



# **SURVEY OF TREES and WOODLAND**

## **within**

# **THE CLYDE GATEWAY ACCESS PROJECT**



**Prepared for:** **Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership**

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Signed \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>References</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Glossary</b>
<b>Appendix One</b>	<b>Hazard-tree Schedule</b>
<b>Appendix Two</b>	<b>Woodland Management Schedule</b>
<b>Appendix Three</b>	<b>Survey-Site Plan</b>
<b>Appendix Four</b>	<b>Illustrations</b>
<b>Appendix Five</b>	<b>Curriculum Vitae</b>

## **1 Summary**

- 1.1 The tree-cover on the survey site is the result of both natural regeneration and plantation. The majority of it appears to be young or early-mature.
- 1.2 Historically, there appears to have been minimal management input into both types of woodland in all areas outwith Glasgow Green, and now considerable work will be required to achieve the objectives outlined at 2.2 below.
- 1.3 In many of the planted areas, the lack of regular, timely woodland management has been compounded by the use of tree-species ill-suited for the topography, shape and size of the areas into which they have been planted.
- 1.4 The natural regeneration, as is its nature, has frequently arisen in inappropriate locations – particularly close to the path or water's edge – and attempts to manage its growth in these areas appear to have been largely desultory and reactive.
- 1.5 The lack of management and poor species choice have resulted in the creation of quite high numbers of 'hazard-trees' and a threat to the longer-term stability of many of the woodlands.
- 1.6 The narrow range of tree-species present over most of the survey site does not provide either optimum visual amenity or bio-diversity, but opportunities for enrichment of the tree-species may be limited by the space available / vandalism. Currently the most prevalent form of vandalism is the setting of fires in combustible undergrowth and close to the bases of trees.
- 1.7 In spite of all these problems, the Clyde Walkway represents a valuable green space in the heart of some of the most deprived and visually unappealing parts of Glasgow. At the height of summer, when walking or cycling along parts of the path, even in its present state, it is easy to forget that one is in the centre of a large city. In the short term, the recommended works to improve the woodland areas should tempt greater numbers of the citizenry to enjoy that experience and provide greater safety, both actual and perceived, than at present. In the longer term, extensive removal and replacement of the present tree-cover should be considered to ensure the sustainability of this valuable amenity.

## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 On 20<sup>th</sup> March 2008 Mr. Martin Robinson, representing Aedas Landscape & Environment, Floor 9, Cadogan Square, Cadogan Street, Glasgow, G27HS, asked Arboretum Internationale Ltd. to provide a fee quotation for carrying out a survey of trees beside sections of footpath running alongside the River Clyde between Albert Bridge and the weir at Carmyle. The survey has been commissioned by Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership (GCVGNP), Lower Ground Floor, 125 West Regent Street, Glasgow, G2 2SA and forms part of the 'Clyde Gateway Access Project'.
- 2.2 The purpose of the survey is twofold: 1) to identify hazard-trees adjacent to the footpath and make recommendations for management action required to reduce any risk posed by them to as low a level as reasonably practicable; and 2) to produce an inventory of the woodland areas adjacent to the cycle-track and make management recommendations aimed principally at 1) making the cycle-track a more inviting environment by improving light-levels / sight-lines / accessibility; 2) improving woodland structure and local bio-diversity. In the course of the survey, verbal comments made to the surveyors by members of the public and e-mailed comments received from the Glasgow Humane Society indicate that the nature of the tree-cover beside the footpath, and particularly on the river-bank, also has significant implications for anglers, users of the river (particularly rowers) and the integrity of the riverbank itself. While these interests fall outside the original remit of the survey, they have been given some consideration in this report.
- 2.3 At a site meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2008 between Paul Hanson and Chris Taylor of Arboretum Internationale Ltd. and Mr. Alastair Corbett of GCVGNP, the scope and methodology of the survey were discussed and, later that day, finalised by e-mail. The extent of the survey site agreed at that meeting is shown on the 'Clyde Tree Survey revised Map 300508', which was e-mailed to Arboretum Internationale Ltd. by GCVGNP on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2008 and is reproduced in Appendix Three of this report. Subsequently it became apparent that the section of the survey site on the south side of the river between King's Bridge and Polmadie Bridge was inaccessible as a result of subsidence, and in an e-mail to Arboretum Internationale Ltd. on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2008 Alastair Corbett agreed that this section should be omitted from the survey.
- 2.4 To aid the tree survey, GCVGNP e-mailed Arboretum Internationale Ltd. on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2008 with a plan of the site in an electronic format. This site plan has been manipulated by Arboretum Internationale Ltd. to delineate the compartments and sub-compartments in the woodland survey and forms the Woodland Management Plan in Appendix Four of this report.
- 2.5 There is information pertaining to nature conservation and existing habitat contained in survey reports undertaken on behalf of the Clyde Calders Project (1988), in the City of Glasgow Habitat Survey (1991) and a further survey undertaken in 2002. Whilst aware of these survey reports Arboretum Internationale Ltd. has not studied any of them in whole or part; they are none the less out of date and largely irrelevant with regard to the current brief which this report addresses specifically.
- 2.6 This report, consisting of one hundred and forty-three pages (including the cover), is the result of site investigations carried out by Arboretum Internationale Ltd between 4<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2008. It is prepared on the basis that Arboretum Internationale Ltd. has taken all reasonable steps to meet the requirements of its clients (see 2.2 above) and that this report should only be considered valid at the time of inspection. The recommendations contained in this report may be used to inform, but do not in themselves constitute a specification for any tree work which the client may wish to have undertaken as a result of the recommendations contained herein. Arboretum Internationale Ltd. will be pleased to draw up a tree-work specification for tendering purposes, should this be required.
- 2.7 Arboretum Internationale Ltd. is not aware that any of the trees on the survey site are designated under Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area legislation.

### 3 **Assessment**

- 3.1 Chris Taylor and Tim Norman, representing Arboretum Internationale Ltd., undertook a site inspection of the trees on various dates between 4<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2008. At these times notes were made detailing the location, size and condition of hazard-trees, the structure and condition of discrete areas of woodland and any remedial work required. These notes form Appendices One and Two of this report. Inspections of hazard-trees were made from ground level in the manner of a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA Mattheck 1994). The locations of individual hazard-trees were determined using a hand-held GPS device to produce a ten-digit Grid Reference; otherwise, no technical equipment was employed (to ascertain, for example, tree size, condition or health). No sampling of soil or substrates was undertaken. No other trees were inspected at this time.
- 3.2 The survey site is located mainly on the north side of the River Clyde, between Albert Bridge in the west and Clydeford Road in the east, but also takes in two areas on the south side of the river: 1) between Albert Bridge and King's Bridge at the western end and 2) between Clydeford Road and Carmyle Weir at the eastern end. In all these areas a footpath runs generally close to the river-bank. The survey site takes in all the ground between the footpath and the edge of the river and, on the opposite side, includes all trees within falling distance of the footpath. The nature of the tree-cover varies widely over the length of the survey site: from Carmyle to the eastern edge of Glasgow Green, it consists largely of relatively unmanaged, dense plantations interspersed with clumps of natural regeneration and areas of open ground with few trees. At Glasgow Green the tree-cover consists largely of well-spaced, specimen trees in intensively managed parkland, although the lower side of the path is mainly fenced-off river-bank, which is much less intensively managed than the upper side.
- 3.3 The trees and woodlands as surveyed along the riverbanks and surrounding areas, with the exception of Glasgow Green, exhibit all the signs of having been neglected for circa 30 years. The self-seeded trees, which in many areas have become quite dense, would seem to be roughly 30 years old. These trees are competing vigorously with each other for water, nutrients and light to the extent that they have largely become very tall, with small canopies at the top of very thin stems; this type of tree growth is very susceptible to wind-throw.
- 3.4 In some parts of the survey site, trees within falling distance of the footpath were inaccessible to the surveyors, either because they are located on private ground, or because severe slopes, combined with the presence of dense, often thorny / poisonous undergrowth, made it too hazardous to approach them closely. Where access to trees has been thus restricted, some hazard-trees within falling-distance of the cycle-track may not have been adequately inspected, or in some cases not recorded at all. Where inaccessible hazard-trees have been recorded, information on them has been collected and grid references estimated from as close to them as possible.
- 3.5 'Hazard-trees' (see 3.8 below and the Glossary) have been identified on-site by means of uniquely numbered aluminium disks attached by two nails to their stems, on the least conspicuous side, at a height of circa 2.5m. These are the numbers referred to in the Hazard-tree Schedule, which forms Appendix One of this report. The numbers of the tags attached to the trees in the course of the survey begin at 0576 and end at 0786. For simplicity, the initial digit (0) has been omitted from these numbers everywhere else in this report. Some hazard-trees identified in the survey have not been tagged, but are included in Appendix One with tag numbers (modified by a code-letter) in accordance with a logical sequence. Un-tagged trees comprise:
- 3.5.1 Small groups of hazard-trees with similar defects and requiring the same work-prescription: in these cases only one tree in the group has been tagged; the locations of the untagged trees in relation to the tagged tree are described in the text.
- 3.5.2 Trees which were inaccessible at the time of the survey for the reasons detailed at 3.4 above.

- 3.6 To aid the woodland management survey, the survey site has been divided into sixteen numbered sections (referred to in the report as 'compartments'), which are shown on the Woodland Management Plan in Appendix Four and referred to in the Woodland Management Schedule in Appendix Two. The numbering system begins at the eastern end and uses bridges or other obvious physical features to mark the boundaries between compartments. The main compartments have been divided into sub-compartments, where necessary to reflect significant changes in the tree-cover. Where a boundary between two sub-compartments does not correspond with an obvious physical feature on the site, a ten-figure grid reference has been shown for it on the woodland management plan.
- 3.7 In order to provide the required management outcomes from the tree-survey (see 2.2 above), the report's recommendations are contained within two separate tree schedules: Appendix One details the hazard-trees found during the survey and Appendix Two deals with other woodland management issues. Only those trees considered to have significant, specific defects which are likely to fail in the short-term have been included in the list of hazard-trees. Where more general defects were found, affecting entire species or sub-compartments, which are likely to lead to failure in the longer-term, these have been described in the woodland management survey. 'Hazard-trees' are those considered to require management action within the next 18 months. It is felt that good woodland management practices over the next 5 years, as set out in the woodland management schedule, will rectify less severe structural defects and go a long way towards preventing future tree-hazards arising.
- 3.8 **Hazard-trees:** for full details on individual trees, refer to Appendix One. The main causes of tree-related hazards are described below.
- 3.8.1 Inappropriate species choice in plantations: this is the commonest source of tree-related hazards and contributes to many of the other categories listed below. By far the commonest planted tree-species are large-growing Poplar and Willow, and, to a lesser extent, Grey Alder. While most of the specimens of these species within the survey site appear to be young to early-mature, they are already large and many of them are beginning to shed large limbs or suffer windthrow.
- 3.8.2 Lack of post-planting management of plantations: the rapid growth to a large size typical of Poplar and Willow species has been aggravated by the generally close spacing of the original plantings combined with a lack of silvicultural thinning. This has caused many of the trees to become very tall and high-crowned, with drawn, spindly, frequently leaning stems, making them inherently unstable. Many of the Willow, in particular have also developed as multi-stemmed trees with severe included bark unions, which should have been corrected by formative pruning while they were still small, but are now too large for pruning to be an option. Surprisingly in this situation, dead-wood overhanging the paths of sufficient size to cause significant damage is not particularly prevalent, but the overcrowding within woodlands has led to the death of some trees, which are becoming unstable. Fortunately, many of these dead trees are small, suppressed specimens and do not pose a high risk to the path.
- 3.8.3 Dutch Elm Disease (DED) appears to be responsible for the presence of a number of other dead trees, which are also generally quite small and low-risk.
- 3.8.4 Root-damage to the path-surface is widespread wherever large Willow and Poplar, in particular (but not exclusively), are growing close to paths. For cyclists the lifting of the tarred surface may be no more than a cause of discomfort, but there are significant trip-hazards for pedestrians in places, and those trees causing the most severe damage have been included in the hazard-tree schedule. In some cases tree-roots are visible through the cracked surface with some sucker-growth developing in the path, too.
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- 3.8.5 Root-damage from path re-surfacing: the path on the north side of the river has apparently been fairly recently converted from a gravel to a tarred surface, and there is evidence of path-side trees having suffered root-severance. Several have been partially or fully windthrown.
- 3.8.6 Fire-damage to main stems and scaffolds in the lower crown: there is ample evidence of recent fire-setting on the north side of the river, with areas of burnt and blackened trees and undergrowth in places. The prevalence of decaying wounds on one side of a tree only or on a group of trees, where the wounds are all oriented towards a central point, strongly suggests that fire-setting close to standing trees has been a historic problem also. The resulting decay to main stems and large scaffolds means that a significant number of affected trees now require felling.
- 3.8.7 Prevalence of self-set tree-seedlings: outwith areas of planted woodland, there are extensive areas of natural regeneration: commonly of Ash, Sycamore and Goat Willow. Many of these trees appear to have arisen as coppice stems from the stumps of felled trees and frequently have numerous included bark unions, which are likely to fail as the trees mature.

3.9 **Woodland Management Issues:** full details of particular problems in individual sub-compartments are contained in Appendix Two. The main management issues are described below.

- 3.9.1 Giant Hogweed is present over the entire length of the survey site in most of the sub-compartments. While it is most prolific on the river-bank, it extends right up to the edge of the path and on the upper side of the path in places. While not strictly an arboricultural or silvicultural issue, it has significant health and safety implications not only for members of the public using the path, but also for staff engaged in woodland management operations in proximity to it. It also made the present survey extremely difficult to carry out thoroughly in places. In those sub-compartments where it was considered to be a particular problem, this has been highlighted in the woodland management schedule. The access problems caused by Giant Hogweed are exacerbated by the presence of steep embankments, uneven ground and dense growth of brambles, briars, nettles and other tall, herbaceous species.
- 3.9.2 Giant Hogweed is not the only invasive, alien plant species present in the survey area: Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam are equally prevalent. While these species do not pose the same health and safety risks as Giant Hogweed, their unrestricted spread will almost certainly out-compete the native ground-flora, threatening the bio-diversity of this narrow corridor and adds to the access problems referred to at 3.9.1 above and fire-risk referred to at 3.9.3 below. In particular where tree management, by way of woodland thinning and other tree removal, creates openings in the canopy the vigorous Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed and Indian Balsam will colonise these open spaces before native flora. It is essential to control all of these very invasive species, wherever they occur throughout the survey area and on neighbouring property where possible. Left unchecked it is likely that these three species will eventually form 80% or more of the herbaceous plant growth in the survey area.
- 3.9.3 The role of inappropriate species-choice in plantations in creating the present hazard-trees has been highlighted at 3.8.1 above, but it also has implications for the long-term sustainability and management of the woodland cover. As the large-growing Poplar and Willow species reach maturity, they will become increasingly prone to wind-snap / windthrow / production of large dead branches. It is likely that in the long-term these species will have to be managed as coppice or pollards (as is already being done in Glasgow Green). This would have significant conservation benefits by introducing decay and cavities into the tree-stems. Several of the Poplar / Willow species and also the Grey Alder are suckering profusely in some areas; these fast-growing suckers threaten to crowd out other tree species, and some of them also appear to be less stable than seedling trees. Removal of any of these suckers and /

## 3.9.3 (cont'd)

or their parent trees to deal with the problems they present will only have a temporary effect, as the stumps of felled trees / suckers cannot be chemically treated to prevent re-growth without risking killing all the surrounding specimens, which share a common root-system.

3.9.4 Space available for tree-growth, both above and below ground, is generally severely restricted on both sides of the path. On the upper side there is often very little room between the path and boundary walls and fences, which has led to stems and branches coming into contact with walls and fences, causing damage to both trees and structures in some cases. Below ground, wall foundations close to the path deflect roots back towards the path, exacerbating the problem referred to at 3.8.4 above. On the lower side the river-bank is frequently quite narrow, placing additional limitations on the available rooting area and, in places, leading to trees being actively undermined by water-action. This situation, aggravated by the prevalence and density of large-growing tree-species, has implications for tree-safety (see 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 above). It also creates an oppressive sense of enclosure in some sub-compartments, physical obstruction of the path through the intrusion of branches from the sides and from above and, particularly where this vegetation occupies the inner side of a bend in the path, reduces visibility along the path. Even the new plantations in compartments 2 and 3 are contained within very narrow, fenced enclosures close to the edge of the path, which the young trees are rapidly outgrowing. Although there is a very broad expanse of open ground between the path and the river in these compartments, which is available for tree-planting, these have not so far been taken advantage of. At present the vegetation at the sides of the path appears to be managed largely by regularly running grass-cutting machinery over a strip either side of the path which is generally no more than 1 metre wide. Where the vegetation within this strip consists of woody material, the mowing machinery is inadequate and these areas tend to be neglected. As this woody vegetation frequently contains thorny species, this is also a health and safety issue, and a more effective means of controlling path-side vegetation is required.

3.9.5 The lack of thinning in plantations has not only contributed to the production of hazard-trees (see 3.8.2 above) and added to the oppressive, uninviting atmosphere in some sections of the path but also:

3.9.5.1 Threatens the sustainability of the plantations (because of the increased risk of windthrow).

3.9.5.2 Blocks views of the river in places.

3.9.5.3 Restricts the amount of ground-flora present and, consequently, reduces bio-diversity.

3.9.6 Self-set trees growing in dense clumps create similar conditions to those described at 3.9.5 above in certain areas.

3.9.7 Self-set trees growing directly out of the river-bank: in places large trees (usually Willow) have long stems extending at an acute angle over the river; in some cases such stems have either snapped or failed at ground level and fallen into the river. Local anglers, encountered in the course of the survey, complained bitterly about such trees interfering with their sport. It is also possible, though no complaints were voiced to the surveyors, that such trees present an obstruction to rowers. It appears that sections of the river-bank have been artificially built up in the past and concern has been expressed that the loss of such trees could have a deleterious effect on the stability of the river-bank, as their roots are helping to bind the soil together. If this is the case, Arboretum Internationale Ltd. considers that vulnerable sections of the river-bank (these have not been identified) would be at risk if such trees should be up-rooted by wind-action or other causes. This is most likely to happen to tall trees with large,

3.9.7 (cont'd)

severely asymmetrical canopies. It appears that trees growing at the water's edge have historically been routinely cut close to the ground and allowed to coppice, as many of the older specimens are growing as multi-stemmed clumps. Restricting the canopy-size of such trees by regular coppicing / pollarding appears to be the best way of avoiding the potential problems described above which are associated with such trees. The recent move towards minimal intervention in these areas is likely to lead to trees becoming dense thickets of thin, tall, drawn trees that cannot be managed other than by wholesale felling/coppicing due to the risk of windthrow presented by even light thinning.

3.9.8 Self-set trees have also arisen close to bridges, steps, walls, fences and other structures, some of which they are already damaging; in other cases future structural damage is likely to ensue from the trees' expanding stems and canopies.

3.9.9 Outwith Glasgow Green there is a remarkable lack of diversity among the tree-species noted in the course of the survey: the tree cover consists largely of different combinations of several species of Poplar and Willow, three species of Alder, Sycamore, Ash, Hawthorn, Cherry Laurel, Rowan and Elder. This limited range of tree species can be visually monotonous and is not optimal for promoting bio-diversity. However, vandalism may make establishment of a wider range of tree species difficult. The open areas with low tree-numbers, which are distributed unevenly throughout the survey site, are valuable in breaking up the woodland areas into smaller and less intimidating blocks and they also frequently contain a rich ground flora, which may be shaded out by extensive additional tree-planting / natural regeneration.

3.9.10 Outwith Glasgow Green, there is also a remarkable dearth of old trees: the majority of the large Poplar and Willow are probably no more than 30 years old (in some cases the original tree-stakes are still in place!). The lack of old trees does not favour bio-diversity, but it is hoped that pollarding some of the larger trees could partially address this issue by encouraging the formation of decay and cavities.

3.10 Probably as a result of the generally young nature of the tree-cover, few wood-decaying fungi were found associated with surveyed trees, but the relative absence of evidence should not be interpreted as evidence of absence.

3.11 It must be understood that even apparently healthy and structurally sound trees can fail under extreme weather conditions and the safety of any tree cannot be guaranteed.

## 4 **Recommendations**

Arboretum Internationale Ltd. recommends that:

- 4.1 Only appropriately qualified arboricultural operatives (see Health and Safety Executive, AFAG leaflets) should undertake the tree work detailed in Appendices One and Two of this report. All tree work operations should comply with the Work at Height Regulations (2005) and the British Standard BS 3998:1989 'Recommendations for tree work', or with current best practice, where it exceeds these standards as a result of changes in technology, equipment and / or safe systems of work.
- 4.2 Before any tree-work is undertaken, the appointed contractor should take adequate precautions to ensure their activities will not damage or disturb protected wildlife species and in particular: birds' nests, bats and bat-roosts.
- 4.3 Before any tree-work is undertaken in areas containing Giant Hogweed, measures must be taken to ensure that operatives are not exposed to the risks posed by skin contact with the plant: as eradication of the plant takes many years to achieve, this may entail restricting work to the winter months, when the plant is fully dormant.
- 4.4 Before any tree-work is undertaken, a suitably qualified and experienced arborist should clearly mark on site individual trees / stems requiring to be felled / coppiced / singled / pruned to comply with the recommendations made in the Woodland Management Schedule of this report. A system of paint marks in different colours should be employed to differentiate between felled trees, whose stumps are to be chemically treated and those which are not. Following felling, treated stumps should be marked in some way to identify them for follow-up treatment, should this be necessary (see 4.8 below).
- 4.5 Arisings from any tree-work undertaken should, wherever practicable, be left on site (clear of the path and above the level of flooding) to decay naturally. However, brushwood should be chipped first to avoid creating a fire-hazard, and to speed the process of decay returning nutrients to the local site. Woodchip should be spread to a depth no greater than 100mm to allow the flora below to develop naturally. Timber should be left in as large sizes as possible to prevent it being moved manually.
- 4.6 Woody vegetation growing within a 1 metre wide strip either side of the path should be controlled by means of an annual cut with flail equipment. An envelope around the path extending laterally to circa 1 metre from the edges of the path and vertically to circa 4 metres above the path should be kept clear of woody vegetation by regular pruning. Poplar and Willow are noted for their speed of growth which can be in excess of 3 metres annually.
- 4.7 Particular views or specific screening should be considered on a case by case basis and work in these areas should be tailored to meet the required objectives in a manner that does not compromise safety.
- 4.8 The stumps of felled trees treated with Glyphosate should be inspected during the first growing season after felling and any re-growth should be re-treated.
- 4.9 The owners of trees growing in adjacent properties, identified in this report as requiring work, should be acquainted with the report's findings.
- 4.10 All trees should be inspected by those responsible for their management at least once annually, or following a severe weather event, to monitor any defects identified in this survey and as a general health check. An appropriately qualified and insured arborist should inspect the trees on a fifty-six monthly cycle (alternating between spring and autumn visits), or when the tree owners / managers have specific concerns regarding changes in tree-condition; written records of all inspections and any subsequent action taken should be retained on file. Dense, thorny undergrowth should be cut

- 4.10 cont'd)  
annually to ensure trees remain accessible for inspection (and to reduce the slip and trip hazard for all users of the river-bank).
- 4.11 The recommendations contained in this report aim to meet the limited objectives outlined at 2.2 above. The long-term sustainability of the tree-cover within the survey area will be best achieved, however, by a phased, extensive removal of trees of inappropriate species / trees growing in inappropriate locations. The number of new tree plantings recommended in the present report, have been limited by spatial constraints. In the longer term, extensive tree-removal would give much greater scope for carefully sited, new plantings, whose composition and locations should take account of the findings of this report and the requirements of all those using or having an interest in both the footpath and the river.
- 4.12 Wholesale coppicing and pollarding is not recommended due to the extreme effect such action would have on the habitat and associated wildlife. Never the less such should be undertaken in a careful and cyclical manner (cycles of 5-25 years may be appropriate), designed to have a small but regular and positive effect on habitat; producing a varied mosaic of uneven aged tree canopies whilst retaining in whole the tree pollard stems and coppice stools. Both pollard and coppice management can substantially prolong the safe useful life expectancy of trees managed in this fashion, restricting the growth of large and quick growing tree canopies.
- 4.13 Arboretum Internationale Ltd. acknowledges that the work prescribed in 4.12 and in the tree and woodland survey detail will have a significant financial implication for the site owners. It is essential to undertake the high priority work required to address safety concerns before considering the wider issues of visual amenity and habitat conservation; in practice it may be that the recommended tree surgery works address the majority of issues at the same time.
- 4.14 The findings of this report should be considered carefully by those parties undertaking the detail design proposals for access through the area covered by this tree and woodland survey.
- 4.15 This report is based upon information available at the time of writing. Other information that may have any bearing upon the findings and recommendations made herein should be disclosed to Arboretum Internationale Ltd. at the earliest opportunity.

