

Glanyrafon Brook Woodland

Rhostyllen

Tree Constraints Report

Report Ref: 238/R/W102

November 2022

mdlandscape

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Glanyrafon Brook Woodland, Rhostyllen
Tree Constraints Report
Report Reference: 238/R/W102
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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Scope of survey 1
1.2 Survey methodology 2
2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS 6
2.1 The site 6
2.2 The surroundings 7
2.3 Topography 7
2.4 Soil survey 7
3 DESIGNATIONS AND PROTECTION 8
3.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area 8
3.2 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees 8
3.3 Protected Species 10
4 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS 11
4.1 Planning Policy 11
4.1 Tree Felling 12
5 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION 13
5.1 Tree species and population 13
5.2 Categorisation and value 13
5.3 Compartment W1 14
5.4 Compartment W2 15
5.5 Compartment W3 15
5.6 Compartment W4 16
5.7 Compartment W5 16
5.8 Compartment W6 16
5.9 Compartment W7 17
5.10 Compartment W8 18
5.11 Compartment W9 19
6 DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 20
6.1 Habitats 20

6.2 Site planning 20
6.3 Development and construction 20
7 ARBORICULTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS 22
7.1 Tree work 22
8 MITIGATION PLANTING & LANDSCAPING 23
8.1 Mitigation 23
9 Ongoing management and reinspection 23
9.1 Ongoing management 23
9.2 Reinspection 23
10 SUMMARY 24
11 APPENDICES 26
12 FIGURES 96

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of survey

1.1.1 MDLandscape has been instructed by SG Estates Ltd to conduct an arboricultural survey of trees at Glanyrafon Brook Woodland, Rhostyllen, in the context of potential development. The survey was requested to review the condition and status of trees and in relation to proposed improvements to an existing public right of way (PRoW) access in relation to planning application reference ESC P/2012/0337.

1.1.2 A woodland level survey was undertaken to record species present, structure, condition and characteristics of the woodland with individual trees noted where there were significant differences in attributes and condition. The assessment of the woodland is shown on drawing 238/T/050.

1.1.3 Within the woodland, four areas were identified for detailed survey as shown in Figure 1.0 in relation to options for new access routes:

- the route of an existing permissive path through the woodland, option A;
- part of the route of an existing permissive path and new section of path within the woodland, and an existing public right of way (PRoW) through field option B;
- a proposed route option C; and
- a proposed route option D.

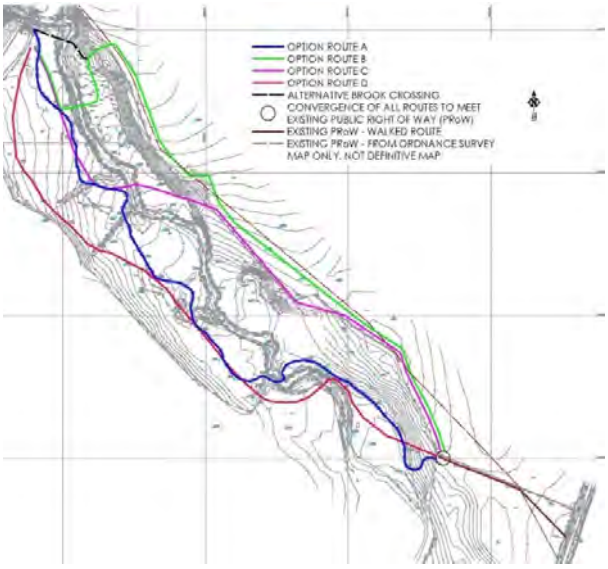


Figure 1.0 – Potential access routes through woodland to be surveyed

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1.1.4 During the survey period, consultation with the National Trust and Wrexham County Borough Council on the proposed development was undertaken. This enabled the scope of the survey area to be refined with option route B identified as the preferred route due to reduced impact on the woodland.

1.1.5 In accordance with requirements of the planning conditions for the development, as included in Appendix Trees within 15m of route option B, were therefore surveyed in greater detail to collect data on individual crown spread, crown clearance, height and direction of lowest branch and more detailed observations of condition. A 15m offset from the proposed route was selected as the default for the survey area, based on recommendations in BS5837:2012 Annex D Table D.1[1], where a cap is placed on the extent of the RPA of 707m^2 or a circle of radius of 15m when measured from the tree stem.

1.1.6 Using professional judgement, where trees were encountered with a stem diameter at breast height (DBH) over 1.25m within 25m of the proposed access route option B, these were also recorded in more detail due to potential for roots to extend beyond 15m. The Ancient Tree Forum[2] recommends an RPA radius of 15 times the diameter for veteran trees, or 5m beyond the crown, without a cap of 15m.

1.1.7 Trees along option routes A, C and D, have therefore been surveyed in less detail, as noted in the tree survey data sheets in Appendix 1.

