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	19	4.6	4.2	high	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	23	16.8	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	16	10.7	1.5	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	18	21.3	0.8	fell	10-20	0.0	
	Hawthorn	12	16.8	0.7	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Hawthorn	13	13.7	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Hawthorn	20	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	34	15.2	2.2	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15	
	Ash	13	13.7	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0	
	Willow (crack)	20	18.3	1.1	low	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	11	7.6	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	12	9.1	1.3	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	38	19.8	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Hawthorn	19	13.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Hawthorn	17	12.2	1.4	low	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	96	19.8	4.8	high	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	60	19.8	3.0	high	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	37	13.7	2.7	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	26	12.2	2.1	high	0-10	10-15	
	Willow (crack)	65	24.4	2.7	high	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	33	19.8	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Willow (crack)	38	19.8	1.9	moderate	10-20	5-10	
	Sycamore	21	12.2	1.7	moderate	0-10	10-15	

	Willow (crack)	37	16.8	2.2	high	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	50	22.9	2.2	high	10-20	5-10
	Willow (crack)	28	13.7	2.0	high	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	43	16.8	2.6	high	0-10	10-15
	Hazel	20	10.7	1.9	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Hazel	22	12.2	1.8	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	15	15.2	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0
	Hazel	15	10.7	1.4	low	0-10	10-15
	Ash	21	16.8	1.3	low	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	0-10	10-15
	Willow (crack)	45	13.7	3.3	high	0-10	10-15
	Hazel	13	13.7	0.9	fell	0-10	0.0
	Ash	15	15.2	1.0	fell	0-10	0.0
	Willow (crack)	70	15.2	4.6	high	0-10	10-15
	Sycamore	33	19.8	1.7	moderate	10-20	5-10
	Spruce	60	24.4	2.5	high	10-20	5-10

## 8.1 Raw data for Tree Constraints Plan

West to East	South to North	Tree	Type	Trunk diameter at 150cm in cm	Height in m	Diameter to Height ratio	Tree retention	Action / Comment
			Sycamore	40	21.3	1.9	fell	Damaged
			Sycamore	72	21.3	3.4	fell	Damaged
			Sycamore	12	12.2	1.0	fell	
			Chestnut	21	10.7	2.0	fell	Damaged
			Hawthorn	10	12.2	0.8	fell	
			Ash	11	12.2	0.9	fell	
			Eln	30	10.7	2.8	fell	Damaged
			Willow (crack)	18	7.6	2.4	fell	Damaged
			Alder	30	22.9	1.3	fell	Damaged
			Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	fell	Damaged
			Alder	22	22.9	1.0	fell	
			Sycamore	20	10.7	1.9	fell	Damaged
			Alder	16	18.3	0.9	fell	
			Sycamore	12	6.1	2.0	fell	Damaged
			Willow (crack)	32	19.8	1.6	fell	Damaged
			Willow (crack)	12	12.2	1.0	fell	
			Willow (crack)	15	19.8	0.8	fell	
			Alder	14	15.2	0.9	fell	
			Alder	27	30.5	0.9	fell	
			Alder	22	30.5	0.7	fell	
			Alder	26	30.5	0.9	fell	
			Alder	22	30.5	0.7	fell	
			Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	
			Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	

	Ash	15	18.3	0.8	fell	
	Alder	20	30.5	0.7	fell	
	Poplar	13	13.7	0.9	fell	
	Willow (crack)	12	12.2	1.0	fell	
	Willow (crack)	11	12.2	0.9	fell	
	Hawthorn	9	9.1	1.0	fell	
	Hawthorn	9	9.1	1.0	fell	
	Silver Birch	15	16.8	0.9	fell	
	Cherry	16	16.8	1.0	fell	
	Sycamore	27	24.4	1.1	fell	damaged
	Alder	28	30.5	0.9	fell	
	Sycamore	9	13.7	0.7	fell	
	Hawthorn	10	12.2	0.8	fell	
	Ash	14	16.8	0.8	fell	
	Hawthorn	18	21.3	0.8	fell	
	Hawthorn	12	16.8	0.7	fell	
	Hawthorn	13	13.7	0.9	fell	
	Ash	13	13.7	0.9	fell	
	Willow (crack)	15	15.2	1.0	fell	
	Hazel	13	13.7	0.9	fell	
	Ash	15	15.2	1.0	fell	
	Sycamore	46	21.3	2.2	high	
	Sycamore	54	21.3	2.5	high	
	Sycamore	71	21.3	3.3	high	
	Ash	72	21.3	3.4	high	
	Sycamore	26	9.1	2.8	high	
	Sycamore	19	9.1	2.1	high	
	Sycamore	20	9.1	2.2	high	
	Ash	31	9.1	3.4	high	