## **5     References**

- Mitchell A. (1989)                      **The Trees of Great Britain and Northern Europe**  
Collins, Grafton Street, London
- Mattheck C.  
Breloer H. (1994)                      **The Body Language of Trees – A Handbook for Failure Analysis.**  
DOE Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service  
Alice Holt Lodge, Farnham, Surrey
- Lonsdale D. (1999)                      **Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management**  
DETR, Elland House, Bressenden Place, London
- Anon (1989)                              **British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:1989**  
British Standards Institution  
2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS
- Anon (2005)                              **The Work at Height Regulations 2005**  
HMSO The Stationery Office, 71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

## 6 **Glossary**

(Terms used in this report with specific arboricultural meaning).

<b>AFAG</b>	Arboriculture And Forestry Advisory Group – the body charged by the HSE with producing industry best practice guidance for the forestry and arboriculture industries.
<b><i>Armillaria sp.</i></b>	A group of aggressive, fungal, wood – decaying organisms.
<b>Bark-stripping</b>	Loss of bark on stems and / or branches as a result of animal activity (e.g. horses, farm livestock, rabbits, squirrels, other rodents or humans).
<b>Base</b>	That section of a tree stem from ground level to 1m.
<b>Break-out wound</b>	Wound resulting from the failure of a branch or stem at its union with another branch / stem often resulting in a particularly large and/or deep wound.
<b>Canker</b>	Disruption of the bark and underlying tissues, usually caused by a fungal or bacterial organism, leading to decay and / or death of affected stem(s)
<b>Canopy /crown</b>	The limbs and branches of a tree from above the stem or bole.
<b>Cavity</b>	A void, with an external opening, within a tree-stem or scaffold which represents an advanced stage of decay caused by certain fungal organisms.
<b>Cleaning</b>	A light silvicultural thinning, which does not remove any of the dominant or co-dominant trees.
<b>Co-dominant</b>	A dominant tree (see below), growing in close proximity to one or more other dominant trees in woodland.
<b>Compression fork</b>	A non shape-optimised branch-union, often associated with included bark, that is considered a structural defect.
<b>Coppice</b>	The practice of cutting trees close to ground level without killing them. New stems form from the resultant epicormic* shoots. (*See below)
<b>Crown die – back</b>	An accumulation of dead twigs and small branches at the periphery of the canopy, often associated with impaired root-function.
<b>Crown lift</b>	Pruning away lower branches, either wholly or in part, to achieve a specified vertical clearance between the ground and the lowest remaining branch.
<b>Crown Reduction</b>	A pruning operation, which attempts to reduce the height and lateral, spread of a tree's canopy by a given distance or percentage, by cutting long, terminal shoots back to shorter side shoots. The purpose is as for 'crown thinning' (see below), but is a more radical form of pruning.
<b>Dominant</b>	A tree which is significantly larger than adjacent specimens in woodland; smaller specimens may be suppressed as a result.

<b>Early-mature</b>	Trees described thus are between one third and two thirds of their expected natural life-span.
<b>Epicormic</b>	Shoots arising from dormant buds, which develop following severe damage to the tree, such as that caused by heavy pruning or storms. When very dense on tree stems, they can make tree inspection difficult, as they may mask defects. Having only a shallow attachment to the underlying tissues, they can become unstable as they lengthen.
<b>Exudation(s)</b>	Fluids, often dark and smelly, emanating from the bark, may indicate the presence of internal decay.
<b>Formative pruning</b>	Pruning carried out on a young tree to improve its shape / structure.
<b>Giant Hogweed</b>	( <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> ) A tall, perennial, herbaceous umbellifer which is a major public health hazard, because its sap, on contact with human skin, causes blistering and permanent scarring and can produce a sensitivity to light in some people.
<b>Glyphosate</b>	A total, translocated herbicide, with very low toxicity, approved for use as a stump-killer.
<b>Ground-flora</b>	The lowest level of vegetation within a woodland, mainly composed of herbaceous species and small tree and shrub seedlings.
<b>Hazard-tree</b>	For the purposes of this survey, a 'hazard-tree' is defined as one which has a structural defect which is likely to fail and cause significant harm within the next 18 months.
<b>Heave(d)</b>	Swelling of soil surface close to the base (and on the top side) of a leaning tree, indicating that the roots have moved and that the tree may be unstable.
<b>Included bark union(s)</b>	Upright limbs, forking at acute angles, with a tendency to force one another apart as their diameters increase due to secondary thickening. Branch-loss often results.
<b><i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i></b>	A species of wood-decaying fungus, causing a soft rot of the roots and stem-bases of affected trees, leading to an increased risk of brittle fracture.
<b><i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i></b>	A species of wood-decaying fungus, causing a brown rot of the roots and stem-bases of affected trees, leading to an increased risk of fracture.
<b>Lateral branch</b>	A branch extending more or less horizontally from an upright stem.
<b>Leader(s)</b>	The shoot(s) forming the apex of a tree.
<b>Lopping</b>	The internodal pruning of either single, several or all stems, scaffolds and / or branches of early-mature and mature trees, which causes large wounds, tissue die-back, extensive decay and production of epicormic shoots. If the developing epicormic shoots are not subsequently removed on a regular basis, they are likely to become unstable as a result of their weak attachment to decaying stems, scaffolds and / or branches. Lopping should not be confused with 'Pollarding' (see below).

<b>Lower side</b>	The area of ground between the path and the river is described throughout this report as the 'lower' side (of the path).
<b>Mature</b>	Trees described thus are more than two thirds of their expected natural life-span.
<b>Monitor</b>	Where the recommended action is to ' <i>monitor</i> ' a condition or defect identified in a particular tree, it is expected that future inspections will pay special attention to that defect or condition and gauge whether it has deteriorated to a point where active intervention is required to ensure the tree's health or safety is maintained at an acceptable level.
<b>Natural regeneration</b>	Trees which have arisen from the germinating seeds of existing trees with no human involvement. The locations of the resultant trees will be hap-hazard, rather than planned, as would be the case with planted trees (see also ' <b>self-set</b> ').
<b>Occluded</b>	Where a wound is completely covered by the formation of wound - wood, it is said to be "occluded". At this point decay processes within the wound will normally cease.
<b>OHL</b>	Utility overhead line.
<b>Path</b>	Throughout this report, the Clyde Walkway and all other paths have been described as 'path' or 'footpath', despite the fact that they may be widely used by cyclists (or motor vehicles in places).
<b><i>Phytophthora sp.</i></b>	A number of soil-borne fungal organisms causing death of roots and stem-bases of infected trees. Eventually the whole tree may die or infected stems may be colonised by other fungal pathogens such as <i>Armillaria</i> .
<b>'Picus'</b>	A technical, non - invasive instrument, which detects and maps internal decay in trees by means of sonic tomography.
<b>Pollard(ing)</b>	An ancient system of managing trees to produce repeated crops of small-diameter timber at a height where browsing animals cannot reach the new shoots. It involves the removal of the entire canopy of a young tree back to the main stem, usually at a height of ca. 3m. The resultant new growths are cyclically removed when they have developed sufficiently to provide usable timber. If the process is begun early in the tree's life and re-cutting is performed regularly, the resultant wounds are small, decay is kept to a minimum and new shoots are not allowed to develop to a point at which they may become unstable (cf. 'Lopping' and 'Topping' ). As a result, 'pollarded' trees, if properly maintained throughout their lives, can live far beyond the normal life-span for their species.
<b><i>Polyporus squamosus</i></b>	A wood decaying fungus frequently found on Sycamore; it causes an intense whiterot, leading eventually to cavity formation. At an advanced stage of decay, affected timber has little tensile or compressive strength.
<b>Recumbent</b>	Descriptive term for a tree-stem which is lying on the ground – it may or may not be the result of partial root-plate failure.
<b>Ring-barking</b>	A situation in which an area of bark has been removed from the stem of a tree, which completely encompasses the stem. Death of the parts of the tree above the ring-barked area will result.

<b>Root flare / buttresses / Collar</b>	Swollen area at the base of the tree where the stem merges with the roots at the soil surface.
<b>Root-plate</b>	The area of soil and roots around a tree which is up-turned when a tree is up-rooted - usually by wind action.
<b>(Root)-sucker</b>	Aerial stem arising from the root system at a distance from the parent tree, which, if not removed, is likely to grow into a full-sized tree.
<b>Root-zone / area</b>	The area of soil around a tree in which the anchoring and feeding roots of a tree are found. This area may extend to a distance away from the tree much greater than the height of the tree.
<b>Scaffold branch</b>	One of the major branches which form the main structural framework of a tree's crown.
<b>Self-set</b>	Trees which have arisen naturally as seedlings, rather than having been deliberately planted: as a result they are often inappropriate in species and / or location (see also ' <b>natural regeneration</b> ').
<b>Shoot extension</b>	During each growing season in temperate climates the growth buds on a <b>growth</b> woody plant burst and expand as a woody shoot. The remains of the bud which initiated this growth remain visible for several years as a swollen area on the twig. At the end of the growing season this growth stops and a new terminal bud is formed. The length of the shoot produced in each of several successive growing seasons can therefore be measured and this gives an indication of the vitality of the tree and shows any changes that have occurred.
<b>Shrub-layer</b>	A layer of woody vegetation in a woodland between the ground-flora and the understorey, composed of shrubs and small sapling trees.
<b>Silvicultural thinning</b>	Removal of a stated proportion of (normally smaller or poorer quality) trees in order to improve the development of the remainder by providing more space and light.
<b>Single/singling</b>	The act of cutting to the ground all the stems of a multi-stemmed tree except the strongest / straightest one.
<b>Split(s)/crack(s)</b>	Stems, scaffolds and branches may develop internal, longitudinal cracks as a result of excessive loading. Such defects may be on one side only or right through the affected part. They may or may not be associated with decay. Even where decay is not present, internal splits can be very unstable and are generally regarded as a more significant structural weakness than decay alone.
<b>Stool</b>	The swollen base of a coppice, from which the new shoots arise, after cutting.
<b>Stub</b>	Portion of branch left attached to stem / scaffold following incorrectly performed pruning or branch breakage, which may lead to decay / production of epicormic shoots (see above).
<b>Sub-dominant</b>	Term used to describe an individual in a group of trees which has not kept pace with the growth of the most vigorous trees in the group, but whose growth is not entirely 'suppressed' (see below) by them.

<b>Suppressed</b>	Term used to describe an individual in a group of trees which has not kept pace with the growth of the more vigorous trees in the group and, as a result, its own vigour is severely reduced and its form distorted by lack of light. It usually has a severely reduced life expectancy
<b>Tear-out wound</b>	A wound resulting from a stem or branch becoming detached from the main stem at its junction, leaving no 'stub' (see above). Extensive decay is likely to result.
<b>Topping</b>	The pruning of stems and / or upright scaffolds and branches of early-mature and mature trees internodally, which causes large wounds, tissue die-back, extensive decay and production of epicormic shoots. If the developing epicormic shoots are not subsequently removed on a regular basis, they are likely to become unstable as a result of their weak attachment to decaying stems, scaffolds and branches. Topping should not be confused with 'Pollarding' (see above).
<b>Translocated</b>	The mode of action of a type of herbicide which is absorbed by plants and moves through their conductive tissues to kill the roots.
<b>VTA</b>	(Visual Tree Assessment) a ground-based investigation looking for tree defects based on the principle that a tree is a self-optimising structure, which attempts to maintain even stress over its entire surface by preferentially adding wood to overloaded areas (weak points). This additional wood shows up as abnormal bulges whose significance the VTA inspector is trained to determine through comparison with a normal (undamaged) tree.
<b>Understorey</b>	The plants forming a layer of vegetation below the main canopy of a woodland.
<b>Upper side</b>	The area of ground on the opposite side of the path(s) from the river is described throughout this report as the 'upper' side (of the path).
<b>Wind-snap</b>	Where a branch or stem is broken by wind action (C/F 'Windthrow').
<b>Windthrow(n)</b>	A situation where a whole tree fails at ground-level as a result of wind action, leaving it lying horizontally, often with an exposed root-plate.
<b>Wound-wood</b>	The tissues which develop around the edges of tree wounds and which may eventually close (occlude) the wound.
<b>Writing</b>	Notes recorded on paper, by fax, or electronically (e-mail).
<b>Young</b>	Trees described thus are no more than one third of their expected natural life-span.

*APPENDIX ONE:*

**HAZARD-TREE SCHEDULE**

## Interpretation of hazard-tree schedule

‘**Tree No.**’: Trees with the following code letters before and / or after the number may not have had tags affixed:

- The prefix ‘**G**’ indicates a **group** of trees (only one tree within the group is tagged).
- The suffix ‘**P**’ indicates the tree or group of trees is located within **private** property.
- The suffix ‘**A**’ indicates the tree or group of trees has other **access** problems.

‘**Species**’: Trees are described with both botanical and common names where possible.

‘**Grid Ref.**’: the ten-figure number indicates the stem location of an individual hazard-tree or of the single, tagged specimen in a group of hazard-trees.

‘**Cat.**’ (tree category): trees have been placed in one of two categories according to their spatial relationship to the cycle-track; thus:

- ‘**O**’ indicates that the tree-canopy **overhangs** the track
- ‘**F**’ indicates that the tree is within **falling distance** of the track

‘**Height**’: tree heights are given in bands of 5 metres.

‘**DBH Class**’: stem diameters are given in bands of 20 centimetres, taken at 1.5 metres above ground level to give an approximate indication of tree size. An asterisk (\*) in the ‘DBH’ column indicates that the measurement has been taken at the base of a multi-stemmed tree. For groups of trees, the dimensions recorded represent the average for the group.

**Structural condition**: where technical terms are used to describe the cause of the defect, a definition or further information will be found in the Glossary. General condition be qualified by the following terms:

- **Good** - Correct leaf colour / density and / or expected twig extension growth for the species. Any wound wood present is seen to be forming well. Very few and minor pathogens and / or pests present (if any) which should only affect visual amenity.
- **Fair** - Slightly below the expected average in terms of leaf colour / density and / or twig extension growth. More numerous minor pests and pathogens present. Minor die back in areas of the canopy. A history of repeated and significant pruning. Evidence of frequent, minor and moderate, naturally-occurring branch loss.
- **Poor** - Small and sparse leaf cover of an abnormal colour for the species. Small increments in twig extension growth. Host to significant pathogens and / or infestations of pests. Significant crown die-back. A history of severe over-pruning with poor wound-wood development.

Defects may be qualified by the following terms:

- **Moderate** – Where the defect is likely to fail with some risk in relation to safety and / or tree health / form.
- **Severe** – Where the defect is beginning to fail with potentially catastrophic consequences for safety and / or tree health and form.
- **N.B.** - Not every defect present in the surveyed trees has been commented on: generally, only those considered to have implications for the health and / or safety of the trees **requiring remedial action** have been included in the schedule.

‘**Recommendations**’: generally, where practical tree-work operations are recommended, it is expected that these will be carried out to the British Standard BS 3998: 1989 ‘Recommendations for tree work’ as a minimum. For definition of specific operations, refer to the Glossary.

‘**Work Priority**’: the urgency of any work recommended is indicated by one of two code letters, thus:

- ‘**A**’: indicates work which should be completed within **5 months** of receipt of this report
- ‘**B**’: indicates work which should be completed within **18 months** of receipt of this report