1.1.8 The detailed assessment of the woodland along the potential access routes, is shown in the Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/051 to 070.

1.2 Survey methodology

1.2.1 The survey was carried out over several weeks during September to November 2022 and mostly undertaken in mild and dry weather conditions. Inspection was carried out from ground level by M Dobson FdScArb, MArborA and assisted by K Berry. Trees were assessed in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. Investigation to identify extent of cavities or decay detection was not undertaken, but further detailed investigation may be recommended where appropriate.

1.2.2 The survey method was undertaken as follows:

- A topographical survey was available to verify tree locations as shown in Figure 3.0. The topographical survey plotted trees over 75mm DBH. During the tree survey, trees over 75mm DBH not recorded during the topographical survey were plotted. Due to the requirements of condition 8 of the planning application decision notice, trees potentially affected by the development with a DBH of 75mm or over were plotted rather than the 150mm DBH required in BS5837:2012[3];
- The trees were plotted as individuals, groups and woodland, with areas of scrub identified in groups and hedgerows also surveyed. Features were tagged within the number range 0143 and 1175 for future ease of identification and reference;

[1] BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; British Standards Institution 2012
[2] Root protection areas for veteran trees: part 2; Summer-2018-Root-protection-areas-part-2-Jim-Mullholland-Jill-Butler.pdf (ancienttreeforum.co.uk)
[3] Clause 4.2.4 of BS5837:2012 states that *In the case of woodlands or substantial tree groups, only individual trees with stem diameters greater than 150mm usually need to be plotted.*

- Groups are noted on the tree constraints plans and the schedule with the suffix (G);
- Woodland compartments are noted with the prefix W on the tree constraints plans;
- Where access was impeded and features were not tagged, these are referenced in the schedule with (not tagged);
- Trees considered to be potential veteran trees or ancient trees, are noted on the tree constraints plans and the schedule with the suffix (V) and (A) respectively;
- Girths of potential veteran and ancient trees, were recorded with a standard tape measure and this noted separately in the tree data schedule;
- Crown spreads of individual trees in the detailed survey areas were measured to four cardinal points with a Disto laser distance measure and measurements noted to the nearest 0.5m and canopy extents of woodland and groups were noted;
- Height measurements were taken using clinometers and a Disto laser distance measure and tree diameter measurements taken using a calibrated specialist diameter tape. Where this was not possible, heights and diameter measurements were estimated; and
- Where access to determine exact location was impeded, the measurements were estimated.

1.2.3 The assessment identifies the trees potentially affected by development and discusses their suitability for retention on site. The assessment also identifies trees that are undesirable to retain because of structural or other defects, trees that can be retained with an acceptable level of risk in their current location and the measures that are required to ensure their long-term retention.

1.2.4 The British Standard recognises many additional factors will ultimately determine changes to the site, for example redevelopment or natural physical changes. Information in this report is presented in order to allow an informed judgement to be made on tree retention and removal and should not be interpreted rigidly.

1.2.5 This report includes the following:

- A schedule of all trees located within, or in close proximity to, the four proposed option routes as shown in Figure 1.0 noting where appropriate:
  - Tree tag number and whether an individual tree, a group, a woodland or a hedge;
  - Tree protection status or designation;
  - Species type stating full common and latin name where identifiable;
  - Height in metres and height of crown clearance in metres;
  - Stem diameter at-breast-height (dbh) in millimetres;
  - Crown spread to four cardinal points in metres and canopy extents to woodland and groups;
  - Maturity – young, semi-mature; middle age; mature, over mature;
  - Condition – good, fair, poor, veteran, ancient;
  - Comments on physiological and structural form, condition, health and significant defects;
  - Tree quality category as detailed in Table 1.0;
  - Radius of the root protection area (RPA) recorded as a circle centred on the base of the stem or to group or woodland extents;
  - Management recommendations; and

- Estimated remaining contribution in years – less than 10, 10-20, 20-40 and over 40.

- An assessment of trees, based on Table 1.0 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment as reproduced from *BS 5837:2012* has been undertaken and trees have been categorised into one of four categories: A, B, C or U and illustrated in the Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040;050-070 inclusive (Figures 4.0-4.22);
- Locations of the individual trees are mapped, indicating their category and RPA;
- An assessment of arboricultural constraints to current site operations and future proposed development and operations; and
- Advice on the management of trees based on their current condition and location.

1.2.6 Under BS 5837:2012 trees and groups are objectively assigned a quality category designed to quantify their value. Table 1.0 presents a summary of the categories presented in the British Standard. The full table has been reproduced.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Table 1.0: Summary of BS 5837:2012 tree quality categorisation criteria

1.2.7 Where trees are present on banks and adjacent to watercourses, it is anticipated that the default circular RPA will deviate due to topography and drainage. In woodland situations, roots will form an underground network and overlap with adjacent trees.