6	Willow (crack)	39	13.7	2.8	high
7	Willow (crack)	38	15.2	2.5	high
8	Willow (crack)	15	4.6	3.3	high
9	Willow (crack)	39	11.0	3.6	high
10	Willow (crack)	26	11.0	2.4	high
11	Sycamore	32	12.2	2.6	high
12	Ash	25	12.2	2.1	high
13	Willow (crack)	28	12.2	2.3	high
14	Willow (crack)	25	12.2	2.1	high
15	Sycamore	35	12.2	2.9	high
16	Hawthorn	35	10.7	3.3	high
17	Sycamore	52	18.3	2.8	high
18	Willow (crack)	24	7.6	3.1	high
19	Willow (crack)	65	30.5	2.1	high
20	Alder	20	7.6	2.6	high
21	Willow (crack)	57	21.3	2.7	high
22	Alder	34	15.2	2.2	high
23	Willow (crack)	22	9.1	2.4	high
24	Willow (crack)	38	18.3	2.1	high
25	Sycamore	64	30.5	2.1	high
26	Hawthorn	18	7.6	2.4	high
27	Alder	58	24.4	2.4	high
28	Alder	28	13.7	2.0	high
29	Willow (crack)	72	30.5	2.4	high
30	Alder	23	6.1	3.8	high
31	Willow (crack)	22	9.1	2.4	high
32	Alder	44	21.3	2.1	high
33	Alder	23	10.7	2.2	high
34	Alder	61	30.5	2.0	high

	Alder	16	6.1	2.6	high
	Chestnut	60	24.4	2.5	high
	Alder	25	10.7	2.3	high
	Willow (crack)	90	30.5	3.0	high
	Alder	49	6.1	8.0	high
	Willow (crack)	34	7.6	4.5	high
	Willow (crack)	62	24.4	2.5	high
	Willow (crack)	64	16.8	3.8	high
	Hawthorn	15	6.1	2.5	high
	Poplar	33	15.2	2.2	high
	Willow (crack)	21	9.1	2.3	high
	Hawthorn	19	9.1	2.1	high
	Poplar	22	10.7	2.1	high
	Poplar	19	9.1	2.1	high
	Silver Birch	34	16.8	2.0	high
	Sycamore	40	12.2	3.3	high
	Alder	35	15.2	2.3	high
	Alder	39	18.3	2.1	high
	Sycamore	70	24.4	2.9	high
	Alder	51	19.8	2.6	high
	Oak	35	13.7	2.6	high
	Ash	61	27.4	2.2	high
	Ash	68	30.5	2.2	high
	Sycamore	62	15.2	4.1	high
	Sycamore	24	9.1	2.6	high
	Sycamore	29	13.7	2.1	high
	Sycamore	29	12.2	2.4	high
	Sycamore	32	13.7	2.3	high
	Sycamore	26	12.2	2.1	high