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 1								
563A	Birch <i>Betula sp.</i>	64730 61354	F	10-15	20-40	Poor. Moderate crown die-back. Dense Ivy to 10m.	Fell close to ground level.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 2								
564	Oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>	64157 61131	F	15-20	60-80	Fair. Large, open cavity at base on north-east side from ground-level to 2m and 50cm wide. Cavities at 4m and 5m on north side.	Reduce to 6m standing stem.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 4B								
565	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63657 62043	O	10-15	>80	Fair. Limb extending from tree just above ground level leaning over footpath at 45° on north side. History of stem failure. Large stem on east over- hanging path, with crack appearing at union to main stem. Stem on east side fallen and hung up in other tree.	Fell close to ground level. Remove hung-up limb from opposite side of path.	A
566	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	63656 62074	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Deadwood overhanging path.	Remove all deadwood over 2.5cm diameter above path.	A
567	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63661 62088	O	10-15	40-60*	Poor. Triple-stemmed from close to ground level. Stem on east side overhangs path, partially occluded, decayed wound at 1m. Moderate deadwood throughout.	Fell close to ground level.	A
568	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63648 62096	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Moderate deadwood throughout. Suppressed by nearby trees. One stem has been removed and remaining stump shows signs of decay.	Fell close to ground level.	A
569	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63657 62117	O	5-10	>80*	Poor. Twin stemmed from base. Stem on south side has wound from ground level to 70cm, 2cm wide with decay. Main stem has decaying wound on east side at 70cm. Moderate deadwood throughout.	Fell close to ground level.	A
570	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63660 62133	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Tree has 35° lean to east, across footpath. Moderate deadwood throughout.	Fell close to ground level.	A
571	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63653 62133	O	10-15	40-60	Fair. 30° lean to the East directly over footpath. Deadwood overhanging footpath.	Fell close to ground level.	A
572	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63654 62135	O	>20	>80*	Fair. Included bark unions at 1m on east and 50cm on north.	Prune minor stems on east and north back to main stem.	B
573	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63654 62138	O	10-15	40-60	Fair. Tree has 25° lean over path and there is a split in stem at 5m where scaffold has been broken off main stem, leaving large wound.	Fell close to ground level.	A
574	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63657 62139	F	10-15	20-40	Dead.	Fell close to ground level.	A
575	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63657 62138	F	10-15	20-40	Dead.	Fell close to ground level.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 4C								
576	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	63663 62110	F	10-15	20-40	Fair. Partially windthrown, hanging up in adjacent trees and over path	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 4D								
577	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	63655 62198	O	15-20	>80*	Good. Included bark unions at base. Multi-stemmed.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
578	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	63645 62242	O	15-20	40-60	Good. Leaning at 40° directly over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
579	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	63633 62266	O	15-20	40-60	Good. Roots exposed on west side. Stem leans 20° to east, over footpath.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
580	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63649 62238	F	10-15	40-60	Fair. Partial windthrow, roots exposed on west side, stem leans to east and touches building. (Two trees on one root plate.)	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
581	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63667 62253	F	10-15	40-60	Fair. Two trees on one root plate. Partial windthrow. Roots exposed on west side. Leaning at 45° to north-east and touching buildings.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
582	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	63662 62283	O	15-20	60-80	Good. Included bark union at 1.5m, with one stem overhanging path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
583	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63643 62335	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Partially windthrown. Leaning over path and hung up in adjacent trees.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
584	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63646 62344	O	15-20	40-60	Fair. Partially windthrown, with 15° lean to the east.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
585	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	63646 62344	O	10-15	40-60	Poor. Partially windthrown, with 35° lean to the east.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 4H								
586	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63357 62524	O	5-10	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed. Stem on north side overhanging path and has significant decay for 4m of its length. Other stems in similar condition.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
587	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	63653 62223	F	10-15	20-40	Partial windthrow, hanging up in adjacent tree. Roots exposed on west side.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
588	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	63650 62228	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Large wound at base of tree. Very little foliage.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 5								
589	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63160 62611	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Heaved on north side. Leans at 20° over path. Moderate deadwood.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
590	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63158 62615	F	5-10	>80*	Dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
591	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	63157 62605	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. 30° lean over path and suppressed by adjacent trees. Cavity on south side at ground level, 4cm x 10cm above ground but also extending below ground level. Vertical crack on south side from 25cm to 60cm.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
592	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63152 62609	O	5-10	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed. Moderate to high amounts of deadwood throughout. One limb overhanging footpath completely dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
593	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	63129 62605	O	5-10	>80*	Good. Growing out of steep banking and leaning at 45° over footpath. Decay at base and small cavities throughout stems.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
594	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63083 62579	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Roots exposed on south west side, high percentage of dead-wood and dieback: the only foliage is sparse, young epicormic growth.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
595	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63069 62572	F	5-10	>80*	Fair. Twin-stemmed. Smaller stem to east is decayed and has cavity on north at 50cm. Cavity 8cm x 2cm .	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
596	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	63052 62562	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Stem is decayed from 50cm to 3m on south-west side. Leans over path. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
597	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	63009 62523	F	5-10	20-40	Good. Decayed at base. Large wound extends from ground level to 2m and 10cm wide on south-west side.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
598	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	62998 62513	O	5-10	>80*	Severe crack between co-dominant stems	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 6C								
599	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62800 62131	O	5-10	>80*	Poor. Multi-stemmed with moderate decay in all stems.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
600	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62790 62135	O	5-10	>80*	Fair. Moderate decay from ground level to 5m on east side.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
601	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62801 62123	O	5-10	>80*	Poor. Twin-stemmed from ground level. Stem on east side has split at 1.5m and is hung up on adjacent trees over the path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
602	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62785 62118	F	10-15	>80*	Fair. Large wounds (25cm x 20cm) and decay at base of all four stems. Large wound in stem to north at 3m (30 x 30cm).	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
603	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62766 62112	O	5-10	>80*	Poor. Windthrown.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
604	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62776 62098	F	5-10	>80*	Fair. Twin-stemmed, large wounds at base of both stems (20cm x 40cm high).	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 6D								
605	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62513 62171	F	5-10	20-40	Dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
606	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62512 62172	F	5-10	20-40	Dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
607	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62496 62194	O	10-15	>80*	Good. Large wound at base on west side, 30 x 50 cm high with cavity extending below ground level.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7A								
608	Ash <i>Fraximus excelsior</i>	62395 62389	O	10-15	>80	Fair. Severe cavity at base on north side. Scaffold leaning over path to south has severe decay from union at 4m to 8m on north-west side.	Reduce to union at 4m and leave for standing deadwood habitat.	A
609	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	62510 62521	O	5-10	>80*	Fair. Decayed, split limb overhanging path.	Remove limb back to ground level.	B
610	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62490 62538	F	15-20	>80*	Fair. Three stems partially windthrown and hanging up in adjacent trees.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7B								
611	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62567 62573	F	15-20	>80	Fair. Large wound with cavity on west side from 10cm to 180cm high and tapering from 15cm to 4cm wide. Evidence of fire damage on exposed dead wood. Minor crown-dieback.	Reduce to 3m standing stem as wildlife habitat.	A
612	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62608 62580	O	10-15	>80*	Good. Twin stemmed with moderate included bark union at 40cm.	Reduce to 3m standing stem as wildlife habitat.	B
613	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62606 62577	O	10-20	>80*	Good. Moderate included bark union at 2.5m.	Reduce to 3m standing stem as wildlife habitat.	B
614	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62604 62577	O	15-20	>80*	Good. Moderate included bark union at ground level.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
615	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62638 62624	O	15-20	>80	Good. Moderate included bark unions at 1.5m and 3m.	Reduce to 3m standing stem as wildlife habitat.	A
616	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62638 62624	O	5-10	40-60	Fair. Leaning at 35° directly over path. Suppressed by adjacent trees	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
617	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62602 62647	F	10-15	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed. 2 stems are split and overhanging river. 1 stem is lying in the river.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
618	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62677 62689	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Wound on north west side from ground level to 0.4m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
619	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62660 62695	F	10-15	>80*	Large cavity on north west side at ground level. Vigorous epicormics from ground-level.	Reduce to 3m standing stem and fell close to ground level all mature basal epicormics.	A
620	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62664 62695	F	10-15	>80*	Good. Moderate included bark unions at base.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7C								
621	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62673 62706	F	5-10	>80*	Good. Roots exposed on north east side. High risk of windthrow.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
622	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62681 62745	O	10-15	>80*	Good. Weak unions at base, stem directly overhanging and leaning over road at 25° to north east. Signs of movement in root plate. Stem to north has already collapsed.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
623	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62686 62752	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Wound on south west from ground level to 70cm x 2 cm wide.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
624	Elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	62681 62760	O	5-10	20-40	Dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
625	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62676 62804	O	15-20	>80	Good. Small opening on south-east side, leading to extensive cavity inside stem.	Reduce to 3m standing stem as a wildlife habitat.	A
626	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62668 62819	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Wound with decay on south side, 6cm wide tapering to 2cm and from 10cm above ground level to 160cm.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
627	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62663 62817	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Decayed wound at base on north east side, 5 x 200cm high. Included bark union at 2m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
628	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62637 62848	O	10-15	>80*	Poor. Severe fire damage. Dead stem and branches.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
G629	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62634 62862	O	10-15	40-60*	Poor. Severe fire damage. Dead stems and branches.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
G630	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62640 62864	O	5-10	>80	Poor. Partial windthrow, trees hung up in adjacent trees and overhanging path. Two trees - north west and in line with 630, (at 3m from tagged) and one to south east (at 5m from tagged).	Fell close to ground level all to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate to prevent re- growth.	A
G631	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62630 62861	F	10-15	20-40	Fair. Four multi-stemmed trees with included bark unions and decayed bases. Tag is on tree closest to river. One tree to south-east and two trees to north-east, one of which is dead.	Coppice four trees and re-coppice every 7 years.	B
632	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62636 62870	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Leans over path at circa 35°. Decayed base. Heave.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
633	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62634 62874	O	10-15	40-60*	Good. Twin-stemmed. Decayed base.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7C continued								
G634	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62622 62870	O	10-15	20-40*	Poor. Three trees. Tag on central, single stem. Multi-stemmed tree on each side. Trees dead, decayed, partially windthrown.	Fell close to ground level.	A
635	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62630 62878	O	10-15-	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed from ground-level and collapsing at base.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	A
G 636	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62614 62898	O	10-15	40-60*	Fair / dead. Tag on twin-stemmed tree to south. One tree at 1m to north.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
637	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62581 62941	O	5-10	40-60*	Poor. Multi-stemmed, several dead stems.	Fell close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
638	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62587 62940	F	10-15	>80	Fair. Growing at circa 60° from river bank. Liable to fall and damage riverbank. Broken, hanging branches.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
G 639 P	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62573 62954	O	10-15	>80*	Fair. (25m south east and 48m north west of grid ref.) Multi-stemmed trees with many dead branches over path.	Remove dead branches greater than 2.5cm in diameter over path.	B
640	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62556 62965	O	10-15	>80*	Poor. Multi-stemmed from ground level. One stem fallen, others dead / dying.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
641 P	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62557 62970	O	10-15	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Collapsed at base and resting on boundary fence.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7D								
G 642	Goat Willow / Sycamore / Ash <i>Salix caprea</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62514 63000	O	10-15	60-80*	Poor. Group of various species. Badly damaged by recent fire and leaning over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
643	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62521 63006	O	10-15	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed with included bark unions, one of which is failing.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	A
644	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62509 63013	F	10-15	>80*	Poor. Partially windthrown and resting in canopies of trees to south-east.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
G 645	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62482 63027	O	15-20	>80	Fair. Three mature trees on riverbank, one fallen, one extending over river at 60° and one with undermined roots.	Coppice all three trees. Re-coppice every 7 years.	A
646	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62511 63035	O	10-15	>80*	Poor. Multi-stemmed with included bark unions. Several stems <i>Armillaria sp.</i> Infection.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
647	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62518 63039	F	>20	>80	Good. Small cavities at base on south-west and north-east with <i>dead. Armillaria sp.</i> infection.	Monitor basal decay.	B
G 648	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62490 63044	O	10-15	60-80*	Poor. Two trees (tag on larger). Tagged tree dying back severely. Tree at 4m to north east is dead.	Fell close to ground level both trees and treat stumps with Glyphosate to prevent re-growth.	A
649	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62485 63051	O	15-20	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed from ground level. All stems decayed at base.	Pollard at 3m. Re-pollard every 5 years.	B
650	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62487 63065	O	10-15	>80*	Poor. Triple-stemmed from ground level. One stem is dead and others are decayed.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
651	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	62487 63120	O	>20	>80*	Good. Triple-stemmed from 1m. 1 stem has fallen and stem over-hanging path is breaking away.	Clear fallen stem. Pollard at 3m. Re-pollard every 5 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 7E								
652	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62426 63175	F	15-20	60-80	Good. Decay at ground level on south-east side.	Picus survey (x1) at close to ground level.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8A								
653	Willow <i>Salix sp.</i>	62328 63238	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Single branch from decayed stem extends over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
654	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	62222 63382	F	5-10	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Severe bark-stripping has left scaffolds at high risk of wind-snap.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8B								
655	Willow <i>Salix sp.</i>	62134 63464	O	15-20	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Root heaved on west side. Leaning over path @ 30°.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
656	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62112 63473	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Leaning at 50° to east. Root heaved on west side.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
657	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62099 63474	O	5-10	>80*	Poor. Two stems on same root-plate: one to east is dead and the other has 90% crown-dieback. Leaning directy over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
658	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62066 63462	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. 35° lean to east, moderate decay at base and movement in root-plate.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8C								
659	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62014 63467	O	15-20	>80*	Fair. Triple stemmed. Stem to west has large wound from ground level to 3m by 25cm wide. Stem to east is growing around and into 3m high wall.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
660	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	62014 63467	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Severely suppressed by tree no. 659 and limbs are growing at 60° over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
661	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	61970 63422	O	10-15	>80*	Decayed from ground level to 150cm. The first 2m leans 45° towards path. Three stems growing out of same root plate.	Remove main stem on north west and one smaller stem east of main stem, to leave one remaining stem to south.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8D								
662	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	61932 63363	O	5-10	40-60*	Poor. Twin-stemmed from ground level. Stem to east is dead and overhanging road. Smaller stem to south has 70% crown-dieback.	Fell close to ground level.	A
663	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	61940 63353	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Suppressed by surrounding trees, movement in root plate.	Fell close to ground level.	A
G 664	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61916 63325	O	5-10	20-40	Three trees. Middle tree(with tag) has 20° lean over path on west from ground level to 180cm and tapering from 2cm to 8cm. Tree 1m to north-east has cavity at base with decay (15cm x 30cm) on north east side. Wound on south-east from ground level to 150cm, 2cm wide. Tree 3.5m to south-west has dead limb at 50cm on north east side.	Fell close to ground level middle (tagged) tree and tree 1m to north east. Remove dead limb from tree 3.5m to south-west.	A
665	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61917 63323	O	5-10	40-60*	Fair. Moderate decay at base on northeast side. Evidence of <i>Armillaria sp.</i> infection.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
666	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61912 63313	O	5-10	40-60	Good. Partial windthrow, 50° lean over path to north-east. Root-plate exposed on south-west side.	Coppice to ground level and re-coppice every 5 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8E								
G 667	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61914 63287	O	5-10	20-40	Group extends from tagged tree 13m south and 4m north. 6 hazard trees to the south with various broken, heaved, decayed and split stems and three to the north, with two heaved and one fallen.	Coppice all to ground-level and re-coppice every 5 years.	A
G 668	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	61916 63203	O	10-15	20-40	Poor. Tag on tree nearer path (two trees). Defoliation / die-back. Moderate decay at base.	Monitor basal decay / crown die-back.	B
669	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	61919 63197	O	10-15	40-60*	Good. Twin-stemmed from ground level. Basal decay on stem leaning towards path.	Monitor basal decay.	B
G 670	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	61921 63153	O	15-20	20-40	Good. Two trees (tag on southerly) have decaying wounds to circa 1.5m, which are occluding well.	Monitor basal decay.	B
671	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	61934 63148	O	15-20	40-60*	Fair. Twin-stemmed from ground-level with severe included bark union. Leans over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
G 672	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	61936 63139	O	15-20	20-40	Poor. Two trees (tag on northerly). Copious exudations on lower stems. Crown die-back (severe on southerly tree).	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
673	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	61931 63144	F	5-10	20-40	Fair. Partially windthrown and resting in canopies of G 672.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
674	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61939 63128	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Partially withthrown when young, but appears to have stabilised. Small area of decay on south at ground level.	Monitor basal decay.	B
G 675	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	61949 63115	O	15-20	20-40	Good. Two trees (tag on northerly) close to path. Bark wounds from ground level to 2.5m on east are occluding well.	Monitor basal decay.	B
676	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61959 63110	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Included bark union at 1.5m.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B
677	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61971 63078	F	5-10	20-40	Poor. Almost dead. Leans toward path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
678	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	61968 63072	F	15-20	20-40	Poor. Bacterial canker causing severe crown die-back.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
G 679	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	61975 63081	O	15-20	40-60	Fair. Two trees (tag on northerly tree). Area of dead bark on base of both on east from ground level to 1.5m.	Monitor basal damage.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8E continued								
680	Variegated Poplar <i>Populus x candicans</i> 'Aurora'	61980 63079	F	5-10	20-40	Poor. Bacterial canker. Moderate crown die-back. Leaning to south.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B
681	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	62006 63057	O	15-20	40-60	Poor. Severe fire damage to base. Leans towards path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
G 682	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	62005 63062	F	15-20	20-40	Fair. Two trees (tag on northerly). Severe bark loss / fire damage at base. Lean towards path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate.	B
683	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62098 63025	F	10-15	20-40	Fair. Decaying bark wound from ground level to 5m on north side. Leans towards path.	Copppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B
G 684	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62097 63011	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Two trees (tag on northerly) Basal decay. Lean towards path.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8F								
685	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62115 62965	O	10-15	40-60	Good. Two scaffolds, one leaning over path. Moderate included bark union between stems at 1.5m.	Fell close to ground level close to ground level.	B
G 686	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	62119 62957	O	10-15	20-40	Good. Two trees: tagged tree leans over path at circa 50°. Second tree is 3m to south and leans over path at circa 25°.	Fell close to ground level both close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	B
687	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	62129 62936	O	10-15	40-60	Good. Two fruting bodies of <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> on main stem, on west side, one at ground level and one at 1m. Decaying bark wound on west from ground level to 1.5m, 30cm across. First 3m of stem is leaning 45° towards path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
688	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	62130 62906	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Stem leaning toward path 30°. Root heaved to west and cracks appearing in root-plate. Wound on east side between 2m and 3.2m . Moderate deadwood.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
689	Birch <i>Betula sp.</i>	62133 62904	O	10-15	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed. Severe decaying bark wounds on two of the stems and on two scaffolds of the tagged stem. Further occluding wound on tagged stem is not yet decaying.	Fell close to ground level two decaying stems close to ground level. Remove two scaffolds on upright stem: one at 1.5m on north and the other at 2m on south. Monitor wounds in tagged stems.	A
690	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	62131 62899	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Stem has lean of 20° towards path, moderate soil-cracking and movement in root plate. Raised cracks appearing in the surface of the path adjacent.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
691	Balsam Poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	62115 62832	O	>20	>80	Good. Mature tree 2m from path. Suckers appearing on the root plate. Several raised cracks in path radiating from the base of the tree.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
692	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62092 62803	F	5-10	20-40	Good. 30° lean towards path and a decaying basal wound on north west side from ground level to 2m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
693	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	62082 62811	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Twin-stemmed from 1m. Slightly larger stem to south-west is leaning severely over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
694	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62087 62800	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Wound on north side at 40cm extending to 110cm by 5cm wide.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
695	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62057 62780	F	5-10	20-40	Fair. Partially windthrown and hung up in adjacent trees within reach of path. Root plate exposed on west.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
696	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62114 62797	F	5-10	40-60	Fair. Tree is growing at 45° out of riverbank, and almost all of the tree is overhanging the river.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
697	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62036 62766	F	5-10	20-40	Fair. Wound on east side from ground level to 1.8m, 5cm wide. Leaning at 20° to towards path. Root exposed on south side.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 8F continued								
G 698	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	62035 62750	O	10-15	40-60*	Good. Three trees (middle tree tagged). One tree 3.5m to the east and one tree 2m to west. All are multi-stemmed and have moderate included bark unions at base. Middle and western trees have movement in the root plate and exposed roots. Suppressing adjacent Hawthorn.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
699	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	62021 62757	F	5-10	20-40*	Fair. Twin-stemmed with included bark union at 60cm. Within falling distance of public bench, leaning towards path at 25°.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
G 700	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61926 62720	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Eight trees along front edge of compartment. Tagged tree is in middle of group. Five trees are to the east of this and two trees to the west. Hazards include dead trees, decaying wounds in trees leaning towards path, crown die-back and moderate deadwood.	Fell all close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
701	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	61800 62714	F	15-20	>80	Poor. Twin-stemmed from 1m, but stem to the west has snapped out and now 4.5m decaying stub. Remaining stem has large, decaying wound from ground level to 2.5m and leans circa 30° to the east.	Reduce both stems to 3m and retain for deadwood habitat. Remove re-growth every 5 years.	A
702	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61774 62689	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Multi-stemmed, two of which have collapsed and overhang path. Larger of the two is hung up in trees on the opposite side.	Remove both collapsed stems, including two 13m upright scaffolds on smaller of the two stems, back to union with main stem of tree.	A
703	Grease <i>Prunus avium</i>	61772 62697	O	10-15	20-40	Good. Severe included bark unions at 1m with scaffold overhanging path.	Prune lowest branch over path back to main stem.	B
704	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61758 62690	F	5-10	40-60	Fair. Leans circa 45° over river. Top is broken and hanging into river.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
705	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61738 62694	F	>20	60-80	Fair. Large broken branch is detached. Triple stemmed, two stems fallen.	Cut fallen stems close to ground. Coppice remaining stem. Re-coppice every 7 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 9A								
706	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61697 62705	O	15-20	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed with many included bark unions. Large broken branch on east over path.	Pollard at circa 3m and re-pollard every 3 years.	A
707	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61613 62670	O	15-20	20-40	Fair. Pressing against steel fence. Dead branches over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
708	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	61585 62661	O	15-20	60-80*	Dead. Twin-stemmed.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
709	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	61538 62639	O	15-20	20-40	Poor. Almost dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
710	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61535 62650	F	15-20	40-60	Fair. Partially windthrown. Lifting edge of path. Leaning at circa 30° over river.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	A
G 711	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61512 62638	O	15-20	40-60	Good. Three trees (tag on central stem) within 2m (twin-stemmed tree to west). Roots appear to be lifting path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
712	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61462 62604	O	10-15	60-80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed. Stem over hanging path is decayed.	Cut back to main forks at circa 0.5m. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 9B								
713	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	61463 62611	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Severe crown dieback.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B
G 714	Ash / Sycamore <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> / <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	61441 62602	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Multi-stemmed coppice-growth. Stems nearest path are decaying. Growing directly out of riverbank.	Coppice all. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
715	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61407 62580	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Dying.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 9C								
716	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61383 62567	O	15-20	40-60*	Good. Included bark union at 1.5m.	Copppice. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10A								
G 717	Aspen / Crack Willow <i>Populus tremula</i> / <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61336 62542	F	15-20	40-60	Good. Four trees (tag on Willow on south-west of group). Trees very close to railway bridge and touching OHL. Willow has broken, hanging branch.	Fell close to ground level all four trees and treat stumps with Glyphosate. Contact railway authorities before attempting to carry out work.	A
718	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61324 62539	O	5-10	60-80*	Two trees on one root place, one leaning over path at 50° to east. One dead and within falling distance of path.	Fell both close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
719	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	61313 62504	O	10-15	>80*	Good. Moderate included bark unions at ground level on all stems.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
720	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	61300 62494	O	10-15	>80*	Poor. Crown die-back, Moderate included bark unions between several stems at 1m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
721	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	61276 62472	F	10-15	40-60	Poor. Moderate crown die-back. Cavity at ground level on south west (15 x 15cm) and decayed wound (20 x 170cm) above.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
G 722	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61256 62448	O	15-20	>80*	Good. Two trees (tag on south westerly), both multi-stemmed with included bark unions.	Monitor included bark unions.	B
723	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61235 62426	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Large scaffold on north-east has broken at circa 4m.	Remove broken scaffold.	B
G 724	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61226 62424	O	15-20	60-80*	Good. Two trees (tag on easterly) both are twin-stemmed with included bark unions.	Monitor included bark unions.	B
725	Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	61235 62403	O	5-10	20-40*	Dead. Twin-stemmed.	Fell close to ground level.	A
726	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61201 62399	O	10-15	40-60	Fair. Heaved and leaning over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
727	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61199 62386	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Heaved, leaning over path and resting in canopy of adjacent tree.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
728	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61189 62383	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Heaved and leaning over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10A continued								
729	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	61181 62364	O	10-15	>80*	Fair. Heaved. Leaning towards river.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
G 730	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61166 62357	O	10-15	20-40	Fair / Good. Six trees (tag on largest tree to south west) five trees close to path on north west of tagged tree. Heaved / decayed bases.	Fell all close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
731	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61138 62333	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Heaved and leaning at circa 45° over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
732	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61137 62327	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Sucker from roots of larger tree. Unstable base. Leans over path.	Fell close to ground level.	B
733	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	61133 62322	O	15-20	60-80*	Good. Triple-stemmed with included bark unions.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
734	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	61025 62247	O	10-15	20-40	Good. Based pressed against wall. Leans over path. Base unstable.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10B								
G 735	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	60997 62252	O	15-20	40-60	Fair / Good. Four trees (tag on largest) close to path / wall. Roots causing severe damage to path.	Fell all close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
736	Balsam Poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	60915 62356	O	>20	>80	Good. Roots severely damaging path surface.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
737	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60915 62356	O	15-20	20-40	Good. Stem pressed against top of wall.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
738	Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	60902 62377	O	>20	60-80	Good. Very close to wall. Roots damaging path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10C								
739	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	60906 62526	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Roots damaging path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
740	Grey Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	60915 62539	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Seven trees (tag on largest stem). Multi-stemmed trees with many dead branches over path.	Fell all close to ground level and treat stumps with Glyphosate .	A
741	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	60945 62629	O	>20	>80	Good. Twin-stemmed with included bark union.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10G								
742	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	60945 62633	O	15-20	60-80	Good. Twin-stemmed with included bark union.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
743	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	60951 62705	O	>20	60-80	Good. Basal decay on west. Leans over path to east.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10I								
744	Large Leaved Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	60950 62870	F	>20	>80*	Good. Twin-stemmed from ground level with included bark union. Overhangs Strathclye Business Centre.	Monitor included bark union.	B
745	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60923 62874	F	15-20	>80*	Fair. Triple-stemmed with included bark unions which are failing.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	A
746	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60914 62884	O	>20	>80*	Good. Triple-stemmed with included bark unions which are failing.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10J								
747	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60828 62971	O	>20	>80*	Good. Twin-stemmed from ground level with included bark union, which is failing.	Pollard at 3m. Re-pollard every 5 years.	A
748	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60811 62969	F	>20	60-80*	Good. Heaved. Leaning parallel to path and river.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B
749	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60803 62975	F	10-15	20-40	Good. Heaved. Leaning parallel to path.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years. (also coppice surrounding windthrown trees)	A
750	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60809 62978	F	15-20	20-40	Good. Basal split.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years	B
751	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60795 62987	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Base decayed and broken. Leaning over path. Lying in canopy of Elder.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years	A
752	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60799 62988	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Severely decayed base. Leans towards path.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years	A
753	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	60795 62991	F	5-10	20-40	Good. Windthrown and hung up in adjacent Cherry Laurel.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 10K								
754	Grey Poplar <i>Populus canescens</i>	60731 63022	O	>20	>80*	Good. Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with included bark union. Roots damaging path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
755	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60720 63007	O	15-20	>80*	Fair. Multi-stemmed, sprawling. Several stems are broken / cut.	Coppice. Re-coppice every 5 years.	B
756	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60723 63043	F	15-20	40-60*	Fair. Twin-stemmed from 2m with included bark union, which has failed. 1 stem is now hanging over adjacent property.	Pollard at 2-3m. Re-pollard every 5 years.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 11A								
757	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60613 63149	F	10-15	40-60*	Good. Triple-stemmed from ground level with included bark unions, one of which has failed.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
758	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60606 63142	F	10-15	20-40	Poor. Leans 30° to north-east. Exposed roots and dead bark on south-west.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
759	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60606 63142	F	15-20	40-60*	Fair. Leans at circa 30° to north-east. Basal decay on south-west. Overhangs adjacent property.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
760	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60611 63155	F	10-15	40-60*	Fair. Main stem has failed at circa 5m and three scaffolds are hung up in adjacent trees. Overhangs adjacent property.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
761	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60597 63171	O	10-15	20-40	Fair. Severe bark loss on north side from ground level to circa 6m. Underlying wood is decaying and cracking.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
762	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60603 63165	F	5-10	20-40	Poor. Severe lean over adjacent property. Stem has split at base.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
763	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60587 63165	O	15-20	20-40	Good. Severe included bark union at 3m. Overhangs path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
764	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60576 63185	F	10-15	40-60	Good. Severe decay from ground level to 3m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
765	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60561 63200	O	10-15	40-60	Good. Included bark union at circa 6m has failed and scaffold is hung up in adjacent tree.	Remove hung up scaffold.	B
G 766	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60541 63198	O	10-15	40-60	Good. Two trees (tag on south easterly) Severe bark loss from ground level to 4m on south-west. Underlying wood beginning to decay.	Monitor decaying bark wounds.	B
767	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	60545 63201	O	10-15	40-60	Good. Severe bark loss from ground level to 5m on north east side. Underlying wood is decaying.	Monitor decaying bark wounds.	B
768	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	60535 63225	O	10-15	40-60	Fair. Large scaffold is split at 3m. Two scaffolds recently shed at 5m.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
769	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	60456 63292	O	10-15	60-80*	Good. Multi-stemmed. One stem is breaking away at the base and will fall onto path.	Remove stem at 0.5m on south side.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 11B								
770	Balsam Poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	60406 63308	O	>20	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed with included bark unions, which are failing.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
771	Balsam Poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	60385 63302	O	>20	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed with included bark unions.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
772	Balsam Poplar <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	60382 63318	O	>20	>80*	Good. Multi-stemmed with included bark unions.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
773	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	60183 63330	F	10-15	>80*	Good. Twin-stemmed from ground level, one stem has been felled. Of two main scaffolds, one is split and the other has a large break-out wound at the base.	Pollard at circa 3m. Re-pollard every 7 years.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 12								
774	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	60015 63340	F	15-20	60-80	Poor. Extensive crown die-back. Lower stem is severely cankered.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
775	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	59899 63399	O	10-20	60-80	Poor. Extensive cankering on stem and scaffolds with small cavities on lower stem. A few large dead branches over path.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
776	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	59891 63547	O	15-20	60-80	Poor. Severe cankering of base and large cavity on east side.	Picus survey at 0.5m.	B
777	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	59908 63569	O	>20	>80*	Poor. Large area of decay at base on west. Fungal brackets on base on north.	Pollard at circa 3m. Re-pollard every 7 years.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 13								
778	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	60068 63755	O	15-20	60-80	Good. Hanging branch above path at circa. 8m.	Remove hanging branch at 8m.	A
779	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	60081 63784	O	5-10	40-60	Good. A few large dead branches.	Remove dead branches greater than 2.5cm in diameter.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 14A								
780	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	59746 64242	O	5-10	20-40	Poor. Almost dead.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 14B								
781	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	59666 64323	O	15-20	>80	Good. Small cavity on base of lowest branch on south-east side. A few large dead branches.	Remove dead branches greater than 2.5m in diameter.	B

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 15B								
782	Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	59553 64270	O	5-10	60-80*	Dead. Becoming unstable.	Fell close to ground level.	A
783	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	59593 64253	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Cavity from ground level to 1.2m on south west.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	B
784	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	59677 64173	O	15-20	40-60	Poor. Ring-barked at 1m and canopy is dying-back.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
785	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	59728 64145	O	5-10	20-40	Fair. Leans circa 40° over path to north. Root heaved on west.	Fell close to ground level and treat stump with Glyphosate .	A
786	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	59789 64111	F	5-10	>80*	Good. Twin-stemmed. One stem has collapsed, leaving very large decaying wound from ground level to 2m. Remaining stem has a 50° lean towards river.	Fell close to ground level.	A

Tree No.	Species	Grid Ref.	Cat.	Height Class	DBH Class	Structural Condition	Recommended Action	Work Priority
COMPARTMENT 16								
787	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	60007 63896	O	5-10	20-40	Good. Triple-stemmed with 1 stem lost on north side. Two remaining stems decaying at ground-level.	Fell close to ground level.	B

*APPENDIX TWO:*

**WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE**

### Interpretation of woodland management schedule

**'Comp't No.'** (Compartment Number): the initial number indicates the main compartment and the suffixed letter refers to the sub-compartment (specific woodland area).