1.2.8 This report is valid for two years from the date of survey. Some individual trees within the data schedule in Appendix 1, have been recommended for an annual inspection.

2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

2.1 The site

2.1.1 The survey area is located on land centred on SJ 3178 4823, as shown in Figure 2.0. The site is a woodland either side of the course of Glanyrafon Brook under the ownership of the National Trust, to the south of Wrexham Road and the Wrexham to Chirk railway line. The survey area extends to Hafod Road to the south.



Figure 2.0 Site location - Contains ordnance survey data (OpenStreetMap)

2.2 The surroundings

2.2.1 The site lies within a semi-rural area to the south west of the centre of Wrexham. To the north of the site beyond the railway is pasture land and woodland with the residential area of Rhostyllen to the north of Wrexham Road. To the north west is an industrial and commercial estate at the site of a former colliery. To the east, west and south is pasture land with mature hedgerow boundaries and further to the east lies the Erddig estate and parkland under the ownership of the National Trust.

2.2.2 The tree cover of the wider area includes mature hedgerow trees to surrounding field boundaries, parkland and woodland trees of the Erddig parkland and estate, wooded corridor to the railway to the north east and south west and planting of the former colliery site to the west.

2.2.3 The focussed survey areas within the woodland, for four option routes A to D inclusive, are shown in Figure 1.0, with option B route, having been surveyed to individual tree level detail.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The topography of the site is flat to gently sloping through the woodland, north to south along the course of Glanyrafon Brook. At the margins of the woodland, ground levels rise to meet the adjacent field levels to the east and west and are steep in places, particularly to the east and north with the railway embankment as shown on the topographical survey in Figure 3.0. Ground levels vary between 82m above ordnance datum (AOD) at the south of the woodland to 96m AOD at the north east boundary of the woodland adjacent to the PRoW.

2.3.2 There are localised fluctuations in ground level due to natural and man-made features including the banks to the watercourse, areas of erosion and deposition, ditches and drainage channels. There are man-made ground level changes to the north west corner of the woodland, at the site of a former wastewater treatment works (WwTW). From inspection of historic maps, it is considered that the woodland planting occurred following decommissioning of the WwTW in the late 1970s[4].

2.4 Soil survey

2.4.1 A soil survey has not been undertaken as part of the tree survey. An examination of UK Soil Observatory [5] website identifies the site soilscape as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils of low natural fertility.

[4] OS Map 1960-1977 1:10,000 National Grid source mapserve.co.uk
[5] UK Soil Observatory (bgs.ac.uk)

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3 DESIGNATIONS AND PROTECTION

3.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area

3.1.1 An enquiry to the Wrexham CBC Tree Officer to confirm Tree Preservation Order (TPO) status was made on 2nd November 2022. Confirmation has been received that the site is not in a Conservation Area and none of the trees at the site are protected by TPO.

3.1.2 TPO are conferred by Local Planning Authorities (LPA) to protect the amenity value of trees as individuals, in a group of trees or woodland. Unauthorised pruning, lopping, topping, felling, uprooting or wilful damage caused to a tree protected by a TPO is prohibited and may incur an unlimited fine and subject to prosecution. Works to trees protected by a TPO or within a conservation area, must only be carried out with the written consent of the Local Authority. This may take the form of a successful planning application where the removal of protected trees is clearly stated and agreed in the determination of the application or through a formal application process that requires a six-week notice period. Work must not be carried out within that period without consent. The LPA then has 6 weeks to decide whether the tree should be made the subject of a TPO. Applicants should contact the LPA if they are in any doubts about the procedures.

3.2 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees

3.2.1 An examination of the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Interactive Map Viewer on 5th September 2022[6] confirms the presence of ancient woodland within the survey area and woodland. The area is Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) with an area of 0.3465 hectares. The approximate extent of ASNW has been digitised onto the Tree Constraints Plans, however the NRW website should be used as the definitive reference.

3.2.2 There is no comprehensive national register of veteran trees, however, an examination of the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory[7] confirms the presence of veteran, ancient and notable trees in the area. The girth of a veteran or ancient tree is measured using a standard measuring tape rather than a calibrated diameter tape and provides the circumference measurement of the stem or trunk. The tree data schedule includes an additional column and highlights trees where girth exceeds 2m.

[6] Natural Resources Wales Interactive Map Viewer Geocortex Viewer for HTML5 (cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk)
[7] Ancient Tree Inventory How to record ancient trees - Ancient Tree Inventory (woodlandtrust.org.uk)

3.2.3 The Woodland Trust guidance on veteran and ancient trees[8] identifies trees with a sizeable girth for their species. Table 2.0 reproduced from The Woodland Trust website, provides guidance on girth size and species. Trees within the survey area that are considered to be potential veterans or ancient, are noted on the tree constraints plans with the suffix (V) or (A). In the data schedule, trees with a girth greater than 2m have been highlighted with a graded colour scale.