	Sycamore	29	13.7	2.1	high
	Sycamore	41	13.7	3.0	high
	Hawthorn	25	10.7	2.3	high
	Hawthorn	42	18.3	2.3	high
	Sycamore	38	15.2	2.5	high
	Sycamore	22	9.1	2.4	high
	Sycamore	41	19.8	2.1	high
	Ash	52	24.4	2.1	high
	Ash	60	24.4	2.5	high
	Willow (crack)	37	18.3	2.0	high
	Hawthorn	19	4.6	4.2	high
	Willow (crack)	34	15.2	2.2	high
	Willow (crack)	96	19.8	4.8	high
	Willow (crack)	60	19.8	3.0	high
	Willow (crack)	37	13.7	2.7	high
	Willow (crack)	26	12.2	2.1	high
	Willow (crack)	65	24.4	2.7	high
	Willow (crack)	37	16.8	2.2	high
	Willow (crack)	50	22.9	2.2	high
	Willow (crack)	28	13.7	2.0	high
	Willow (crack)	43	16.8	2.6	high
	Willow (crack)	45	13.7	3.3	high
	Willow (crack)	70	15.2	4.6	high
	Spruce	60	24.4	2.5	high
	Sycamore	13	10.7	1.2	low
	Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low
	Hawthorn	15	13.7	1.1	low
	Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low
	Ash	18	13.7	1.3	low

	Ash	16	13.7	1.2	low
	Ash	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Ash	12	10.7	1.1	low
	Ash	12	11.6	1.0	low
	Sycamore	18	12.2	1.5	low
	Sycamore	14	12.2	1.1	low
	Willow (crack)	16	12.2	1.3	low
	Sycamore	16	12.2	1.3	low
	Poplar	18	12.2	1.5	low
	Willow (crack)	18	12.2	1.5	low
	Sycamore	25	19.8	1.3	low
	Ash	22	18.3	1.2	low
	Willow (crack)	18	12.2	1.5	low
	Sycamore	34	24.4	1.4	low
	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low
	Sycamore	26	18.3	1.4	low
	Alder	25	18.3	1.4	low
	Alder	29	21.3	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	15	13.7	1.1	low
	Sycamore	17	16.8	1.0	low
	Poplar	22	19.8	1.1	low
	Hawthorn	26	19.8	1.3	low
	Poplar	21	19.8	1.1	low
	Poplar	26	19.8	1.3	low
	Poplar	19	13.7	1.4	low
	alder	34	22.9	1.5	low
	Ash	31	24.4	1.3	low
	Sycamore	23	16.8	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	43	30.5	1.4	low

	Alder	31	21.3	1.5	low
	Willow (crack)	10	9.1	1.1	low
	Willow (crack)	11	9.1	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	9	6.1	1.5	low
	Silver Birch	33	30.5	1.1	low
	Hawthorn	16	12.2	1.3	low
	Oak	11	7.6	1.4	low
	Hawthorn	8	6.1	1.3	low
	Sycamore	12	9.1	1.3	low
	Alder	27	19.8	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Willow (crack)	20	13.7	1.5	low
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low
	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Alder	26	18.3	1.4	low
	Sycamore	13	9.1	1.4	low
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low
	Alder	28	24.4	1.1	low
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	41	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low

	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low
	Sycamore	17	12.2	1.4	low
	Alder	27	18.3	1.5	low
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	Poplar	30	21.3	1.4	low
	Alder	34	24.4	1.4	low
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	35	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Alder	38	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low
	Poplar	17	13.7	1.2	low
	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
	Alder	32	30.5	1.0	low
	Alder	43	30.5	1.4	low

65	31	Alder	31	30.5	1.0	low
65	31	Alder	44	30.5	1.4	low
65	31	Willow (crack)	19	15.2	1.2	low
65	31	Ash	15	13.7	1.1	low
65	31	Alder	44	30.5	1.4	low
65	31	Sycamore	13	10.7	1.2	low
65	31	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low
65	31	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low
65	31	Alder	39	30.5	1.3	low
65	31	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low
65	31	Alder	36	30.5	1.2	low
65	31	Alder	33	30.5	1.1	low
65	31	Alder	45	30.5	1.5	low
65	31	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
65	31	Alder	14	13.7	1.0	low
65	31	Sycamore	18	13.7	1.3	low
65	31	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low
65	31	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low
65	31	Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low
65	31	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low
65	31	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low
65	31	Sycamore	15	13.7	1.1	low
65	31	Willow (crack)	20	13.7	1.5	low
65	31	Sycamore	20	13.7	1.5	low
65	31	Ash	15	10.7	1.4	low
65	31	Ash	25	18.3	1.4	low
65	31	Willow (crack)	15	13.7	1.1	low
65	31	Willow (crack)	13	9.1	1.4	low
65	31	Willow (crack)	21	16.8	1.3	low