**'Recommendations'**: the number prefixing each recommendation relates to the numbered management issue in the previous column.

**'Work Pr'ity'**: the urgency of any work recommended is indicated by one of two code letters, thus:

- **'A'**: indicates work, whose main purpose is to improve access / safety / visibility on the cycle-track; it should be completed within **3 years** of receipt of this report.
- **'B'**: indicates work, whose main purpose is either silvicultural or habitat improvement; it should be completed within **5 years** of receipt of this report.

**Compartment 1**

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
1	<p>All the woodland is on the lower side of the path, the upper side having been recently cleared of trees.</p> <p>On the lower side of the path there is an almost continuous, often dense belt of mostly young Goat Willow, White Willow, Crack Willow, Hawthorn, Wych Elm, Common Alder, Ash, Sycamore and Silver Birch. The steeper slopes, close to the path are densely covered in Hawthorn, brambles and nettles, restricting public access but giving rich wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is present.</p> <p>2. Dense natural regeneration and a few overhanging branches encroach slightly onto the path in a few places.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path and treat stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 2**

2a	Tree cover consists of fenced-off, new plantations close to the path of Willow, Poplar, Hazel, Bird Cherry, Hawthorn, Crab and Elder.	1. Trees are too closely planted and of species which are too big for the enclosures – they are now encroaching onto the path.	1. Coppice all Willow and Poplar and re-coppice every 5 years. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.	A
2b	Tree cover consists of young natural regeneration of Crack Willow and Alder, some of which is growing through the metal boundary fence.	<p>1. Potential damage to the boundary fence / branches encroaching onto private property.</p> <p>2. Trees becoming over-crowded.</p> <p>3. Trees encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>4. Single Wych Elm is too close to Clydeford Bridge.</p>	<p>1. Fell all trees within 1m of the boundary fence and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>2. Re-space trees to circa 2m centres.</p> <p>3. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>4. Fell the Wych Elm beside Clydeford Bridge and treat the stump with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
2c	There is young natural regeneration of Willow and Alder on the riverbank and the flat area to the north of it. A small area of Alder (to 5m high) at the western end extends to Compartment 2d. Between the two bridges at the western end of the compartment is dense natural regeneration of Ash, Alder, Wych Elm, Sycamore and Hawthorn.	<p>1. Trees growing close to the water's edge may damage the river bank, if windthrown.</p> <p>2. Natural regeneration at the western end and between the bridges is over-crowded.</p> <p>3. Some trees at the western end are too close to the bridges and may cause structural damage in future.</p>	<p>1. Coppice all trees over 5m high, growing, within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>2. Re-space natural regeneration at the western end to circa 2-3m centres.</p> <p>3. Fell all trees within 2m of the Bridges and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>
2d	There is a belt of mainly early-mature to mature Ash, Oak and Sycamore with a dense understorey of natural regeneration of Ash, Hawthorn, Elder, Wych Elm and Alder.	1. Dense understorey encroaches onto the path and creates an oppressive sense of enclosure.	1. Fell natural regeneration of Ash growing beneath the canopies of larger trees and overhanging the path, but retain Hawthorn and Elder.	A

**Compartment 3**

3a	Tree cover consists of fenced-off, young plantations close to the path of Willow, Poplar, Bird Cherry, Hawthorn, Hazel, Crab and Elder.	<p>1. Trees are too closely planted, and many of the species are too large-growing for the size of the enclosures.</p> <p>2. Branches encroaching onto path.</p>	<p>1. / 2. Coppice all Willow. Coppice all Poplar growing within 3m of the edge of the path. Outwith this 3m strip, re-space Poplar to circa 5m centres, favouring the best stems and Aspen over other species, where possible. Allow the felled Poplar to coppice. Re-cut coppiced Willow and Poplar every 5 years. Phase initial coppicing over 5 years to ensure adjacent enclosures are always at different stages of growth.</p> <p>2. Prune back to main stem all branches extending to within 1m of edge of path up to a height of 4-5m above path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>
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Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
3b	Most of the compartment is open grassland with scattered clumps of Willow on the riverbank. At the northern end there is a dense clump of (mainly young) natural regeneration of Alder, Willow, Hazel, Elder, Ash, Whitebeam and Sycamore with 2 mature Hybrid Black Poplar growing in the centre. This clump extends to the riverbank.	<p>1. Trees growing close to the water's edge may damage the river-bank, if windthrown.</p> <p>2. Trees growing very close to building may cause structural damage in future.</p> <p>3. Trees growing close to the bridge at the northern end of the compartment may cause structural damage in future.</p> <p>4. Natural regeneration at the northern end is overcrowded and growing into the canopies of the large Poplar.</p> <p>5. Giant Hogweed is present.</p>	<p>1. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5 – 7 years.</p> <p>2. Fell / prune trees around the derelict building to provide 3m clearance for building.</p> <p>3. Prune trees at the northern end to provide 3m clearance for the bridge.</p> <p>4. Fell Alder natural regeneration below the canopies of large Poplars and re-space the remaining trees to circa 5m centres, favouring Common Alder over Grey Alder.</p> <p>5. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 4**

4a	Scattered clumps of natural regeneration of young to early-mature Willow, Sycamore, Elder, Hawthorn and Silver Birch are largely on the lower side of the path. Twin 33kV overhead lines cross the compartment north of the bridges.	<p>1. Trees growing too close to bridges and other structures.</p> <p>2. A few low branches are extending into the path.</p> <p>3. Crudely 'topped' Willow and Sycamore below the overhead lines are unattractive.</p> <p>4. Presence of Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>5. Trees growing close to the water's edge may damage river-bank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1. Fell trees growing within 5m of bridges and associated structures and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>2. Prune back to main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>3. Fell 'topped' trees below overhead lines. Treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>4. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>5. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5 – 7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>
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Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
4b	Small numbers of large, early-mature to mature Poplar and Willow are growing among dense stands of young to early-mature Sycamore, Rowan, Alder, Italian Alder, Ash and Wych Elm.	<p>1. Large Willow / Poplar are suffering wind-snap / windthrow. Others are leaning heavily over the path.</p> <p>2. Dense natural regeneration creates an oppressive sense of enclosure, has led to the death of weaker specimens and to the formation of dead branches.</p> <p>3. Presence of Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>4. Branches encroaching onto the path.</p>	<p>1. Fell all large Willow and Poplar which are leaning heavily over the path and treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Coppice all remaining Willow and re-coppice every 5 – 7 years.</p> <p>2. Re-space all other trees to circa 5m centres, favouring Alder/Sycamore over Poplar and fell dead trees. Prune back to main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>3. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>4. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>
4c	<p>A narrow belt of tall, closely-planted young to early-mature Poplar, Willow and Italian Alder has an understorey of Ash, Rowan and Alder.</p> <p>There is a dense, shrub-layer of Ash natural regeneration extending up to the edge of the path.</p> <p>The Long-term future of the tree-cover probably rests with the Ash, Rowan and Alder.</p>	<p>1. High risk of windthrow of tall Poplar/Willow as a result of over-crowding.</p> <p>2. Large trees are leaning heavily over adjoining private property or resting on the boundary fence.</p> <p>3. Dense tree-cover creates heavy shade/oppressive sense of enclosure/death of weaker specimens</p> <p>4. Low branching over the path creates an 'oppressive' feel.</p>	<p>1. Re-space dominant trees to circa 5m centres, favouring Alder over Poplar/Willow. Fell all remaining Poplar/Willow in 10 years time. Treat stumps of all felled trees with Glyphosate.</p> <p>2. Fell all trees leaning heavily over adjacent property and remove branches resting on or growing through the fence.</p> <p>3. Fell understorey Willow, Poplar, Alder and dead specimens but retain as much of the Rowan and Ash as possible. Fell any trees leaning over the path. Treat stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate.</p> <p>4. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
4d	There is a small patch of young Italian Alder on the upper side of the path at the southern end of the compartment. Elsewhere, the compartment consists of closely planted, tall, young to early-mature Italian Alder and Hybrid Black Poplar – Alder predominates at the southern end and Poplar at the northern end. There is an understorey of Rowan. There are smaller numbers of Ash, Sycamore and Willow on the lower side of the path.	<p>1. Italian Alder at the southern end are over-crowded.</p> <p>2. Multi-stemmed Willow are likely to collapse in maturity.</p> <p>3. Tall Poplar are leaning heavily towards the adjacent property or resting on the fence.</p> <p>4. Dense tree-cover leads to shading, an oppressive sense of enclosure and the death of weaker specimens.</p> <p>5. Low branching encroaches onto path.</p> <p>6. Presence of Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>1. Re-space Italian Alder at the southern end to circa 3m centres.</p> <p>2. Coppice all multi-stemmed Willow and re-coppice every 5 – 7 years.</p> <p>3. Fell all trees leaning heavily over adjacent property and those with stems resting on, or growing through, the boundary fence.</p> <p>4. Re-space all remaining Poplar, Alder, and Willow to 3 – 5m centres, favouring Alder and Willow. Fell all dead trees within falling distance of the path. Retain the Rowan understorey. Fell all remaining Poplar after 10 years. Treat the stumps of all felled trees with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>6. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>
4e	A young plantation of Norway Maple, English Oak, Ash, Scots Pine and Gean is closely planted and unthinned.	<p>1. Overcrowding threatens the long-term stability of the plantation and creates shading / an oppressive sense of enclosure on the path.</p> <p>2. Low branches encroach onto the path.</p>	<p>1, / 2. Re-space trees growing within 5m of the western fence to circa 3m centres. Crown-lift all trees within this 5m strip to 3m and to 5m over the path. Treat the stumps of all felled trees with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
4f	At the southern end of the compartment are clumps of Goat Willow and Crack Willow. Further north the compartment is similar to compartment 4d, with tall, closely-planted White Poplar, Hybrid Black Poplar and smaller numbers of Italian Alder and Crack Willow forming a narrow belt within 10m of the edge of the path and an understorey of Rowan, Alder and Ash. Closer to the river, a belt of scattered Crack Willow and Sycamore appears to be natural generation.	<p>1. Three clumps of multi-stemmed Goat Willow towards the southern end are liable to collapse in maturity; they also block the sight-lines around the bend in the path.</p> <p>2. The tall Poplar, Willow and Italian Alder have a high windthrow risk.</p>	<p>1. Coppice multi-stemmed Goat Willow and re-coppice every 5 years.</p> <p>2. Fell all Poplar, Willow and Italian Alder within 10m of the edge of the path. Retain the Ash and Rowan understorey as far as possible. Treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p>
4g	A largely open area with young natural regeneration of Poplar, Willow, Alder, Ash, Birch, Rowan, Hawthorn and Sycamore mainly on the lower side of the path.	<p>No present issues with trees.</p> <p>1. Giant Hogweed present.</p>	<p>In circa 10 years time it will be necessary to clear sight-lines on the inner curve of the bend in the path and re-space the trees.</p> <p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>B</p>
4h	<p>On the upper side of the path a belt of trees circa 10m wide, consisting of Hybrid Black Poplar, White Poplar, Aspen, Alder, Rowan, Ash and Sycamore, is young, densely-grown and extends to the edge of the path.</p> <p>On the lower side of the path, young to early-mature Ash, Sycamore, Italian Alder, Hawthorn, Hazel, Wych Elm and Goat Willow are often multi-stemmed and growing in dense clumps. Further to the west of the compartment, mature Hawthorn and Goat Willow predominate.</p>	<p>1. The dense belt of trees on the upper side of the path creates an oppressive sense of enclosure and suppresses any ground flora.</p> <p>2. Dense clumps of trees on the lower side of the path are overcrowded and block views of the river.</p> <p>3. Small trees growing close to the path and low branching over the path block sight-lines.</p> <p>4. Giant Hogweed present.</p>	<p>1. Fell all trees within 3m of the edge of the path on the upper side and re-space trees between 3m and 10m of the edge of the path to circa 3m centres, favouring all species over Sycamore and Hybrid Black Poplar.</p> <p>2. Thin dense clumps of early-mature Ash and Sycamore to favour straight, single-stemmed, high-crowned specimens of native species spaced at circa 5m centres.</p> <p>3. Fell small natural regeneration within 3m of the edge of the path and prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>4. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

## Compartment 5

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
5	<p>Scattered clumps and individual specimens of early-mature and mature Goat Willow, Crack Willow and Sycamore form the largest trees and are mainly on the lower side of the path, where they are interspersed with young natural regeneration of the same species, plus Hawthorn, Elder, Ash and Gean. There are many open areas, giving views to the river with a rich ground flora and, in places, a dense shrub layer of mainly bramble.</p> <p>The larger trees are mainly close to the path on the upper side. There are dense plantings of young Alder, Crack Willow, Ash, Aspen and Bird Cherry behind the larger trees. The ground flora is mainly herbaceous on the upper side with a few thickets of Snowberry.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Large, multi-stemmed Willow will fail at defective stem-unions in the longer term.</li> <li>3. Overhanging branches of larger trees and dense woody vegetation close to the path in places give an oppressive sense of enclosure.</li> <li>4. A few large, mature Crack Willow are growing close to the water's edge and threaten the integrity of the river bank, if they are windthrown.</li> <li>5. The young plantation on the upper side of the path requires thinning to keep the trees stable / reduce the oppressive sense of enclosure.</li> <li>6. At the stream separating compartments 5 and 6, several Ash and Sycamore are growing out of the retaining walls, which they may eventually destroy.</li> <li>7. Potential hazard trees close to the river are not accessible because of dense vegetation, including Giant Hogweed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2 &amp; 3 Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of edge of path and treat the stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i> to prevent re-growth. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of edge of path up to a height of 4-5m above the path.</li> <li>4. Pollard all large trees (at 2m – 3m) and coppice small trees growing within 2m of the water's edge. Re-cut pollarded/coppiced trees every 5 – 7 years.</li> <li>5. Re-space young trees growing within 15m of the edge of the path on the upper side to circa 3m centres, favouring all species over Crack Willow.</li> <li>6. Fell trees growing from retaining walls and treat the stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>.</li> <li>7. Clear vegetation from the bases of large trees close to the river to allow a full inspection.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

## Compartment 6

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
6a	<p>On the upper side of the path is a narrow strip between the path and security fence containing relatively low numbers of young Sycamore, Wych Elm, Elder and Hawthorn towards the eastern end. Gaps between trees are densely overgrown by bramble and herbaceous species, including Japanese Knotweed. There is evidence of extensive, recent and historic fire-damage to dense, young Sycamore natural regeneration in the central part of the compartment.</p> <p>The lower side of the path is generally more densely covered in young Sycamore, Ash, Hawthorn and Goat Willow of larger sizes than on the upper side. The largest trees are Sycamore which are mostly multi-stemmed with many included bark unions.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is growing right up to the edge of path.</p> <p>2. Dense brambles on the upper side create a fire-hazard.</p> <p>3. Large, multi-stemmed Sycamore may fail at defective forks in maturity – many are close to path.</p> <p>4. Dense, natural regeneration of Sycamore makes the path dark and oppressive and blocks views to the river.</p> <p>5. Potential hazard trees are impossible to inspect adequately because Giant Hogweed and other dense undergrowth restrict access.</p> <p>6. Tall trees at the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river-bank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1 &amp; 5. Eradicate Giant Hogweed to allow access to trees on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Cut dense areas of bramble every 2 years to prevent the build-up of combustible dead stems.</p> <p>3 &amp; 4. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edges of the path and treat stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>. Thin Sycamore natural regeneration on the upper side to circa 3–5m centres, favouring the better stems. Thin Sycamore natural regeneration on the lower side to remove multi-stemmed trees with included bark unions and open up views to the river. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to height of 4-5 m above the path.</p> <p>6. Pollard (at 2m-3m) / coppice trees growing within 2m of the water's edge. Re-cut every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
6b	The sub-compartment is a largely open area with some small Ash, Goat Willow, Crack Willow and Sycamore natural regeneration on the upper side and large, mainly multi-stemmed Sycamore natural regeneration close to the path on the lower side. There are a few Willow, Hawthorn and Sycamore close to the river amongst dense Giant Hogweed and bramble. There are a few good specimens of Silver Birch towards the southern end of the compartment on the upper side.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Dense brambles prevent access to inspect trees.</li> <li>3. Multi-stemmed trees with included bark unions close to the path.</li> <li>4. Dense woody vegetation up to the edge of the path.</li> <li>5. Sycamore is competing strongly with a Birch at the southern end of the compartment on the upper side.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Clear brambles sufficiently to allow inspection of all trees.</li> <li>3 &amp; 4. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path.</li> <li>5. Fell any Sycamore growing within 3m of a single Birch at the southern end and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</li> </ol>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>
6c	<p>The upper side is largely dense natural regeneration of Goat Willow, Sycamore, Hawthorn and Ash extending up to, and overhanging the path in places.</p> <p>The lower side is similar in species-composition and structure close to the path, but with large open areas behind the path-side tree-belt and a second tree-belt towards the river.</p> <p>The largest trees close to the path on both sides are early-mature Goat Willow. Closer to the river, scattered specimens of early-mature Ash rise above the surrounding tree-canopy.</p> <p>The open areas are densely covered in grasses, tall herbaceous perennials and brambles.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Multi-stemmed Goat Willow close to the path are likely to fail at defective unions in maturity.</li> <li>3. A dense shrub layer, particularly of thorny species, extends into the path and larger trees overhang the path.</li> <li>4. A dense thicket further from the path on the upper side adds to the sense of enclosure.</li> <li>5. Large trees, mostly Willow, growing close to the water's edge may damage the river bank, if windthrown.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Monitor defective unions in the medium term. Within the next 10 years the trees should be coppiced and re-cut every 10 years.</li> <li>3. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path and treat the stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5 m above the path.</li> <li>4. Re-space trees within 15m of the edge of the path to 3-4 m centres, favouring the better stems / stools.</li> <li>5. Coppice all trees over 5m tall growing within 2m of the water's edge. Re-cut every 5-7 years.</li> </ol>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
6d	<p>A largely open area with a tall, dense ground-flora of nettles, thistles, brambles, grasses and other herbaceous perennials. Scattered clumps of young to early-mature Goat Willow, Crack Willow, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Ash and Alder begin to merge into a more continuous tree-belt towards the western end, but the trees are largely set well-back from the path.</p> <p>On the lower side towards the western end of the compartment is a plantation of young Grey Alder, 12-15m tall, mixed with Common Alder and a single early-mature Crack Willow.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Riverbank is inaccessible due to the dense, thorny under-growth and Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>3. Small sections where trees encroach onto the footpath.</p> <p>4. Alder plantation requires thinning to maintain stability.</p> <p>5. Large Crack Willow growing from the river-bank threaten the integrity of the banking.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Clear undergrowth to allow access to the river-bank to check for hazard trees / trees liable to damage the banking, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of path and treat stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5 m above the path.</p> <p>4. Remove suppressed sub-dominant stems from the Alder plantation.</p> <p>5. Coppice all trees over 5m tall growing within 2m of the water's edge. Re-cut every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>
6e	<p>On the upper side, a row of early-mature Sycamore, planted at the bottom of a steep embankment, overhangs the path. Younger, smaller Sycamore are growing through the canopies of these trees in places and these younger trees predominate towards the western end of the compartment.</p> <p>On the lower side, young plantations (15m high) of Aspen, Crack Willow and Grey Alder form a narrow, continuous belt up to the edge of the wayleave of 275kV overhead lines. This belt is set well back from the edge of the path.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Sycamore on the upper side have low branches extending into and over the footpath.</p> <p>3. Young Sycamore close to the path on the upper side form a dense screen and spoil the canopies of larger trees.</p> <p>4. Trees up to 10m tall are growing from the water's edge.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m height above the path.</p> <p>3. Fell young Sycamore growing into the canopies of larger trees and re-space the remainder to 3-4m centres.</p> <p>4. Coppice all trees over 5m tall growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-cut every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
6f	<p>The upper side consists of a continuous, dense belt of young Sycamore (to 10m tall) and Hawthorn growing from the side and bottom of a steep embankment. A single, early-mature Sycamore and early-mature Ash stand at the western end of the compartment.</p> <p>The lower side consists of scattered clumps of young Aspen (to 15m tall) interspersed with open areas, which are being invaded by dense Aspen suckers and Sycamore natural regeneration. Towards the western end are small plantations of Crack Willow and Grey Alder.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. A dense belt of Sycamore/Hawthorn on the upper side is on the inside curve of the bend in the path, obscuring the sight lines.</p> <p>3. Willow growing at the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river-bank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all the young Sycamore on the upper side, whose canopies extend to within 1m of the edge of the path and treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to height of 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>3. Coppice the Willow growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-cut every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

**Compartment 7**

7a	<p>On the upper side close to the path scattered, mature individual Sycamore are growing within a dense belt of young Sycamore natural regeneration and Hawthorn. Behind the path-side tree-belt a young, closely-spaced plantation of Ash, Poplar, Alder and Willow is tall and due for thinning.</p> <p>On the lower side, small plantations of Common Alder, Grey Alder, Crack Willow, Goat Willow and Aspen (10–15m tall) are interspersed with more open areas, which are being colonised by natural regeneration of Ash, Sycamore and Willow.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed extends to the edge of the path.</p> <p>2. On upper side, young tree canopies extend to edge of path and those of mature trees overhang the path, reducing sight lines around the bends in the path.</p> <p>3. Large trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river bank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all woody vegetation growing within 2m of the edge of the path and treat stumps with Glyphosate. Fell all young Sycamore growing into the canopies of mature trees and thin remainder to 3-4 m centres. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path to 4-5m height above the path.</p> <p>3. Coppice Willow growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-cut every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>
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Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
7b	<p>Scattered, individual, mature Sycamore on both sides of the path (but mainly on the upper side) are generally close to the path.</p> <p>On the upper side, large Sycamore are growing among a belt of Hawthorn, Elder and young Sycamore natural regeneration close to the path.</p> <p>Towards the north-eastern end of the compartment, the mature Sycamore on the upper side give way to mature Hawthorn.</p> <p>On the lower side the mature Sycamore are surrounded by open areas, with a discontinuous belt of young to early-mature trees, mainly Crack Willow, closer to the river.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Mature Sycamore and young natural regeneration close to the path have canopies which are encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>3. One large mature Crack Willow on the river-bank is collapsing at the base.</p> <p>4. Other large trees on the lower side are inaccessible, due to dense, thorny undergrowth and Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Crown-lift, on the path-side only, all mature trees, whose branches extend to within 1m of the edge of the path up to a height of 4-5m above the path. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path and all young trees which are leaning towards the path, whose canopies extend beyond 1m from the edge of the path. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Coppice all trees over 5m tall which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>4. Clear undergrowth sufficiently to allow inspection of all trees within falling distance of the river or path which are not listed in the Hazard Tree Schedule.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
7c	<p>On the upper side, a 1-5 m wide strip of ground separates the path from a metal fence. Within this strip, young natural regeneration of mainly Goat Willow, with some Hawthorn, is growing in dense clumps of varying extent and up to circa 12m high. Beyond the fence, in private ground, is an extensive area of dense natural regeneration of mainly Goat Willow, some of which is growing through or resting on the boundary fence. At the south-eastern end a small number of mature Lime overhang the fence and path.</p> <p>On the lower side, an almost continuous belt of young to early-mature Goat Willow, Crack Willow, Ash, Hawthorn and Sycamore is up to circa 15m high. Many of the trees, particularly the Goat Willow, are multi-stemmed with included bark unions. There is evidence of fire-damage to many trees.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is growing right up to the edge of the path and prevents access to inspect potential hazard trees.</p> <p>2. Insufficient space for trees on the upper side between the path and fence.</p> <p>3. Damage to the fence and heavy shading of the path by trees within private ground on the upper side.</p> <p>4. Trees (mainly Willow) on both sides of the path are windthrown (probably as a result of root damage from path construction).</p> <p>5. Damage to the path from tree roots.</p> <p>6. Included bark unions in multi-stemmed trees are likely to fail as the trees develop.</p> <p>7. Tree canopies are encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>8. Dense tree cover blocks views to river.</p> <p>9. Trees close to water's edge will damage the river-bank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all trees between the path and fence on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3 / 7. Cut overhanging branches of trees in private ground back to the fence-line. Alert tree owners to tree-related damage to fence.</p> <p>4 / 5 / 6 / 7. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>7 / 8 / 9. Coppice multi-stemmed Willows outwith 2m from the edge of the path and re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>9. Coppice all trees over 5m tall growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
7d	<p>On the upper side is an extensive area of dense woodland up to circa 18m tall, consisting mostly of Goat Willow, Ash &amp; Gean with an understorey of Rowan and Hawthorn. Most of the Goat Willow are multi-stemmed with included bark unions and many are decayed / dead / dying. Small natural regeneration of Ash, Sycamore and Elder extends to the edge of the path in places. There is extensive fire-damage to trees at the south-eastern end of the compartment.</p> <p>On the lower side, a narrow strip of ground between the path and the river has an almost continuous belt of mainly young to early-mature natural regeneration of Sycamore, Ash, Goat Willow and Crack Willow up to circa 18m tall, most of which is multi-stemmed. Many of these trees are growing close to the water's edge. A single, large, mature Crack Willow is collapsing.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed – mainly on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Young natural regeneration is encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>3. Heavy shade / an oppressive sense of enclosure caused by dense tree-growth beside the path.</p> <p>5. Large trees growing from the riverbank may damage the bank, if windthrown.</p> <p>6. Multi-stemmed trees close to the path on the lower side are likely to fail at included bark unions in maturity.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2 / 3. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Re-space trees on the upper side within 15m of the edge of the path to 3-5m centres, single the multi-stemmed Goat Willow and fell dead trees. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m height above the path. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Coppice all trees over 5m high within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>6. Monitor multi-stemmed trees with included bark unions.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>
7e	<p>On the upper side, a broad expanse of mown sward contains a few young to early-mature, open-grown Sycamore, Ash, Elder and Goat Willow. To the north of the area of mown sward is an extensive, dense plantation of young Ash and Sycamore with a narrow belt of Gean along its southern edge. The dominant trees are circa 20m tall, straight-stemmed and high-crowned. There are a few mature Sycamore / Beech / Lime at the western end.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Trees growing close to the water's edge will damage the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Un-thinned plantation on the north side of the grassed area will become unstable. Suppressed trees are dying / collapsing. There is potential to create an area of high forest with good potential for public amenity / quality timber.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice all trees over 5m tall which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>3. Re-space trees to circa 3-5m centres favouring tallest, straightest single-stems, Ash over Sycamore and Gean over Ash / Sycamore along the southern edge. Take down hung-up trees. Fell young trees growing through the canopies of mature trees.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>

**Compartment 8**

<b>Sub-comp't</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Management Issues</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Work Priority</b>
8a	<p>On the upper side a 1–2m wide strip of ground between the path and a metal panel fence contains a number of early mature Willow to circa 10m high. On the private ground beyond the fence mature Hawthorn, Privet and Elder bear canopies which overhang the fence and path.</p> <p>On the lower side, a narrow strip of ground separating the path from the river contains an almost continuous belt of young to early-mature Ash, Crack Willow, Goat Willow, Elder, Hawthorn, Alder and Sycamore which becomes more discontinuous towards the north-west end of the compartment, where a 132kV OHL crosses the river. Most of the trees are multi-stemmed and many are growing directly from the riverbank.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is growing right up to the edge of the path.</p> <p>2. Trees growing close to the water's edge will damage the river-bank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Dense young natural regeneration on the lower side blocks views to the river.</p> <p>4. Low branches encroaching onto the path, mainly on the upper side.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice the Willow, Ash and Sycamore over 5m tall which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>3. Re-space young natural regeneration to 3m centres, singling multi-stemmed trees, where appropriate.</p> <p>4. Lift canopies on the path-side of trees which encroach to within 1m of the edge of the path to 4–5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
8b	<p>On the upper side, a dense plantation to circa 15m high of mainly Willow extends to within 1–2m of the edge of the path. The edge trees lean out over the path and meet the canopies of trees on the opposite side to form a tunnel of foliage. Brambles, briar and seedling trees encroach almost onto the path.</p> <p>On the lower side, the narrow strip of ground between the path and river contains an almost continuous belt of young Ash, Alder, Sycamore and Goat Willow to circa 15m high. This belt is broader and denser at the south-eastern end of the compartment, where it is dominated by dense Crack Willow to circa 20m high.</p>	<p>1. At the eastern end on the lower side, tall Crack Willow are beginning to fall over and are suppressing other species. Removing Crack Willow only would leave other tall trees at severe risk of windthrow, wind-snap and sun-scorch.</p> <p>2. Trees growing close to the water's edge will damage the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Giant Hogweed grows right to the edge of the path.</p> <p>4. Dense, often thorny, woody vegetation is encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>5. Dense, tall, spindly Willow on the upper side lean over the path, creating an oppressive sense of enclosure.</p>	<p>1. Fell all trees in this area over 5m tall and treat the stumps of the Crack Willow with Glyphosate.</p> <p>2. Coppice trees over 5m high which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>3. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>4. Fell all woody vegetation within 2m of the edge of the path on the upper side and re-cut with a flail-mower once annually.</p> <p>5. Beyond the initial 2m strip at the edge of the path, coppice all woody vegetation for the next 5m from the edge of the path and re-coppice every 5 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
8c	<p>On the upper side, a brick retaining wall, circa 2m–2.5m high, is separated from the path by a 2-3m wide strip of ground, from which most trees have been recently felled. Only a few Crack Willow, Alder and Hybrid Black Poplar to 15–20m high remain.</p> <p>On the lower side, young to early-mature Alder, Sycamore, Ash, Hawthorn, Gean and Crack Willow form an almost continuous belt of trees from 10–20m tall on a narrow, steeply-sloping embankment.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is present right up to the edge of the path.</p> <p>2. Tall trees close to the water's edge threaten the stability of the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Coppicing stumps of felled trees on the upper side are encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>4. Tall Crack Willow on the lower side in the central area of the compartment are beginning to fall over and are suppressing other species.</p> <p>5. Dense trees on the lower side restrict views and need thinning to ensure future stability.</p> <p>6. Low branches are encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>7. At the south-western end on the lower side, 2 large Crack Willow are leaning towards the river and show signs of instability. They are suppressing other species.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice trees over 5m high which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>3. Cut coppice and dead tree-stumps close to ground level on the upper side of the path. Treat living coppice-stools with Glyphosate.</p> <p>4. Fell the tall Crack Willow in the centre of the compartment on the lower side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Re-space trees on the lower side to circa 5m centres – single the multi-stemmed trees, where practicable.</p> <p>6. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>7. Fell 2 large Crack Willow at the south-western end on the lower side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
8d	<p>On the upper side at the northern end, a 2-3m wide strip of ground separating the path from a high wall has scattered Crack and Goat Willow to circa 8m high. Some trees in this strip have been felled / coppiced. The wall continues for circa 50m to the south, where it turns away from the path. For the next 30-40m is a 5-8m wide strip of ground more densely planted with Crack and Goat Willow and Common and Italian Alder.</p> <p>To the south of this area a 15m high brick wall has a few mature Elder growing from its top. The southern 25m of the upper side of the sub- compartment is a 10m wide strip above a low retaining wall containing early-mature Crack Willow, Italian Alder and Ash to circa 15m high.</p> <p>On the lower side, the northerly 50m comprise a dense belt of young to early-mature trees dominated by Grey Alder to circa 15m high. The central area of the sub-compartment on the lower side is open ground with small numbers of Crack Willow and Ash natural regeneration.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is growing up to the edge of the path.</p> <p>2. Willow in the un-walled section of the upper side are spindly, leaning and have high numbers of hazard trees. Removal of the latter will leave the rest at higher risk of windthrow / windsnap.</p> <p>3. Elder on top of the wall are beginning to cause structural damage.</p> <p>4. Dense belts of trees on the lower side at both ends of the compartment block views to the river.</p> <p>5. Low branches encroach onto the path.</p> <p>6. A few large trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the stability of the riverbank, if windthrown.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice Willows in the central, un-walled section. Re-coppice every 3 years. Re-space Alder to circa 3m centres.</p> <p>3. Fell all mature Elder and other natural regeneration on top of the wall and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>4. Re-space trees to circa 5m centres and single multi-stemmed trees, where practicable.</p> <p>5. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>6. Coppice trees over 5m high which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
8e	<p>On the upper side at the northern end of the sub-compartment, a belt of early-mature Crack Willow, Italian Alder, Hybrid Black Poplar, Ash, &amp; Sycamore to circa 18m high is virtually continuous as far as the overhead lines. South of this it becomes scattered clumps of similar composition and dimensions set further back from the path.</p> <p>On the lower side of the path, scattered, small clumps of young Sycamore, Ash and Italian Alder to circa 10m high are separated by long stretches of open ground, densely covered in brambles, nettles and other herbaceous perennials.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is present, mainly on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Low branches encroach onto the path.</p> <p>3. Belts and clumps of early-mature trees on the upper side of the path contain many suppressed trees, which create shade and suppress the ground flora. Many of the multi-stemmed Crack Willow have included bark unions which are likely to fail at some point.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</p> <p>3. Carry out a cleaning / thinning of the area of early-mature trees on the upper side of the path to remove suppressed trees, particularly Crack Willow and Sycamore. Coppice all large, multi-stemmed Crack Willow. Re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
8f	<p>Upper side has dense, young plantations of Grey Alder, Crack Willow, Hawthorn, Ash, Rowan, Goat Willow, Hazel, White Poplar, and Birch to circa 15m and Balsam Poplar to 20m+, interspersed with open areas of grassland.</p> <p>Lower side is largely open ground, but there are areas of scattered young Elder, Ash, Hawthorn, Birch and Goat Willow at the northern end and near the centre of the compartment. A group of large Crack Willow stands on the riverbank in the centre of the compartment and a dense group of coppiced Goat and Crack Willow, Grey Alder and Elder is directly below the OHL.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed, mainly on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Dense plantations on the upper side of the path are causing trees to be tall, spindly and potentially unstable and to suppress the ground flora.</p> <p>3. Large trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river-bank, if windthrown.</p> <p>4. Young trees on the lower side of the path are encroaching onto the path.</p> <p>5. Large Willow and Poplar on the lower side, east of Dalmarnock Bridge, are beginning to collapse. Other trees are overcrowded and spindly, threatening their long-term stability.</p> <p>6. Low branches encroach onto the path.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Re-space / clean the plantation within 10-15m of the edge of the path, leaving trees at circa 3m centres, favouring taller trees over suppressed and Ash over Willow or Italian Alder. Remove dead trees within falling distance of the path. Retain as many Hawthorn as possible.</p> <p>3. Coppice trees over 5m high which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.</p> <p>4. Coppice young trees on the lower side of the path below the OHL within 2m of the edge of the path. Re-coppice every 3 years.</p> <p>5. Fell collapsing Willow and Poplar. Re-space remaining trees to 3-5m centres, favouring Gean and Ash over Willow and single, upright stems over leaning and multi-stemmed trees.</p> <p>6. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 9**

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
9a	On the upper side, a high wall borders the path throughout Compartment 9.	1. Small patches of Giant Hogweed, mostly on the riverbank.	1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.	A
	In Compartment 9a there is only one tree on the upper side of the path: a mature Goat Willow close to Dalmarnock Bridge.	2. Many of the Alder have dark exudations at the base of their stems and varying degrees of crown die-back, suggesting <i>Phytophthora</i> root disease.	2. / 3. Fell all the Alder and treat the stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i> . Re-plant the section of pure Alder with Silver Birch. Pollard all the mature Willow at circa 5m and re-pollard every 5 years.	A
	On the lower side of the path, the eastern section is open ground with a few scattered Crack Willow, the larger specimens are sprawling and partially windthrown. The tree-cover in the western section of the compartment consist largely of a single row of closely planted, early-mature to mature Crack Willow and Grey Alder to 20m high, planted within 1.5m of the edge of the path.	3. The Willow are very tall and suppressing the Alder, where the 2 species grow in an intimate mixture. They are growing on a very narrow strip of riverbank and are at high risk of windthrow. One tree is partially windthrown and has lifted a section of the path. The path is also showing root-related damage beside other trees. As both the Willow and Alder are growing very close together and there are hazard trees in both populations, the necessary removal of trees will leave the remainder at increased risk of windthrow/ windsnap.		
		4. Trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the stability of the riverbank, if windthrown.	4. Coppice trees over 5m high which are growing within 2m of the water's edge and re-coppice every 5-7 years.	B

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
9b	Trees on the lower side of the path only. Predominantly young to early-mature Ash, Goat and Crack Willow and Elder to circa 15m high. They appear to be natural regeneration. Many are multi-stemmed and most are growing close to the water's edge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small patches of Giant Hogweed, mostly on the riverbank.</li> <li>2. Coppicing of all trees close to the water's edge would denude the compartment of its tree cover. In the longer term, however, these trees may have to be coppiced to ensure the continued integrity of the riverbank.</li> <li>3. Low branches encroach onto the path.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Monitor the stability of trees close to water's edge. Plant additional trees from the following genera: <i>Betula</i>, <i>Sorbus</i>, <i>Malus</i> and <i>Prunus</i> in open areas within 2m of the edge of the path.</li> <li>3. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 1m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>
9c	<p>On the upper side are 5 early-mature Grey Alder to circa 15m and dense, young suckers of Grey Poplar and Grey Alder.</p> <p>On the lower side of the path a narrow belt of young to early-mature Grey Poplar, Ash and Crack Willow is up to circa 18m high.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant Hogweed to within 1m of the edge of the path.</li> <li>2. Roots of early-mature Alder on the upper side of the path appear to be damaging the path. These trees are also planted too close together and too close to the adjacent wall.</li> <li>3. One Willow on the lower side of the path is partially windthrown and a second overhangs the railway bridge.</li> <li>4. Early-mature Grey Poplar are tall and growing at the edge of the made-up river-bank: high risk of windthrow with potential damage to the river-bank.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Fell Grey Alder on the upper side of the path and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</li> <li>3. Take down windthrown Crack Willow, fell Crack Willow close to the railway bridge; allow both to coppice and re-coppice every 7 years.</li> <li>4. Coppice all early-mature Grey Poplar. Re-coppice every 7 years.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 10**

<b>Sub-comp't</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Management Issues</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Work Priority</b>
10a	<p>On the upper side of the path, a 5-8m wide strip of ground between the path and a steel boundary fence has been closely planted with Aspen, Grey and White Poplar, Hybrid Black Poplar, Goat &amp; Crack Willow and Grey Alder, which are now 20m+ high. There is profuse suckering in places.</p> <p>On the lower side of path is a 5-8m wide strip of river-bank containing suckers of Poplar and scattered individuals and clumps of young to early-mature Common Alder, Crack Willow, Ash, Aspen, Sycamore and Goat Willow.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed is well-established on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Tall Willow, Poplar and Alder are too closely planted in a restricted space and have become leggy, with edge trees leaning out over the path and boundary fence. Stumps / branches are growing through the railings of the boundary fence. Roots of large trees appear to be damaging the surface of the path, particularly badly towards the south-western end of the compartment. There are many multi-stemmed, large trees with included bark unions. Large trees are likely to become unstable within the next 10-20 years. Damage to the path is likely to increase in the future.</p> <p>3. A few dense clumps of trees on the lower side contain suppressed / dying individuals.</p> <p>4. Thorny shrubs are encroaching onto the path in a few places.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all Poplar, Willow and Alder (including suckers) on the upper side of the path and treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Re-plant with Oak, Ash, Gean, Lime, Field Maple and Silver Birch furthest from the path and Rowan / Crab closer to the path, maintaining 1.5m strips from the edge of the path and the boundary fence unplanted.</p> <p>3. Thin out dense tree-clumps on the lower side by removing suppressed / dying specimens.</p> <p>4. Maintain a 1m strip either side of the path clear of woody vegetation.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10b	<p>Upper side of the path is a 3-4m wide strip of ground backed by a high, concrete wall, densely planted with Cherry Laurel, which is up to 6m high but has been cut down to ground level in places.</p> <p>Lower side of the path is largely open ground with scattered clumps of young Aspen, Crack Willow, Common Alder and Hawthorn. The Aspen is suckering profusely and growing on a very narrow strip of ground between the edge of the path and the river.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed, mainly on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Woody vegetation on the upper side has restricted growing space and is encroaching onto the path at all heights, blocking sight lines around the bend in the path.</p> <p>3. Aspen at the north-eastern end of the compartment on the lower side will outgrow the restricted space, threatening the integrity of the path and riverbank.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all woody vegetation on the upper side and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Fell all Aspen and treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Re-plant the lower side of the path with well-spaced specimens of small-growing, native tree-species, such as Bird Cherry, Rowan, Crab and Hawthorn.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>
10c	<p>The upper side of the path is a 1-3m wide strip, backed by a high concrete wall containing Poplar spp. To 20m high, which are suckering profusely and dense Elder, Hawthorn and Hazel to 6m high.</p> <p>The lower side has scattered clumps of Crack Willow, Goat Willow and Osier.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Large Poplar on the upper side are damaging the path surface. Other trees on the upper side are encroaching onto the path and blocking sight-lines around a sharp bend.</p> <p>3. A large Crack Willow near the north-western end of the compartment threatens the integrity of the riverbank, if wind thrown.</p> <p>4. Osier is encroaching onto the path.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all woody vegetation on the upper side of the path and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Coppice large Crack Willow at the north-western end of the compartment. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>4. Prune back to the main stem all branches extending to within 0.5m of the edge of the path up to 4-5m above the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10d	<p>Upper side is a 1-2m wide strip of ground between the edge of the path and the high, concrete wall, which is devoid of trees at the south-eastern end, but has several early-mature Poplar and Crack Willow to 20m+ high and young hawthorn, Elder and Cherry Laurel to 4m high at the north-western end.</p> <p>On the lower side, a dense belt of early-mature Crack Willow and Poplar is up to 20m + high and stands on a narrow strip of ground between the path and the river. The Poplar is suckering profusely. At the north-western end, there is a dense understorey of Hawthorn.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. On the upper side, Poplar and Willow have outgrown the available space, are beginning to damage the path, and one is already in contact with the wall. Smaller trees block the sightline around the bend.</p> <p>3. Early-mature Poplar and Willow are beginning to damage the path. Many have included bark unions. The Willow are mostly overcrowded, spindly and many are leaning strongly. High risk of wind-snap / windthrow as the trees mature, with consequent risk of damage to the path and river-bank.</p> <p>4. Hawthorn on the lower side are encroaching onto the path.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all woody vegetation on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. / 4. Fell Poplar and treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Coppice Crack Willow. Re-coppice every 7 years. Phase the coppicing over 3 years to ensure a variation in tree sizes. Fell all trees within 1m of the edge of the path on the lower side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10e	<p>On the upper side, the narrow strip between the path and concrete wall contains scattered young Hawthorn, Elder, Sycamore and Hazel to 6m high and a dense shrub-layer of Snowberry and <i>Rosa rugosa</i> at the southern end.</p> <p>On the lower side, a small number of early mature to mature Sycamore, Elm and Lime are growing close to the water's edge, and scattered natural regeneration of Ash / Sycamore is growing closer to the path. At the northern end, a dense row of Hawthorn grows at the edge of the path. 5 mature Poplar at the northern end are suckering profusely.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Sycamore on the upper side will out-grow their space.</p> <p>3. Other woody vegetation on the upper side encroaches onto the path and blocks sightlines.</p> <p>4. Hawthorn on the lower side at the northern end encroach onto the path and block views of the river and the large trees at the water's edge.</p> <p>5. Large Poplar will be at increasing risk of wind-snap/windthrow as they mature, with possible damage to the path and riverbank. Suckers will form a dense tree belt of tall, spindly stems.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate the Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell Sycamore on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Re-space Hawthorn to circa 5m centres. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate. Coppice Rose, Snowberry and Hazel and re-coppice every 3 years.</p> <p>4. Fell all Hawthorn on the lower side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Re-space Poplar suckers and other young natural regeneration to circa 5m centres.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10f	<p>On the upper side, a very narrow strip of ground between the path and concrete wall has young Hawthorn, Grey Alder, Elder, Hazel, Goat Willow, Gean and Cherry Laurel which form a narrow, but dense tree belt.</p> <p>On the lower side, a dense belt of young Alder natural regeneration to 7m high occupies the southern end of the compartment. This gives way to a few young Goat and Crack Willow and then a discontinuous belt of tall, early-mature Poplar and Crack Willow at the top of the bank and young Sycamore and Elm natural regeneration closer to the river. Towards the northern end, briars have scrambled over small Elder at the path-side.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Grey Alder on the upper side are damaging the path and rapidly outgrowing the space.</p> <p>3. Other species on the upper side are encroaching onto the path and creating a sense of enclosure.</p> <p>4. Dense young natural regeneration of Alder, Sycamore and Elm obscure the river and are overcrowded.</p> <p>5. Rose and Elder overhang the path on the lower side at the northern end.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all Grey Alder on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Re-space trees on the upper side to circa 5m centres favouring taller specimens and Hawthorn and Gean over Hazel. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate. Prune back to the main stem branches overhanging the path up to a height of 3m above the path.</p> <p>4. Re-space the young natural regeneration to circa 3m centres, favouring Alder, Ash and Elm over Sycamore.</p> <p>5. Clear the overhanging vegetation up to a height of 3m over the path.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10g	<p>On the upper side, a narrow strip of ground is backed by fences of various types, behind which is an unattractive area of mobile homes and refuse tips. Within this strip is an almost continuous row of young Alder, Goat Willow, Cherry Laurel and Aspen.</p> <p>On the lower side a fairly broad embankment down to the river is occupied at the southern end of the compartment by young to early-mature Grey Poplar to circa 20m high, two of which have been wind-thrown. An open area to the north contains a few young Sycamore, Crab and Poplar, and the northern end of the compartment is dominated by young to early-mature Aspen and Grey Poplar to 20m + high, several of which are partially wind-thrown.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. The Aspen on the upper side will eventually out-grow their space and are over crowded. For the present they form a useful screen.</p> <p>3. Cherry Laurel on the upper side forms a useful screen. It has been pruned up to circa 2m in the past to prevent it encroaching onto the path. Upper branches cast a heavy shade over the path.</p> <p>4. Large Poplar have many included bark unions which are likely to fail in maturity. Dense suckering / natural regeneration of Poplar requires thinning.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Re-space Aspen and Alder on the upper side to 3-5m centres, favouring the most vigorous, upright stems. Single the multi-stemmed trees, where practicable.</p> <p>3. Cut back Cherry Laurel re-growth up to circa 2m height to clear the edge of the path by 0.5-1m.</p> <p>4. Fell / clear wind-thrown / partially wind-thrown trees and trees with significant included bark unions. Treat the stumps with Glyphosate. Re-space young trees to circa 5m centres.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>
10h	<p>(No trees on the upper side)</p> <p>On the lower side, a broad embankment is dominated by early-mature Poplar to circa 20m high, which gives way to a dense belt of Sycamore to circa 12m high and then to a dense belt of young Poplar to circa 15m high.</p>	<p>1. Trees growing at the water's edge are being under mined by water-action.</p> <p>2. Dense young natural regeneration will become unstable if not thinned.</p>	<p>1. Coppice all trees over 5m high within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 10 years.</p> <p>2. Re-space young trees to circa 5m centres, favouring the strongest stems, single-stemmed over multi-stemmed trees and vertical over leaning trees.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10i	<p>On the upper side, an initially narrow strip of ground between the path and boundary wall of the Strathclyde Business Centre, containing a few Cherry Laurel, broadens out into a 10m wide embankment, at the base of which is a short row of early mature Hybrid Black Poplar to 20m + high beside the path. On the banking behind these trees is young natural regeneration of Sycamore and a few early-mature Horse Chestnut / Lime / Sycamore towards the top of the bank.</p> <p>At the northern end of the compartment, three mature Goat Willow in private ownership are growing on top of a retaining wall.</p> <p>The lower side of the path is dominated by young to early-mature Crack Willow, Grey Poplar and Hybrid Black Poplar. Some of the Willow have suffered wind-snap / wind-throw and several are lying in the river. Many of the Willow and Poplar have significant included bark unions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed on the river- bank.</li> <li>2. Sycamore natural regeneration obscures the larger trees.</li> <li>3. Cherry Laurel on the upper side is growing through the railings of the Business Centre, obscuring views of the historic building.</li> <li>4. Goat Willow on the upper side are damaging the retaining wall.</li> <li>5. Willow on the lower side are beginning to collapse.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Fell young Sycamore on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</li> <li>3. Fell Cherry Laurel on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</li> <li>4. Alert the owners of the Willow / damaged retaining wall.</li> <li>5. Coppice all trees over 5m high within 2m of the waters edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10j	<p>On the upper side, a steep, 10m wide, debris-strewn embankment is dominated at the eastern end by Hybrid Black Poplar to circa 20m tall and smaller numbers of similarly-sized Crack Willow and at the western end by similarly-sized, densely-planted Grey Alder. There is a dense under-storey of Hawthorn, Hazel and Elder growing to within 1.5m of the edge of the path.</p> <p>On the lower side, scattered clumps of Elder, Hawthorn and Crab are interspersed with young natural regeneration of Ash and Sycamore and early-mature specimens of Hybrid Black Poplar, Grey Poplar, Ash and Crack Willow to 20m + tall.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</li> <li>2. Dense understorey, particularly on the upper side, creates a sense of enclosure and overhangs the path.</li> <li>3. Tall Poplars on the upper side are concentrated along the top of the embankment and force the understorey trees to grow out over adjacent property.</li> <li>4. Trees growing directly from the riverbank threaten the integrity of the bank, if windthrown.</li> <li>5. Dense patches of natural regeneration on the lower side obscure views of the river.</li> <li>6. Tall Crack Willow on lower side towards western end are beginning to collapse.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. / 3. Re-space trees on the upper side to 3-5m centres, favouring the tallest, most upright stems over suppressed, multi-stemmed, leaning specimens. Lift the crowns of path-side trees on both sides of the path to give a 4-5m vertical clearance above the path and a 1m horizontal clearance of the edge of the path.</li> <li>4. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</li> <li>5. Re-space young natural regeneration on the lower side to 3-5m centres, favouring taller, single stemmed, straight specimens and Crab over all other species.</li> <li>6. Re-space Crack Willow at the western end on the lower side to 3-5m centres favouring strong, vertical, single stems. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>
10k	<p>On the upper side, the Poplar / Hawthorn in compartment 10j give way to dense Cherry, Laurel and Elder.</p> <p>On the lower side, there is a dense belt of young to early-mature, mainly multi-stemmed natural regeneration of chiefly Sycamore growing close to the water's edge. Closer to the path are scattered clumps and individuals of chiefly Elder, Crab, Willow and Pear.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scattered Giant Hogweed on riverbank.</li> <li>2. Dense Cherry Laurel on the upper side darken and encroach onto the path.</li> <li>3. Trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river-bank, if windthrown.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</li> <li>2. Coppice all Cherry Laurel. Re-coppice every 5 years.</li> <li>3. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</li> </ol>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
10I	<p>The upper side is dominated by Grey Poplar, Crack Willow and Hybrid Black Poplar to circa 20m high with a dense under-storey of Cherry Laurel and Poplar suckers.</p> <p>The lower side has clumps of young to early-mature Crack Willow and Ash up to 20m tall, interspersed with open areas and young natural regeneration of Ash, Elder and Alder.</p>	<p>1. Scattered Giant Hogweed on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. Dense Cherry Laurel and Poplar suckers on the upper side create a sense of enclosure / excessive shading.</p> <p>3. Many Crack Willow, especially on the lower side, are collapsing.</p> <p>4. Grey Poplars at the eastern end are damaging the path.</p> <p>5. Towards the western end, a few trees are growing close to the water's edge.</p> <p>6. On the upper side, close to Rutherglen Bridge, a clump of natural regeneration Ash is too close to the bridge and retaining wall.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice Cherry Laurel and Poplar suckers on the upper side. Re-coppice every 5 years.</p> <p>3. Coppice Crack Willow on both sides of the path. Re-coppice every 5 years.</p> <p>4. Fell the single tree causing the worst path damage and treat the stump with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>6. Fell all Ash in the fenced triangle beside Rutherglen Bridge and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 11**