	Ash	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Sycamore	29	24.4	1.2	low
	Willow (crack)	18	13.7	1.3	low
	Silver Birch	24	16.8	1.4	low
	Silver Birch	23	16.8	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	14	10.7	1.3	low
	Willow (crack)	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Willow (crack)	23	16.8	1.4	low
	Service	17	15.2	1.1	low
	Hawthorn	9	7.6	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	14	12.2	1.1	low
	Hawthorn	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Silver Birch	18	15.2	1.2	low
	Willow (crack)	15	12.2	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	16	13.7	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	12	9.1	1.3	low
	Ash	20	16.8	1.2	low
	Willow (crack)	16	12.2	1.3	low
	Willow (crack)	18	13.7	1.3	low
	Willow (crack)	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Sycamore	14	10.7	1.3	low
	Ash	41	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	40	30.5	1.3	low
	Alder	37	30.5	1.2	low
	Alder	43	30.5	1.4	low
	Alder	34	30.5	1.1	low
	Alder	22	18.3	1.2	low

	Alder	42	30.5	1.4	low
	Sycamore	7	6.1	1.1	low
	Sycamore	16	12.2	1.3	low
	Sycamore	26	19.8	1.3	low
	Sycamore	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Hawthorn	12	10.7	1.1	low
	Sycamore	19	13.7	1.4	low
	Sycamore	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Sycamore	21	16.8	1.3	low
	Sycamore	18	12.2	1.5	low
	Hawthorn	14	10.7	1.3	low
	Sycamore	21	15.2	1.4	low
	Sycamore	17	13.7	1.2	low
	Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low
	Sycamore	16	13.7	1.2	low
	Sycamore	19	15.2	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	17	13.7	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	22	16.8	1.3	low
	Hawthorn	21	16.8	1.3	low
	Willow (crack)	15	12.2	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	15	12.2	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	14	10.7	1.3	low
	Hawthorn	16	10.7	1.5	low
	Hawthorn	15	12.2	1.2	low
	Hawthorn	14	13.7	1.0	low
	Hawthorn	18	13.7	1.3	low
	Hawthorn	15	10.7	1.4	low
	Willow (crack)	22	15.2	1.4	low
	Hawthorn	19	15.2	1.2	low

		Willow (crack)	18	15.2	1.2	low
		Hawthorn	23	16.8	1.4	low
		Hawthorn	16	10.7	1.5	low
		Willow (crack)	20	18.3	1.1	low
		Willow (crack)	11	7.6	1.4	low
		Hawthorn	12	9.1	1.3	low
		Hawthorn	19	13.7	1.4	low
		Hawthorn	17	12.2	1.4	low
		Hazel	15	10.7	1.4	low
		Ash	21	16.8	1.3	low
		Sycamore	18	9.1	2.0	moderate
		Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate
		Sycamore	15	9.1	1.6	moderate
		Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate
		Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate
		Hawthorn	14	9.1	1.5	moderate
		Sycamore	18	9.1	2.0	moderate
		Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate
		Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate
		Ash	21	13.7	1.5	moderate
		Sycamore	27	13.7	2.0	moderate
		Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate
		Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	moderate
		Sycamore	19	12.2	1.6	moderate
		Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate
		Poplar	19	12.2	1.6	moderate
		Sycamore	19	12.2	1.6	moderate
		Poplar	30	16.8	1.8	moderate
		Cherry	19	12.2	1.6	moderate