<b>Sub-comp't</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Management Issues</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Work Priority</b>
11a	<p>On the upper side of the path, early-mature Norway Maple have been planted in rows parallel to the path and extensively crown-lifted. Many trees have large wounds on their lower stems, which appear to be the result of fire-damage.</p> <p>On the lower side of the path, metal railings separate the path from the riverbank. Most of the trees are on the south side of the railings and consist largely of young to early-mature Ash to circa 15m tall. A short row of early-mature Sycamore stands between the path and railings in the centre of the compartment, some of which appear to be fire-damaged.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed on both sides of the path.</p> <p>2. Dense natural regeneration of Ash, Elm and Sycamore is too close to Rutherglen Bridge and the steps to the road.</p> <p>3. A few trees on the lower side are very close to the waters edge.</p> <p>4. A few Norway Maple on the upper side are suppressed.</p> <p>5. A row of sixteen Norway Maple on the upper side in the centre of the compartment has been planted too close to the adjacent wall which their canopies heavily overhang / are resting on. Eventually these trees will need to be removed.</p> <p>6. Natural regeneration Ash on the riverbank are overcrowded in places and some have included bark unions.</p> <p>7. On the upper side at the western end, self-set Ash, Elder and Elm are growing out of, or very close to a stone wall, topped with railings which they are damaging.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell all natural regeneration beside Rutherglen Bridge and steps and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>4. Thin Norway Maple on the upper side to remove suppressed trees.</p> <p>5. Prune Norway Maple to clear the top of the wall by 1-2m vertically.</p> <p>6. Re-space natural regeneration on the riverbank to circa 5m centres, favouring Ash over Sycamore and single stems over multi-stems.</p> <p>7. Fell / prune trees to prevent damage to the wall / railings. Treat the stumps of felled trees with Glyphosate.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
11b	<p>The upper side is largely an open area of mown sward. Towards the western end are a few well-spaced, mature specimens of Hawthorn and Ash.</p> <p>The railings on the lower side continue. Trees between the railings and the river consist of young to early-mature Crack Willow, Alder, Hybrid Black Poplar, Ash, Hawthorn and Wych Elm. Towards the western end are a few mature specimens of White Willow, one of which has been extensively pruned / pollarded.</p>	<p>1. Scattered Giant Hogweed on the river-bank.</p> <p>2. A few trees are growing close to the water's edge.</p> <p>3. Large Poplars on the lower side at the eastern end are multi-stemmed with included bark unions, which are likely to fail, and they are also suckering profusely.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>3. Fell Poplar suckers and re-cut every 5 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p>

**Compartment 12**

	<p>On the upper side, open parkland gives way to well-spaced specimen trees, consisting largely of early-mature to mature Ash.</p> <p>The railings on the lower side continue, with all the trees between the railings and the river. Most of these trees are young to early-mature, apparently self-set, multi-stemmed coppice, and many are growing close to the water's edge. Toward the northern end are a few large, mature White Willow.</p>	<p>1. Scattered Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. On the upper side, two self-set Ash are too close to Polmadie Bridge.</p> <p>3. A few low branches encroach onto the path on the upper side.</p> <p>4. The tarred path-surface is being lifted by tree-roots, especially towards the northern end of the compartment.</p> <p>5. Trees very close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the river-bank, if windthrown, but in places they are the only tree-cover.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fell two Ash beside Polmadie Bridge and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>3. Lift the crowns of path-side trees to 4-5m vertically over the path.</p> <p>4. Monitor the situation.</p> <p>5. Carry out a rolling programme of coppicing of trees within 2m of the water's edge phased over 10 years to ensure the maintenance of some tree-cover. Re-coppice every 10 years.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>
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**Compartment 13**

	<p>On the upper side, the parkland trees are mainly young to early-mature, scattered specimens.</p> <p>On the lower side there are increasing numbers of parkland trees between the path and railings, culminating in a double row of early-mature Sycamore and Whitebeam between the rowing club and St. Andrew's Bridge. Between the railings and the river, there are scattered clumps of young, self-set, largely multi-stemmed Ash / Sycamore mainly growing close to the water's edge. A small group of mature White Willow close to King's Bridge has been pollarded.</p>	1. Scattered Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.	1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.	A
		2. Trees growing close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the riverbank, if windthrown.	2. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.	B
		3. Young self-set trees on the lower side are too close together.	3. Re-space self-set trees on the lower side to circa 5m centres, favouring stronger, single stemmed trees. Single multi-stemmed clumps, where practicable.	B

**Compartment 14**

14a	<p>Upper side is largely open parkland with a few well-spaced, young to early-mature, specimen trees of many different broadleaf species.</p> <p>On the lower side, the riverbank has very few young to early-mature scattered specimens of Sycamore, Rowan, Alder, Ash and Crack Willow. There are no trees between the path and the railings.</p>	1. Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.	1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.	A
		2. Long, treeless sections of riverbank.	2. Plant a single row of trees in the treeless section of riverbank at circa 10m centres midway between the railings and the river. Suggested species: Silver Birch, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 'Imperialis' and Rowan.	B

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
14b	<p>On the upper side, a single row of early-mature Lime and Sycamore to circa 20m tall contains a few young Silver Birch.</p> <p>On the lower side is scattered young natural regeneration of Ash and Hawthorn. Between the path and the railings, a row of mature Hawthorn is interspersed with two large, mature White Willow, one of which has been recently pollarded.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Gaps in the tree cover on the lower side, both inside and outside the railings.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Fill gaps in the line of Hawthorn with more Hawthorn at circa 5m centres. Plant the river-bank as for compartment 14a.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p>
14c	<p>On the upper side, a single, broken row of newly-planted Oak and Cherry at circa 5m centres at the eastern end gives way to open parkland at the western end.</p> <p>On the lower side, a wide belt of early-mature Whitebeam and Beech to circa 16m tall at circa 5m centres ends just west of the Tidal Weir. Between the Weir and Albert Bridge there are a few widely-spaced, mature Hawthorn inside the railings and a few early-mature to mature White Willow and Sycamore on the river-bank.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed on the river-bank.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p>	<p>A</p>

**Compartment 15**

15a	<p>The sub-compartment is almost treeless. On the upper side are a few shrub borders and several young, planted Lime at the eastern end.</p> <p>On the lower side is a single early-mature Alder on the river-bank and a few coppicing stumps of felled trees.</p>	<p>1. The lack of trees, particularly on the lower side, does nothing to enhance the path. A few, well-spaced trees would frame views of Albert Bridge and the river.</p> <p>2. Coppicing stumps on the river-bank will eventually block views and may become unstable.</p>	<p>1. Plant a single row of <i>Tilia euchlora</i> on the lower side 2m from the railings at 5m centres.</p> <p>2. Re-cut the coppice on the river-bank every 5 years.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>B</p>
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Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
15b	<p>The path is narrow and enclosed on both sides by walls and railings. Beyond the railings on the upper side is a discontinuous row of planted Sycamore, Cherry, Birch, Crack Willow and White Willow. In the central section of the compartment there are no trees on the upper side. Further to the east is another discontinuous row of planted Rowan, Whitebeam, Sycamore, Poplar, Grey Alder and Manna Ash.</p> <p>The lower side appears formerly to have been densely overgrown by natural regeneration of Ash, Sycamore and Goat Willow, many of which have been felled and are now coppicing stumps. The remaining trees (mainly Ash and Sycamore) are up to circa 10m tall and many are multi-stemmed.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Coppicing stumps on the lower side are growing through the railings in places and also need to be controlled to prevent their blocking views and becoming unstable.</p> <p>3. Trees close to the water's edge threaten the integrity of the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>4. Sycamore natural regeneration, growing through the railings and on top of retaining walls, is causing structural damage.</p> <p>5. Multi-stemmed trees on the lower side have included bark unions.</p> <p>6. Poplar on the upper side are an inappropriate species and are suppressing adjacent trees.</p>	<p>2. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2/3. Cut all trees and coppice within 2m of the water's edge every 5 years. Re-cut all the other coppice and treat stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>4. Fell all the Sycamore natural regeneration on the upper side and treat the stumps with Glyphosate.</p> <p>5. Prune / single multi-stemmed trees, where practicable.</p> <p>6. Fell all Poplar on the upper side and treat the stumps with <i>Glyphosate</i>.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>

Sub-comp't	Description	Management Issues	Recommendations	Work Priority
15c	<p>There are no trees on the upper side.</p> <p>All trees on the lower side are on the riverbank behind a wall and railings. At the north-western end are two mature Crack Willow, one of which is collapsing. Further to the south east are scattered clumps of Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Ash, Silver Birch, Alder, Elder and Sycamore, which become an almost continuous belt towards the south-eastern end of the compartment. Most of the trees are young and appear to be natural regeneration. There are many small trees in the open areas, which may be natural regeneration or coppice.</p>	<p>1. Small numbers of Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Trees growing close to the water's edge may threaten the integrity of the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. Coppice / small natural regeneration will eventually block views of the river / may become unstable.</p> <p>4. Many of the existing trees are multi-stemmed with included bark unions.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>3. Cut coppice / natural regeneration every 5 years. Select good stems at circa 5m centres and allow them to grow on.</p> <p>4. Prune / single multi-stemmed trees to produce better specimens.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>

**Compartment 16**

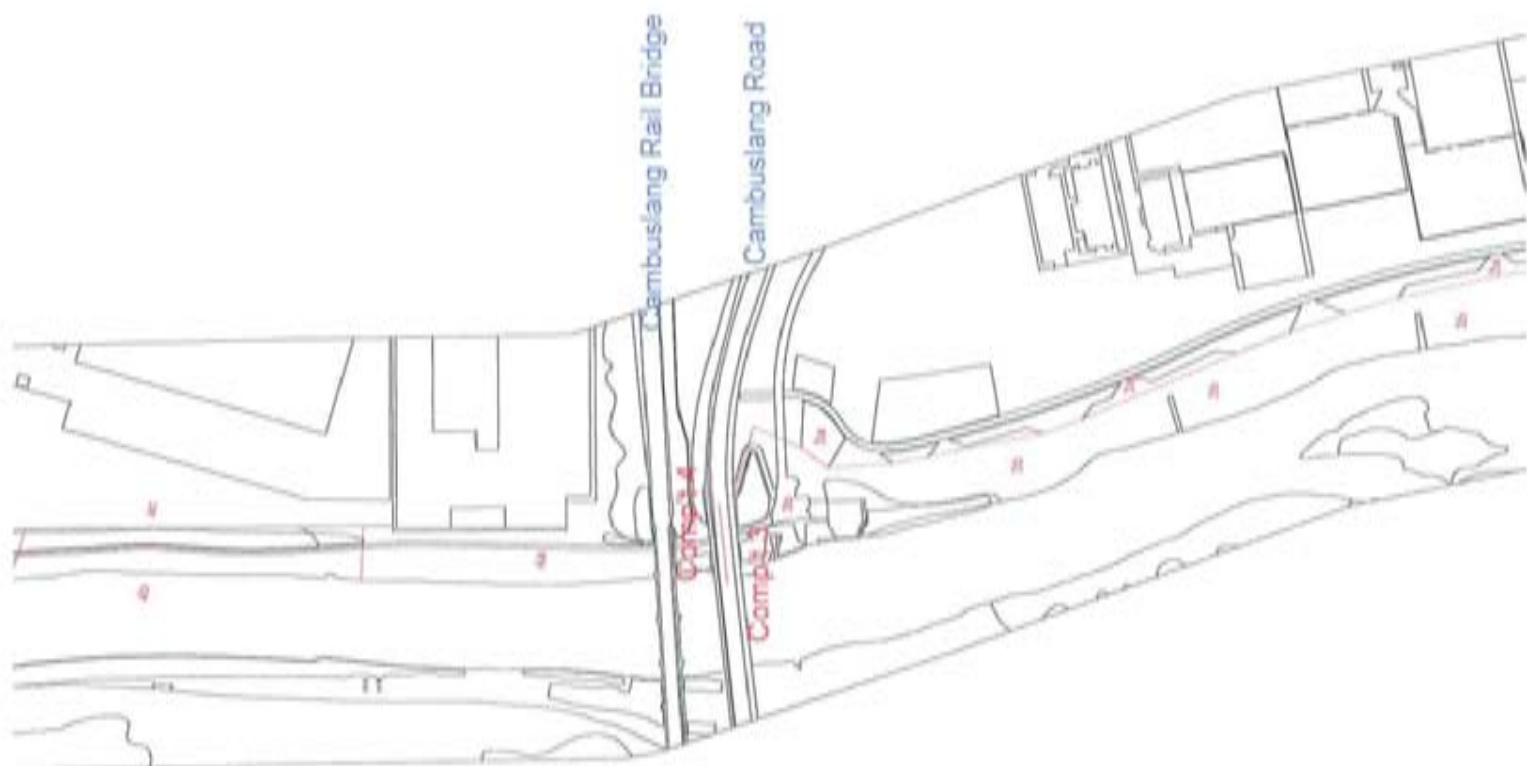
16	<p>All the trees are on the lower side, behind the railings. There is a greater variety of tree-species in this sub-compartment than elsewhere on the river-bank: Ash, Hawthorn, Wych Elm, Cherry, Rowan, Silver Birch, White Willow, Holly, Elder and Goat Willow. Many of the trees appear to have been planted. The trees are mostly young to early-mature, generally well spaced and good specimens. The tree cover becomes larger and denser towards the King's Bridge. There is profuse natural regeneration, of Ash in particular, in the open areas.</p>	<p>1. Giant Hogweed on the riverbank.</p> <p>2. Trees growing close to the water's edge may threaten the integrity of the riverbank, if windthrown.</p> <p>3. The young natural regeneration will eventually block views to the river and become over-crowded.</p>	<p>1. Eradicate Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>2. Coppice all trees over 5m tall within 2m of the water's edge. Re-coppice every 7 years.</p> <p>3. Manage the young, natural regeneration to provide a few, well-spaced, specimen trees.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>
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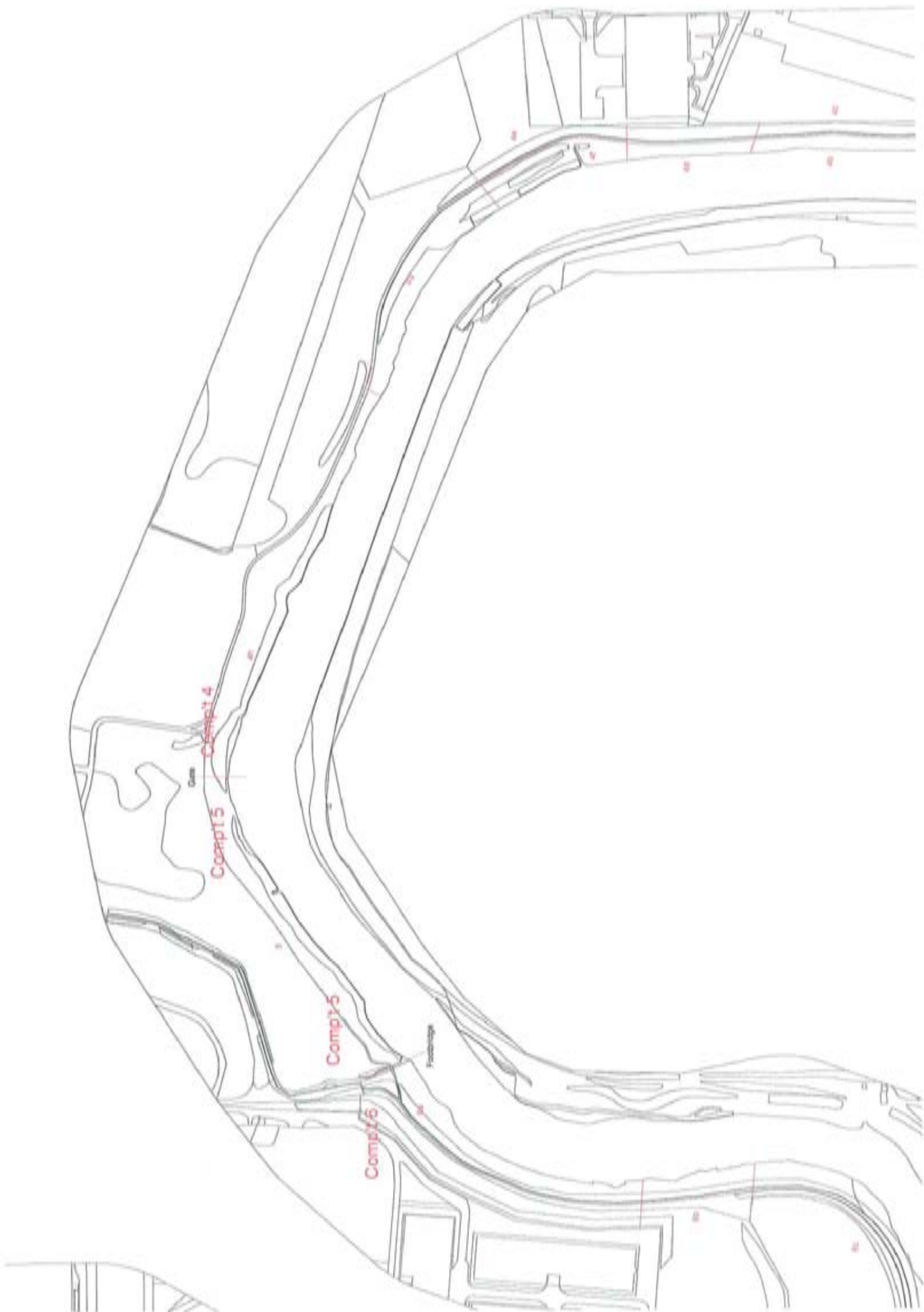
*APPENDIX THREE:*

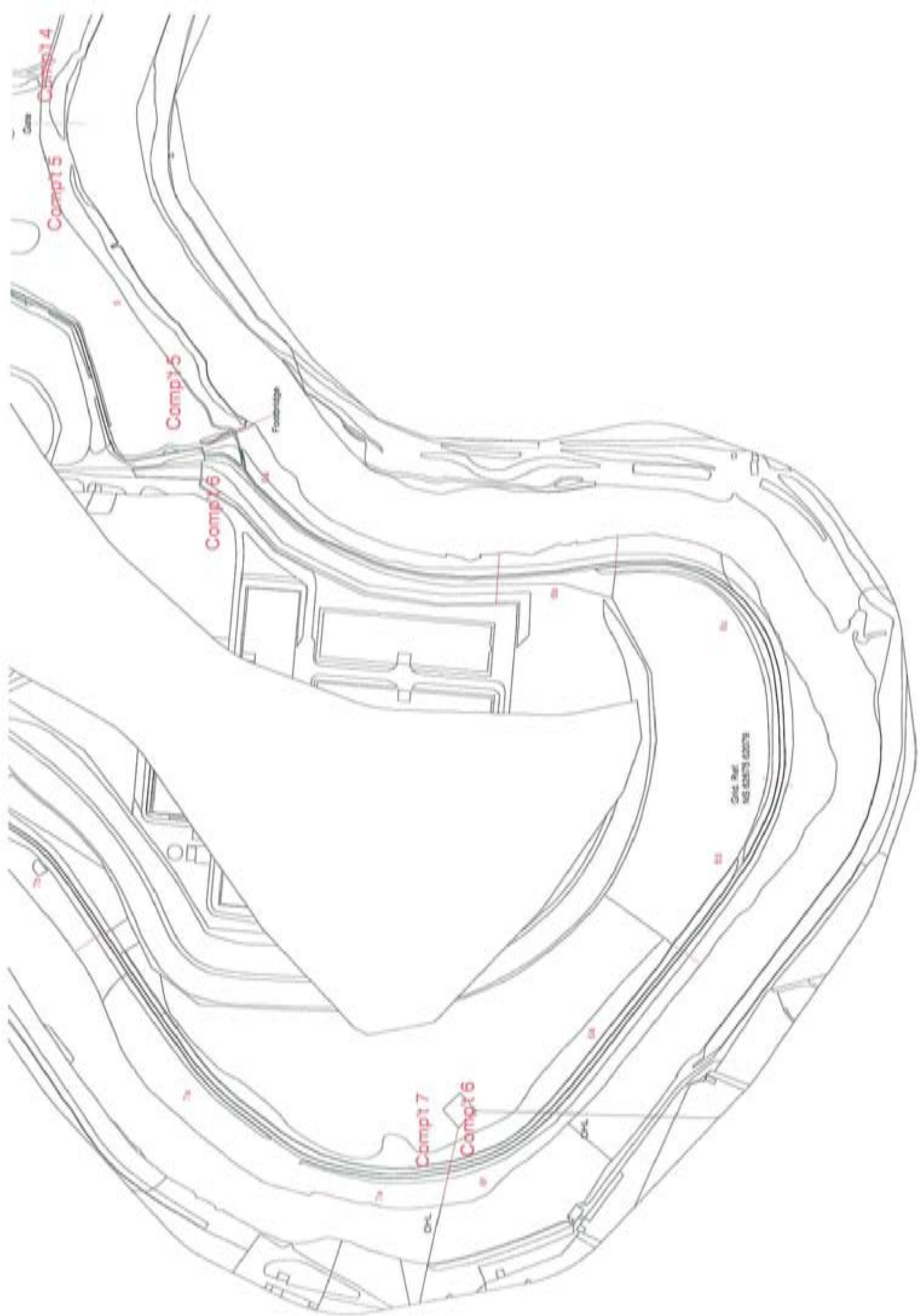
**SURVEY SITE-PLAN**

**INSERT PLAN HERE**









Comp't 14  
Comp't 15

Comp't 5

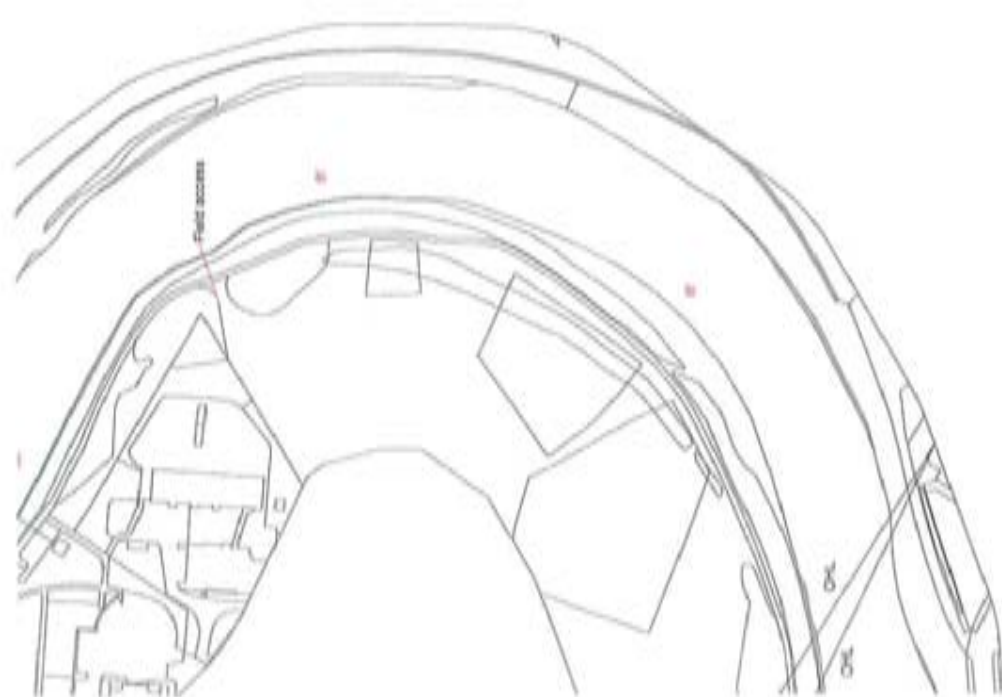
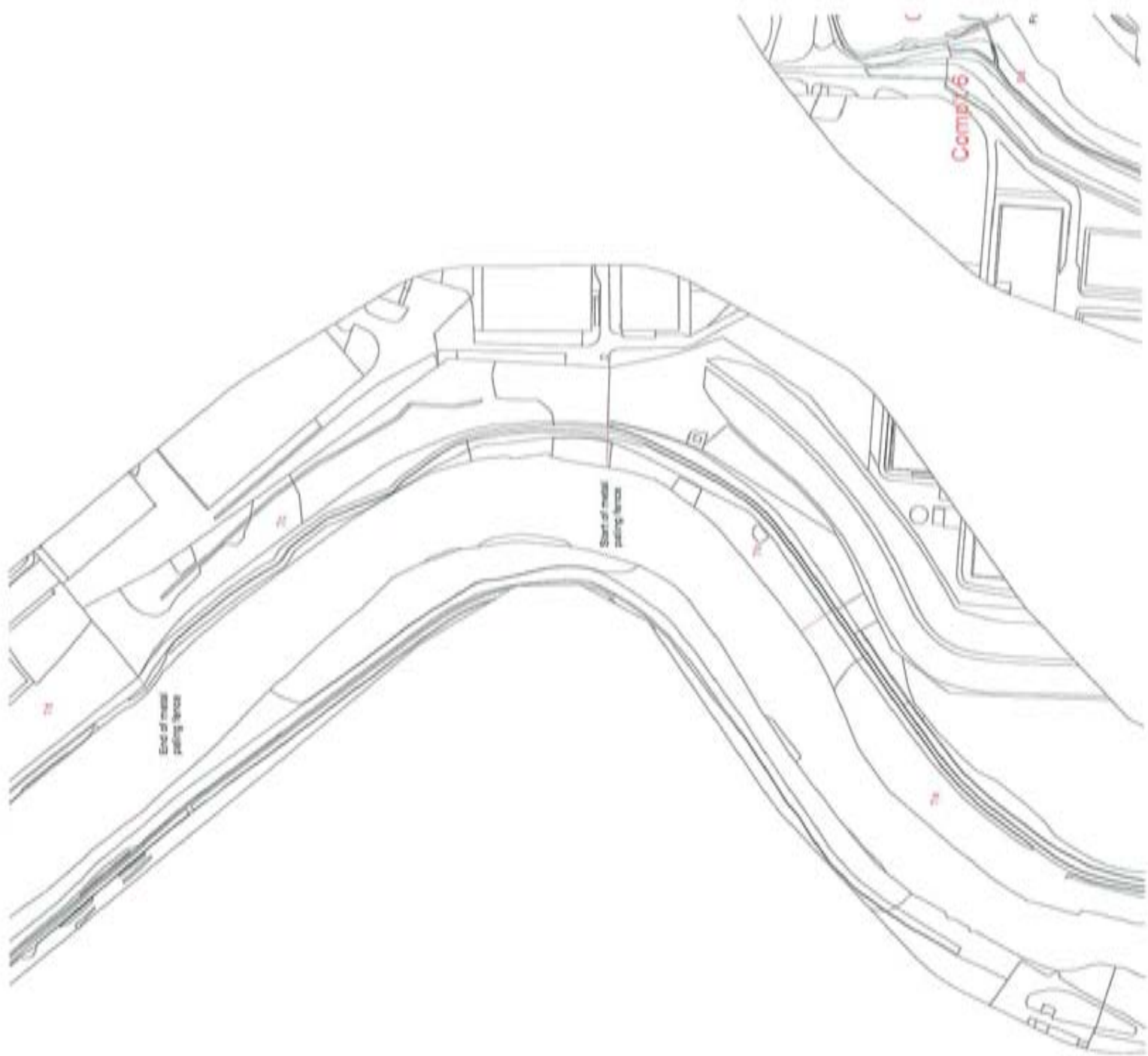
Comp't 6