	Sycamore	19	10.7	1.8	moderate
	Alder	39	24.4	1.6	moderate
	Alder	42	21.3	2.0	moderate
	Poplar	17	9.1	1.9	moderate
	Poplar	40	22.9	1.7	moderate
	Willow (crack)	36	21.3	1.7	moderate
	Willow (crack)	35	19.8	1.8	moderate
	Willow (crack)	51	27.4	1.9	moderate
	Sycamore	43	24.4	1.8	moderate
	Willow (crack)	52	27.4	1.9	moderate
	Willow (crack)	53	30.5	1.7	moderate
	Sycamore	33	21.3	1.5	moderate
	Sycamore	22	12.2	1.8	moderate
	Willow (crack)	16	9.1	1.7	moderate
	Willow (crack)	16	9.1	1.7	moderate
	Maple	18	10.7	1.7	moderate
	Alder	52	30.5	1.7	moderate
	Alder	47	30.5	1.5	moderate
	Sycamore	56	30.5	1.8	moderate
	Alder	46	30.5	1.5	moderate
	Alder	58	30.5	1.9	moderate
	Alder	37	24.4	1.5	moderate
	Alder	56	30.5	1.8	moderate
	Alder	43	24.4	1.8	moderate
	Alder	17	9.1	1.9	moderate
	Alder	19	12.2	1.6	moderate
	Alder	47	30.5	1.5	moderate
	Alder	17	9.1	1.9	moderate
	Alder	25	15.2	1.6	moderate

	Alder	26	15.2	1.7	moderate	
	Alder	50	30.5	1.6	moderate	
	Alder	46	24.4	1.9	moderate	
	Alder	49	30.5	1.6	moderate	
	Sycamore	21	12.2	1.7	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	52	30.5	1.7	moderate	
	Sycamore	18	10.7	1.7	moderate	
	Alder	41	21.3	1.9	moderate	
	Alder	41	24.4	1.7	moderate	
	Alder	48	30.5	1.6	moderate	
	Alder	26	16.8	1.6	moderate	
	Alder	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	48	24.4	2.0	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	24	13.7	1.7	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	
	Ash	17	10.7	1.6	moderate	
	Silver Birch	32	16.8	1.9	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	23	13.7	1.7	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	27	15.2	1.8	moderate	
	Hawthorn	25	13.7	1.8	moderate	
	Hawthorn	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	
	Ash	21	13.7	1.5	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	22	12.2	1.8	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	12	6.1	2.0	moderate	
	Hawthorn	17	10.7	1.6	moderate	
	Ash	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	
	Hawthorn	27	13.7	2.0	moderate	
	Silver Birch	33	16.8	2.0	moderate	

	Willow (crack)	31	18.3	1.7	moderate
	Oak	21	10.7	2.0	moderate
	Sycamore	34	18.3	1.9	moderate
	Ash	54	30.5	1.8	moderate
	Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate
	Sycamore	14	9.1	1.5	moderate
	Sycamore	20	12.2	1.6	moderate
	Sycamore	37	24.4	1.5	moderate
	Sycamore	29	16.8	1.7	moderate
	Ash	32	19.8	1.6	moderate
	Sycamore	26	16.8	1.6	moderate
	Sycamore	23	13.7	1.7	moderate
	Sycamore	22	13.7	1.6	moderate
	Sycamore	24	13.7	1.7	moderate
	Hawthorn	25	15.2	1.6	moderate
	Hawthorn	27	15.2	1.8	moderate
	Hawthorn	21	13.7	1.5	moderate
	Sycamore	21	13.7	1.5	moderate
	Alder	43	24.4	1.8	moderate
	Sycamore	28	15.2	1.8	moderate
	Sycamore	37	21.3	1.7	moderate
	Hawthorn	30	15.2	2.0	moderate
	Hawthorn	23	13.7	1.7	moderate
	Hawthorn	16	9.1	1.7	moderate
	Hawthorn	21	13.7	1.5	moderate
	Hawthorn	21	10.7	2.0	moderate
	Hawthorn	23	13.7	1.7	moderate
	Hawthorn	26	13.7	1.9	moderate
	Hawthorn	33	18.3	1.8	moderate

	Hawthorn	20	12.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	19	12.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	25	15.2	1.6	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	38	19.8	1.9	moderate	
	Sycamore	33	19.8	1.7	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	38	19.8	1.9	moderate	
	Sycamore	21	12.2	1.7	moderate	
	Hazel	20	10.7	1.9	moderate	
	Hazel	22	12.2	1.8	moderate	
	Willow (crack)	22	13.7	1.6	moderate	
	Sycamore	33	19.8	1.7	moderate	
	no label					