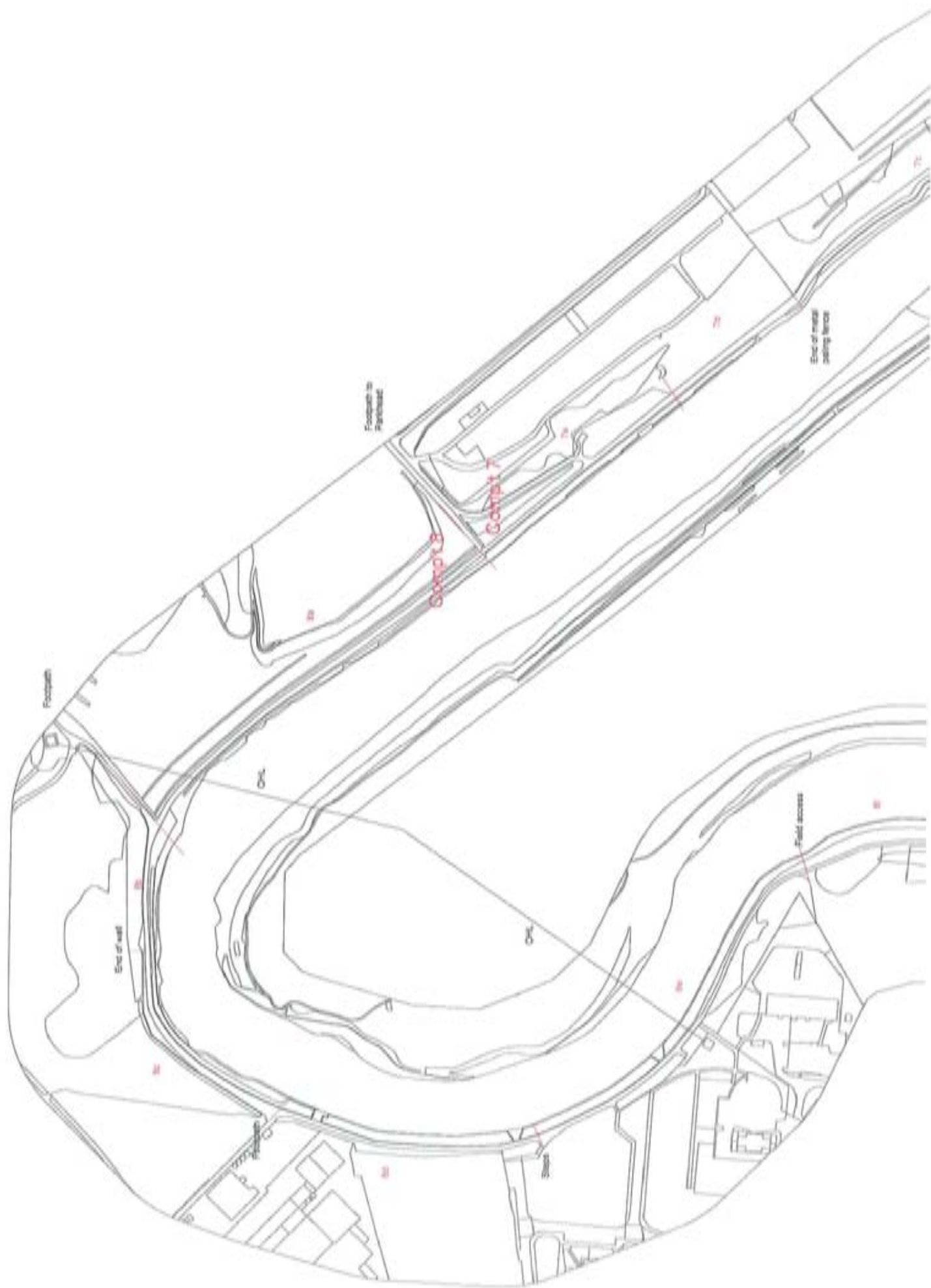
Footbridge

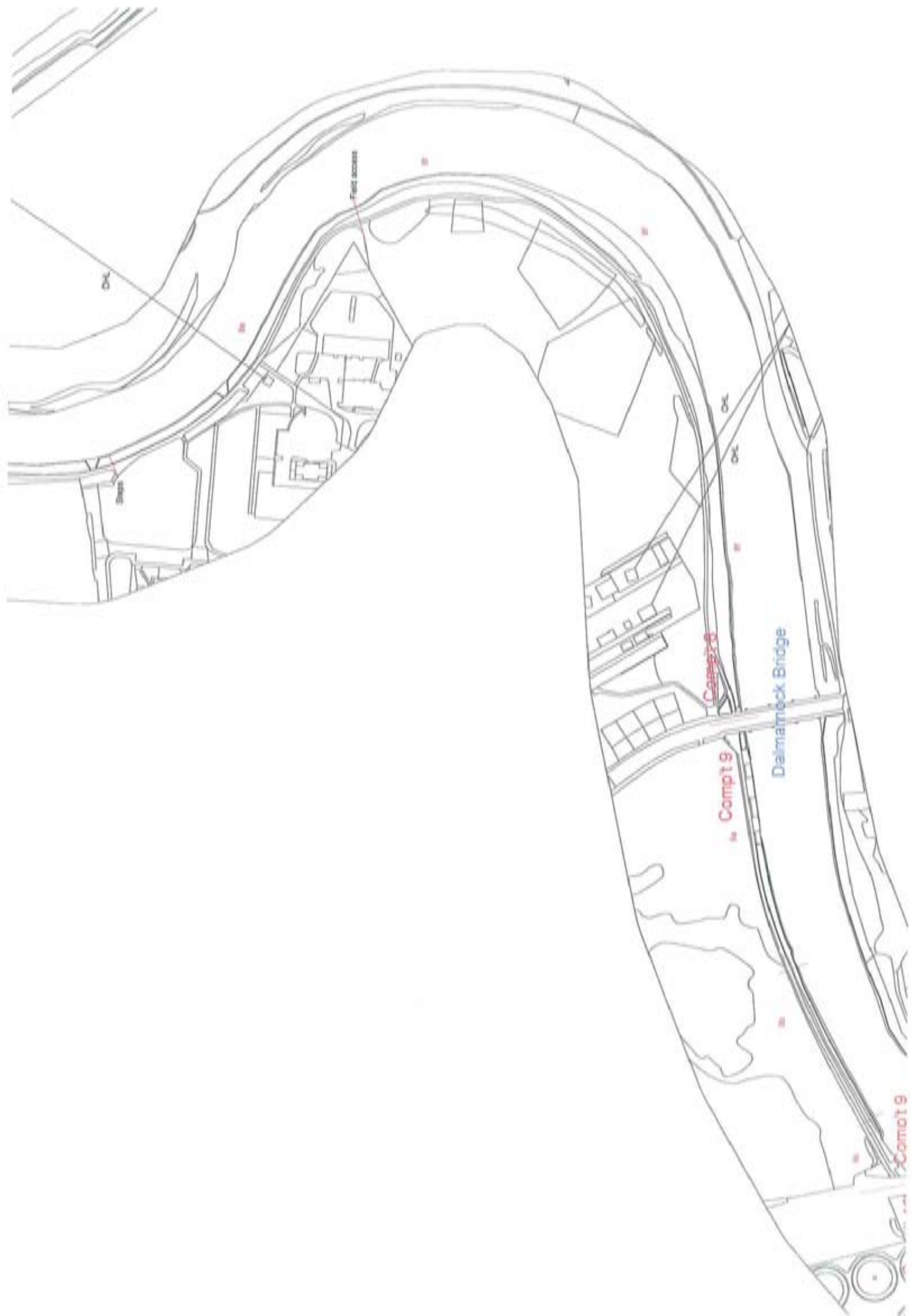
Grass field  
and garden

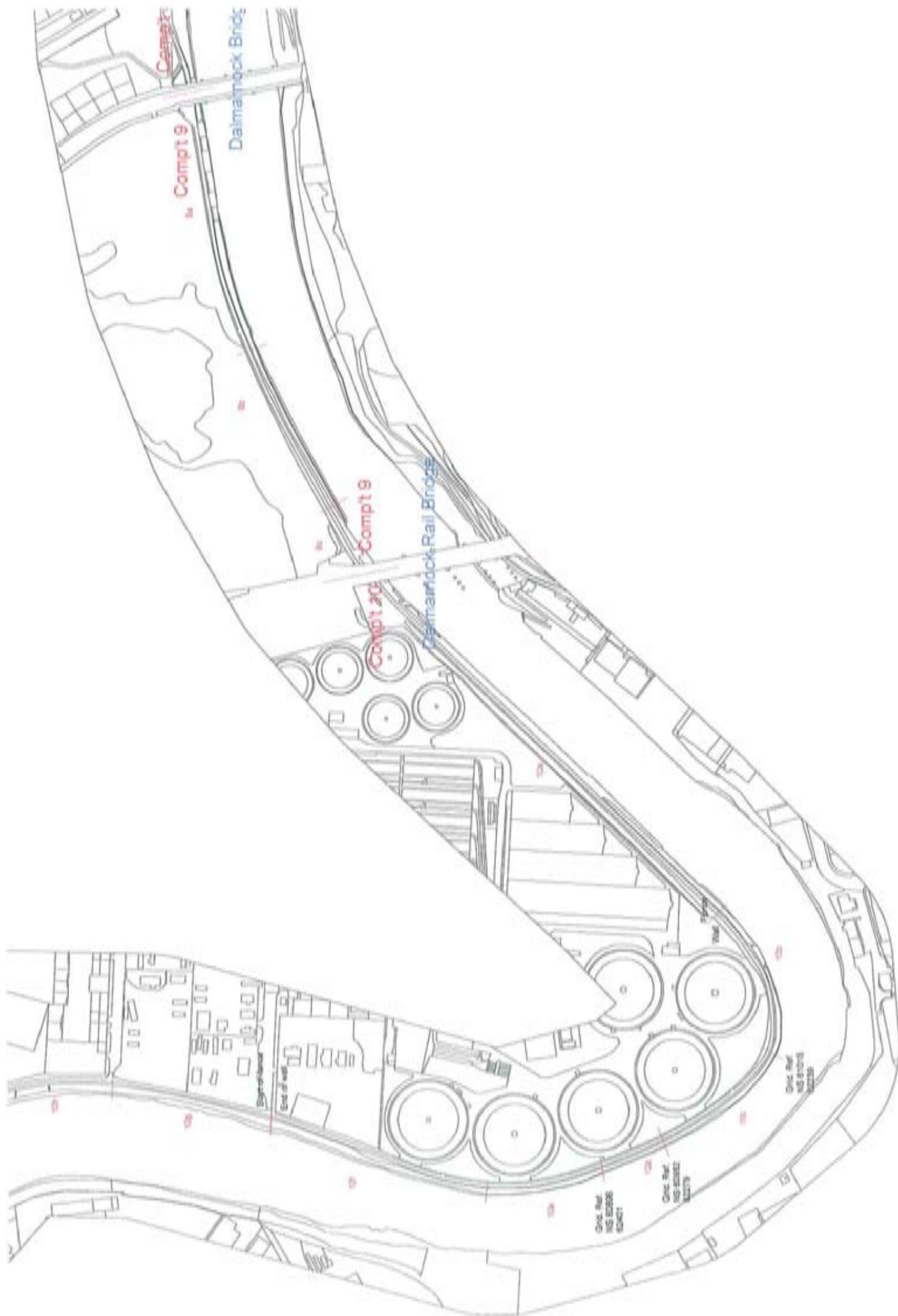
Comp't 7

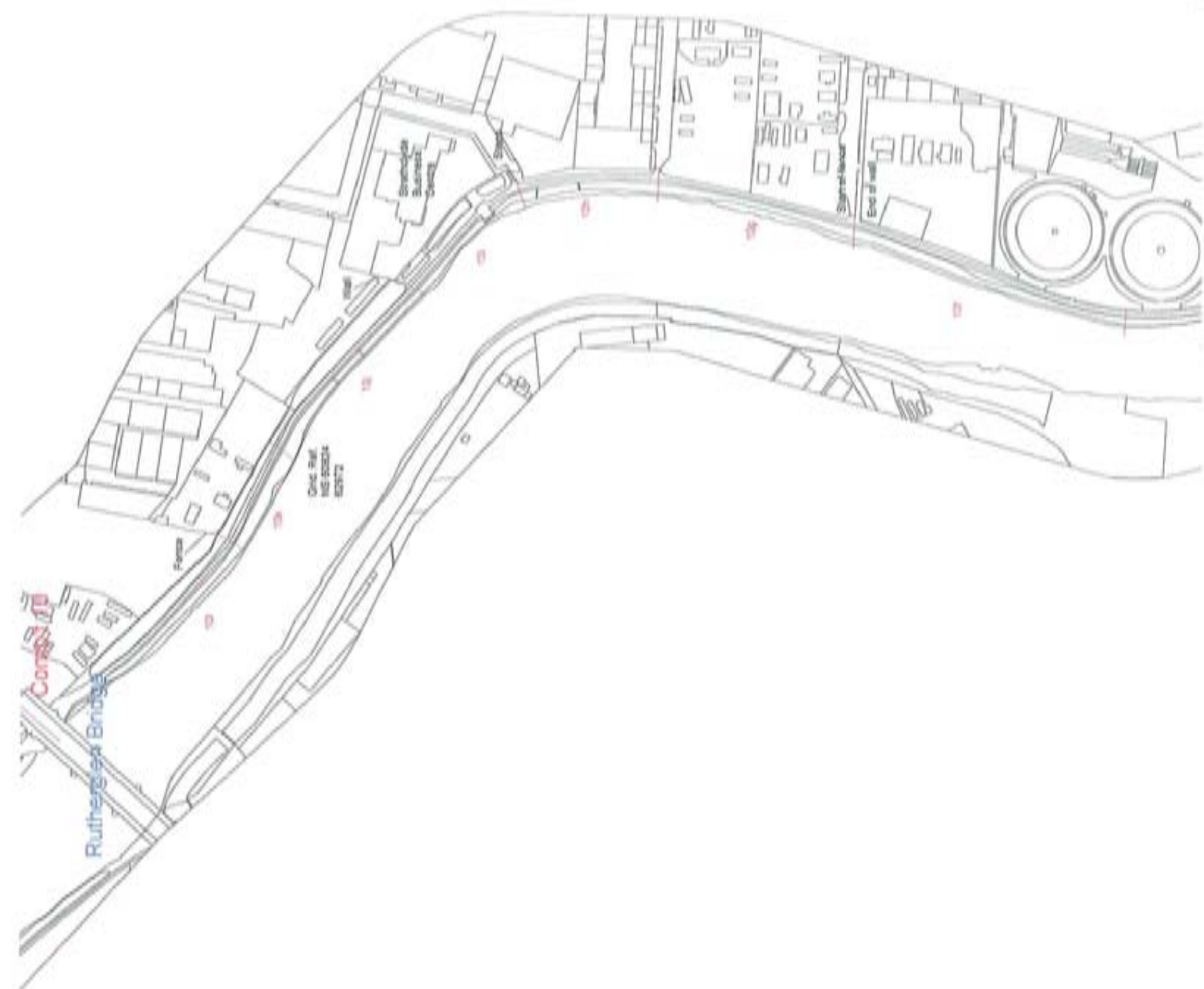
Comp't 6

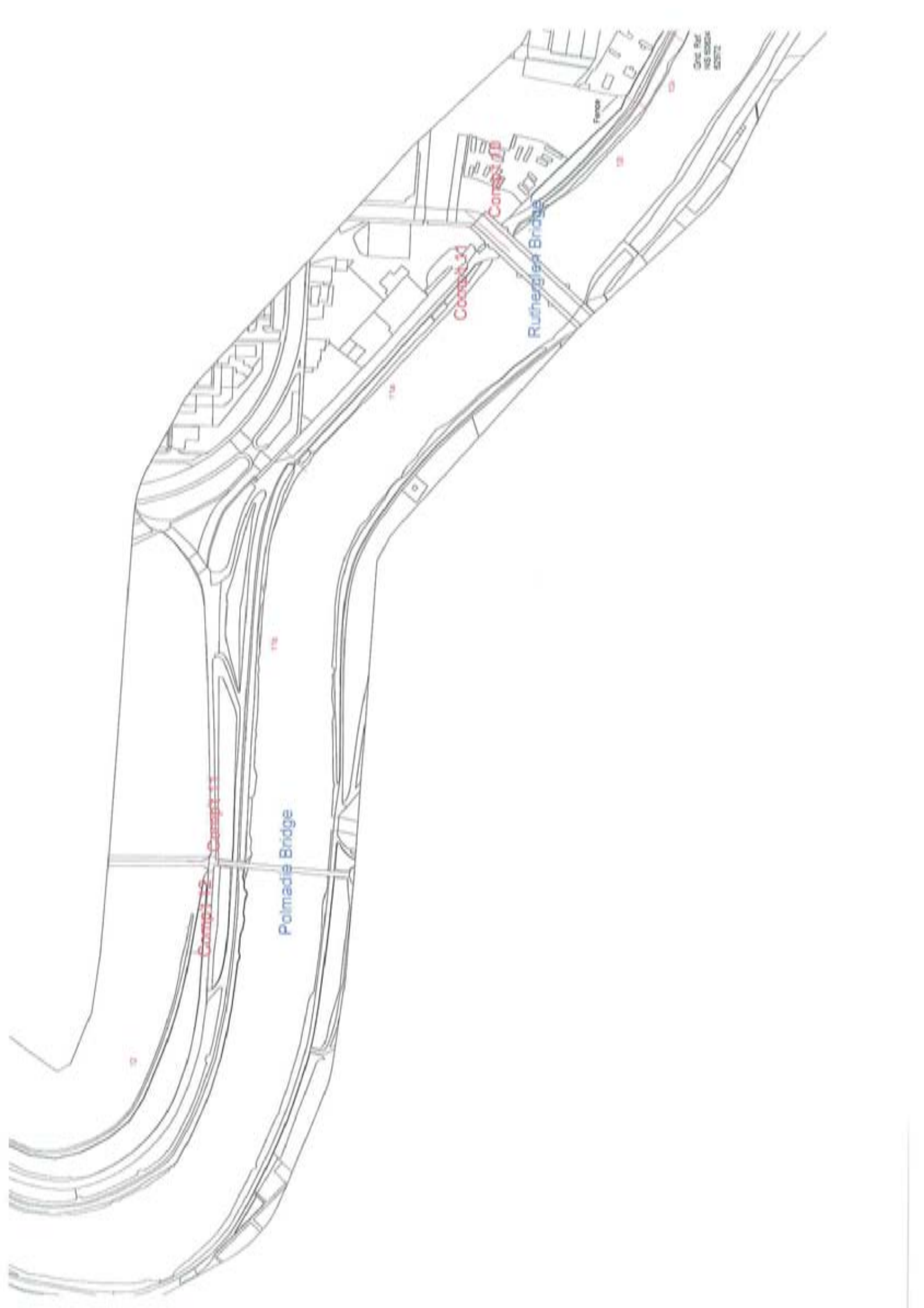


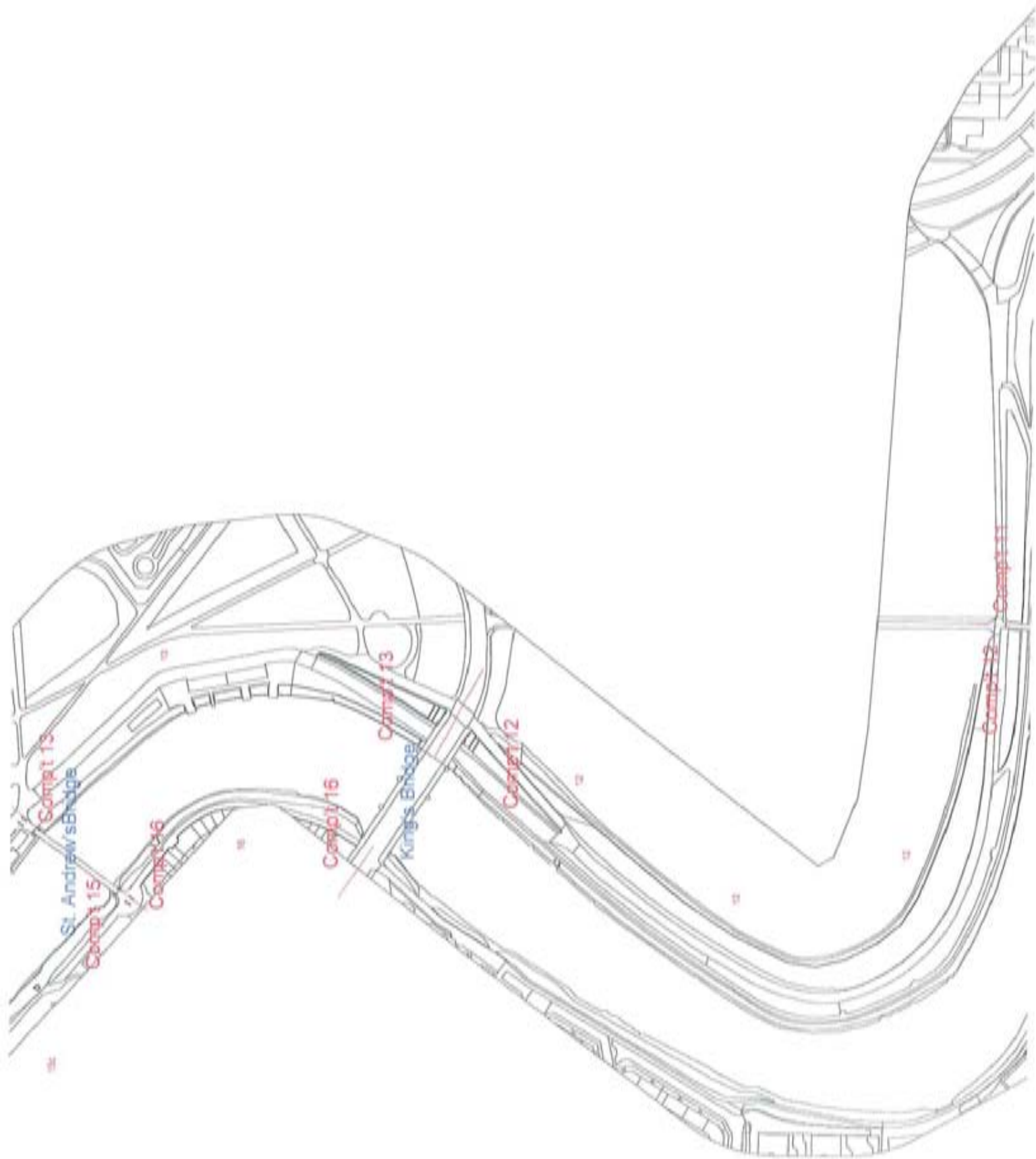


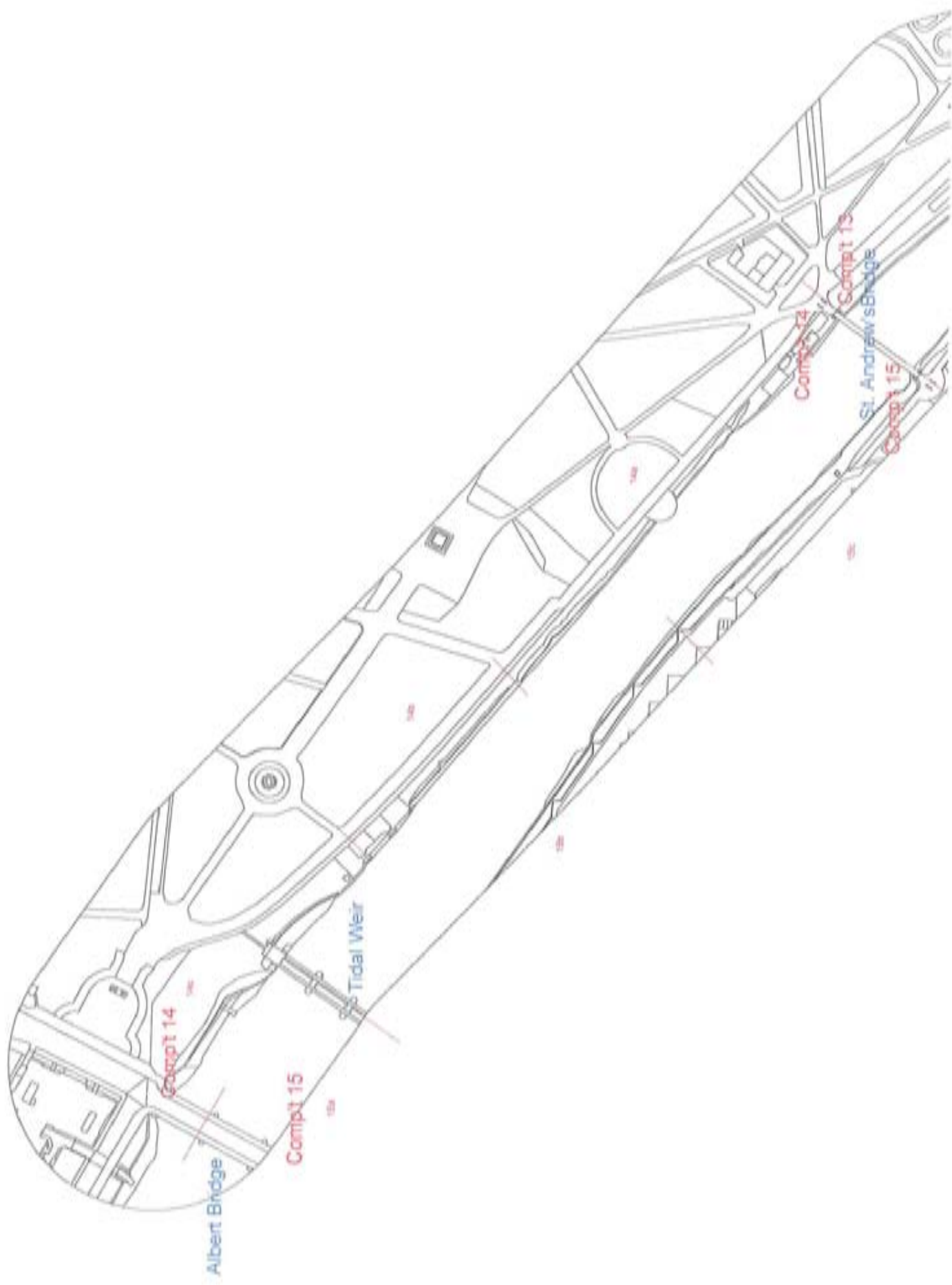












*APPENDIX FOUR:*

**ILLUSTRATIONS**



**Figure 1:** (Compartment 1) crown die-back in birch no. 563 A.



**Figure 2:** Compartment 2a from the west, showing typical enclosure of new planting, now encroaching onto path.



**Figure 3:** Western end of Compartment 2, viewed from the east (various sub-compartments arrowed).



**Figure 4:** Compartment 3a from the north-west (similar in nature to Compartment 2a).



**Figure 5:** Northern end of Compartment 3b, showing dense clump of trees beside derelict building.



**Figure 6:** Compartment 4a from the southern end (arrows show 'topped' trees beneath overhead lines).



**Figure 7:** Compartment 4b from south-east, showing early-mature willow / poplar, dense natural regeneration and fallen stem.



**Figure 8:** Compartment 4c from south-west, showing tall, densely-planted willow, poplar and alder. Arrow indicates dense ash shrub-layer.



**Figure 9:** Compartment 4d from the north, showing poplar no. 578 leaning heavily over path.



**Figure 10:** Compartment 4f, showing tall, leaning trees (right of picture) overhanging path and young trees in Compartment 4e.



**Figure 11:** Compartment 4g from the west, showing area of dense, young natural regeneration (arrowed).



**Figure 12:** Compartment 4h from the boundary with Compartment 4g, showing dense, young trees on north side of path and older trees to the south.



**Figure 13:** Compartment 5 from the north-eastern end.



**Figure 14:** Compartment 6a from the south-west, showing recent fire-damage (arrowed) and vegetation obscuring sight-line around corner.



**Figure 15:** Compartment 6b from northern end, showing dense vegetation up to edge of path and overhanging branches.



**Figure 16:** Compartment 6c from the north, showing areas of dense vegetation up to the edge of the path interspersed with open areas.



**Figure 17:** Compartment 6d from the south-eastern end – predominantly open ground.



**Figure 18:** Compartment 6e from the south-eastern end, showing early-mature sycamore on the upper side of the path with low branches over the path.



**Figure 19:** Compartment 6f from the south-eastern end, showing aspen suckers colonising open areas on the lower side and sycamore obscuring sight lines round the corner on the upper side.



**Figure 20:** Compartment 7a from the southern end, showing young plantations on the lower side and dense belt of young and mature sycamore close to the path on the upper side.



**Figure 21:** Compartment 7b from the south-western end, showing mature sycamore on both sides of the path and extensive open areas on the lower side.



**Figure 22:** Compartment 7c from the south-western end, showing the proximity to the path of the boundary fence on the upper side (arrowed).



**Figure 23:** Compartment 7d from the north-east, showing dense tree-cover either side of the path.



**Figure 24:** Compartment 7e from the south-eastern end.



**Figure 25:** Compartment 8a from the south-eastern end, showing trees on the upper side leaning out over the path and the overhanging canopies of hawthorn growing in private ground beyond the fence.



**Figure 26:** Compartment 8b from the eastern end, showing the tall, dense crack willow on the lower side of the path.



**Figure 27:** Compartment 8c from the eastern end.



**Figure 28:** Compartment 8d from the northern end, showing remaining willows growing from narrow strip on the upper (right-hand) side of the path and stump of felled tree (arrowed).



**Figure 29:** Compartment 8e from north-western end.



**Figure 30:** Compartment 8f from close to the northern end, showing large Balsam Poplar (arrowed), whose roots appear to be lifting the tar, and the extensive open areas on both sides of the path.



**Figure 31:** Compartment 9a from the eastern end, showing tall Crack Willow and Grey Alder on the lower side of the path.



**Figure 32:** Compartment 9b from the eastern end.



**Figure 33:** Compartment 9c from the eastern end, showing tall Grey Alder on the upper (right-hand) side of the path, whose roots appear to be lifting the tar.



**Figure 34:** Compartment 10a from the north-eastern end, showing the largely open nature of the lower side of the path (with Giant Hogweed in the middle-distance) and dense cover of tall Poplar / Willow on the upper side (with Japanese Knotweed beside the path).



**Figure 35:** Compartment 10b from the north-eastern end, showing dense Cherry Laurel on the upper side of the path and suckering Aspen on the lower side.



**Figure 36:** Compartment 10c from the south-eastern end, showing trees growing in the very narrow strip of ground between the path and wall on the upper side.



**Figure 37:** Compartment 10d from the south-eastern end, showing lack of trees on the upper side of the path and large Poplar / Willow growing in a narrow strip of ground on the lower side.



**Figure 38:** Compartment 10e from the southern end.



**Figure 39:** Compartment 10f from the southern end, showing dense vegetation encroaching onto the path from the upper side.



**Figure 40:** Compartment 10g from the south, showing dense Cherry Laurel on the upper side of the path and tall Poplars on the lower.



**Figure 41:** Compartment 10h from the southern end, showing tall trees on the lower side of the path.



**Figure 42:** Compartment 10i from the south-eastern end, showing tall Willow on the lower side of the path, some of which are beginning to collapse.



**Figure 43:** Compartment 10j from the south-eastern end, showing dense understorey of Hawthorn / Elder on the upper side heavily overhanging the path



**Figure 44:** Compartment 10k from the eastern end, showing dense Cherry Laurel / Elder on the upper side of the path.



**Figure 45:** Compartment 10I from the eastern end, showing tall trees on either side of the path.



**Figure 46:** Compartment 11a from the central area, looking east, showing the proximity of the Norway Maple on the upper side to the adjacent wall (some branches are resting on the top of the wall).



**Figure 47:** Compartment 11b from the eastern end, showing open parkland on the upper side of the path and tall Poplar behind the railings on the lower side.



**Figure 48:** Compartment 12 from beneath the Polmadie Bridge. Note the canopy of one of the Ash growing too close to the bridge (right foreground).



**Figure 49:** Compartment 13 from the southern end, showing one of the large pollarded White Willow on the lower side of the path.



**Figure 50:** Compartment 14a from the north-western end.



**Figure 51:** Compartment 14b from the south-eastern end.



**Figure 52:** Compartment 14c from the south-eastern end.



**Figure 53:** Compartment 15a from the south-eastern end.



**Figure 54:** Compartment 15b from the north-western end.



**Figure 55:** Compartment 15c from the north-western end.



**Figure 56:** Compartment 16 from the south-east.

*APPENDIX FIVE:*

**CURRICULA VITAE**

## **Paul Hanson**

Arboretum Internationale Limited  
Ochil Cottage  
Main Road  
Guildtown  
Perth and Kinross  
PH2 6BS

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### **Description of current role (from 1997)**

Managing director of Arboretum Internationale Ltd. Responsible for the day to day operations of the company, charged with maintaining high standards of quality and safety including that of any subcontractors. Duties include the pursuance of new business initiatives in the areas of arboricultural consultancy, training and specialist contracting worldwide.

### **Previous experience**

#### **1995-97**

**Arboricultural Consultant** with the Scottish Agricultural College, delivering arboricultural consultancy and specialist training throughout Scotland. Responsible for the development of new business opportunities in the production and environmental sectors of the industry, liaising with other specialist advisors within SAC as required. Participation in skills based and academic education programmes, accompanied by active pursuit of research and development.

#### **1990-95**

**Arboricultural Manager**, Continental Landscapes, Nottingham, responsible for the daily operation of a tree surgery team in the Midlands area; having a wider remit to supervise tree surgery in the northern area of the company's contracting field, ensuring work carried out to recognised national standards. 'In-house' company arboricultural trainer.

#### **1989-90**

**Project Manager**, SJJ Consultants Ltd. Responsible for the delivery of general horticultural training whilst pursuing private funding for public project works.

#### **1988-90**

**Director**, Artscape Consultants Ltd. Operating a design and build service, providing a hands on management team for the creation of specialist 'access to landscape' schemes for the physically challenged.

## **MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES**

Associate member of the Arboricultural Association (No. 200118)

Associate member of the Institute for Environmental History

Member of the British Standards Institute (No.47222083)

Registered in the UK Register of Expert Witnesses (No. JSP/E3420)

Registered in the Law Society of Scotland, Directory of Expert Witnesses (No. 4362)

Registered with Expert Witness – Expert Consultant (No. EW4352-22-S)

## **COMMITTEE WORK & OTHER ACTIVITIES**

Trustee of the Arboricultural Association (2001-2004)

Chairman of the Arboricultural Association's Scottish Branch (1997-2001)

Chairman of the Arboricultural Association's Scottish Branch (2008-)

Panel member of the National Proficiency Tests Council 'Utility Arboriculture Standards Committee'

Scottish representative on the Arboricultural Association's Commercial Committee (1996-98)

## **RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS**

AA Technicians Certificate

ISA Certified Arborist

RFS Certificate in Arboriculture

Licensed user of the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment System (no.1358)

Lantra Professional Tree Inspector

## **TRAINING QUALIFICATIONS**

1995 - NPTC/LANTRA Trainer and Assessor for Forestry and Arboriculture

1999 - NPTC/LANTRA Trainer and Assessor for Utility Arboriculture

1999 - 2006 NPTC Senior Verifier and Assessor for Utility Arboriculture

1999 - 2006 NPTC/LANTRA Verifier and Assessor for Forestry and Arboriculture

## CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT RECORD

<b><i>Trees in the Planning Framework</i></b> Arboricultural Association, New Lanark	August 2008
<b><i>Sorbus International Ltd. – An update for Picus Tomography</i></b> Wiltshire Agricultural College, Lackham	July 2008
<b><i>Claus Mattheck – An update for Visual Tree Assessment</i></b> Leicestershire Racecourse	May 2008
<b><i>Lantra Awards – Arboriculture &amp; Bats – A Guide For Practitioners</i></b> Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	November 2007
<b><i>AA Scottish Branch Seminar: Structural Defects in Trees</i></b> Countryside Inn, Milton Bridge, Penicuik	August 2007
<b><i>Why trees fall down – thermal imaging seminar</i></b> Dunkeld, Perthshire	May 2007
<b><i>NPTC Utility Verifiers Updating Meeting</i></b> Dunkeld, Perthshire	June 2006
<b><i>Scottish Woodland History Discussion Group</i></b> Annual Conference, SNH Battleby	November 2005
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Annual General Conference</i></b> Exeter University	September 2005
<b><i>Heritage Tree Management Symposium</i></b> (Guest speaker) Dunkeld Hilton Hotel, Perthshire	May 2005
<b><i>NPTC/LANTRA CS Verifiers Updating Meeting</i></b> NPTC Stoneleigh, Kenilworth	May 2005
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Annual General Conference</i></b> Chester College	September 2004
<b><i>NPTC Utility Verifiers Updating Meeting</i></b> (Course tutor) Stoneleigh, Warwickshire	June 2004
<b><i>Scottish Woodland History Discussion Group</i></b> (Guest speaker) Annual Conference, SNH Battleby	November 2003
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Annual General Conference</i></b> Northampton University	September 2003
<b><i>Heritage Tree Seminar</i></b> (Guest speaker) Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh	April 2003

## **Chris Taylor**

Arboretum Internationale Ltd.  
Ochil Cottage  
Main Road  
Guildtown  
Perth  
PH2 6BS

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### **Description of current role (2003 - 2008)**

Consulting Arborist with Arboretum Internationale Ltd., responsible for ensuring high standards of quality and safety for our own staff and that of any subcontractors engaged in practical tree care operations. Duties include the delivery of specialist arboricultural training, preparation and monitoring of practical tree work and arboricultural consultancy throughout Scotland.

### **Previous experience**

#### **1999-2003**

Training and Health and Safety Manager for Garden of Eden Tree Care Ltd., (Perth), responsible for organising internal and external training for all staff. In-house instructor for industrial staff (utility arborists). Carrying out external training contracts (NPTC CS and AE Units) and developing new courses. Developing and implementing all health and safety procedures within the group of companies.

#### **1987- 1999**

Foreman arborist at Land and Tree Ltd. (an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor) based in Dunoon. Responsible for managing general tree work contracts and providing an arboricultural consultancy service.

#### **1980-87**

Foreman arborist at Economic Forestry Group plc, Sandbank, Argyll (an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor) engaged in the supervision and training of teams of 2-6 tree surgeons/forestry workers in all aspects of arboricultural and forestry work. Other duties included the pricing of arboricultural contracts and providing an arboricultural consultancy service.

#### **1976-80**

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (at the Younger Botanic Garden outstation) – gardener. Involved in all aspects of garden maintenance, with special responsibility for tree work. Progressed from Gardener Grade II to Gardener Special.

## **MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES**

Affiliate member of the Arboricultural Association

## **COMMITTEE WORK & OTHER ACTIVITIES**

Committee member of the Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch (1997-2006; 2008-)

Secretary of the Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch (2000-2003)

Chairman of the Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch (2004- 2006)

## **RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS**

AA Technicians Certificate

RFS Certificate in Arboriculture

Lantra Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection

BASIS Registered (Amenity Crop Protection)

IOSH Managing Safely (286,604)

## **TRAINING QUALIFICATIONS**

1999- LANTRA registered trainer for Forestry and Arboriculture

2004- NPTC registered assessor for Forestry and Arboriculture

**CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT RECORD**

<b><i>NPTC/LANTRA CS Assessors'/Instructors' updating Meeting</i></b> Oatridge College	November 2007
<b><i>Lantra Awards – Arboriculture and Bats – A Guide For Practitioners</i></b> Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	November 2007
<b><i>AA Scottish Branch Seminar: Structural Defects in Trees</i></b> Countryside Inn, Milton Bridge, Penicuik	August 2007
<b><i>Scottish Woodland History Discussion Group Conference</i></b> Scottish Natural Heritage Offices, Battleby, Perth	October 2006
<b><i>NPTC/LANTRA CS Assessors'/Instructors' updating Meeting</i></b> Blair Atholl	August 2006
<b><i>Lantra Awards – Professional Tree Inspection Course</i></b> Daldowie Complex, Glasgow	May 2006
<b><i>Institute of Groundsmanship Fife Branch</i></b> Guest speaker at monthly meeting	February 2006
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch AGM</i></b> University of Stirling	January 2006
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Annual Conference</i></b> Exeter University	September 2005
<b><i>NPTC/LANTRA CS Assessors'/Instructors' updating Meeting</i></b> West Linton	August 2005
<b><i>Management of Veteran and Heritage Trees Seminar</i></b> Hilton Dunkeld House Hotel	May 2005
<b><i>Working at Height Regulations Tree Climbing Workshop</i></b> Barony Castle	June 2005
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch AGM</i></b> Chatelherault Country Park	October 2004
<b><i>Arboricultural Association Annual Conference</i></b> Chester University	September 2004
<b><i>Bat Awareness for Woodland Managers and Arborists Seminar</i></b> Arboricultural Association Scottish Branch, Balloch Castle	August 2004
<b><i>Tree Risks and Responsibility Seminar</i></b> Daldowie Complex, Glasgow City Council	July 2004
<b><i>NPTC/LANTRA CS Assessors'/Instructors' updating Meeting</i></b> Hilton Dunkeld House Hotel	June 2004