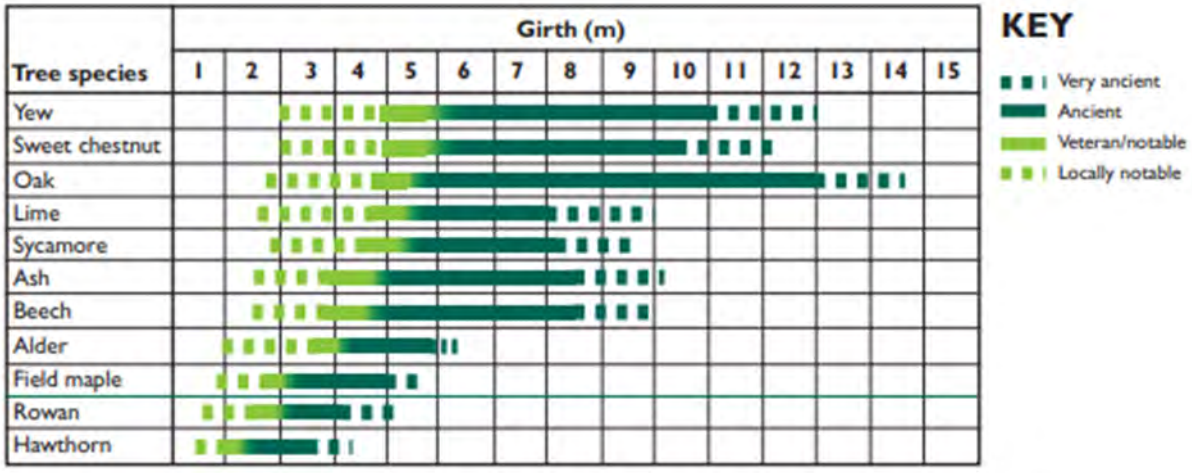


Table 2.0 Chart showing typical relationship between girth and tree species growing in average conditions (source Ancient Tree Guide no 4, The Woodland Trust)

3.2.4 The status of the ASNW on the NRW website is 'unchecked'. Several trees within the ASNW and woodland area, display the key characteristics of veteran and ancient trees as detailed by the Woodland Trust including:

- Crown 'growing downwards' or flattening (in conifers) through the ageing process;
- A large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species – (it may have a smaller girth if it is growing in poor conditions or is a pollard);
- Hollowing trunk; this may have one or more openings to the outside;
- Stag-headedness (dead, antler-like branches extending beyond the crown);
- Fruit bodies of heart-rot fungi;
- Cavities (e.g. where branches have broken away), sap runs or naturally forming water pools in branch hollows;
- Rougher or more creviced bark;
- An 'old' look which has high aesthetic appeal; and
- Aerial roots growing down into the decaying trunk or branches.

[8] Ancient Tree Guide no.4: What is an ancient tree? The Woodland Trust, November 2008

3.2.5 The trees displaying ancient tree characteristics (see photos in Appendix 2) include:

616(A) Field maple - stem diameter 1200mm, girth 3.77m
893(A) Ash - stem diameter 1600mm, girth 5.03m

Trees displaying veteran tree characteristics include:

203(V) Alder - stem diameter 1100mm, girth 3.46m
428(V) Alder - stem diameter 1100mm, girth 3.46m, tree is in an advanced state of decline
697(V) Ash - stem diameter 1200mm, girth 3.77m

3.2.6 Trees of notable size and located in the woodland to the south side of the railway line include:

535 Sycamore - stem diameter 750mm, girth 2.36m
936 Oak - stem diameter 730mm, girth 2.29m
939 Oak - stem diameter 940mm, girth 2.95m
940 standing dead hollow trunk of stem diameter 900mm – included as feature of interest
1001 Sycamore - stem diameter 700mm, girth 2.20m

3.3 Protected Species

3.3.1 Trees and hedges are a potential habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, both of which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and certain species under the *Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2010*. This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly, damage or destroy an active birds' nest.

3.3.2 Several trees within the survey boundary may be suitable habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, therefore all trees should be inspected for the absence or presence of nesting bird activity or presence of bats, before removal or major pruning work is carried out. A qualified Ecologist should be appointed to ensure a preliminary ecological assessment is undertaken.

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4 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Planning Policy

4.1.1 In addition to statutory designations and protection, the planning system also confers importance on trees and woodland in the context of potential development. The Planning Policy Wales document[9] states a number of policies relating to trees and benefits of trees in design, specifically relating to trees, woodlands and hedgerows in paragraphs 6.4.24 to 6.4.27:

6.4.24 Trees, woodlands, copses and hedgerows are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make a valuable wider contribution to landscape character, sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade and shelter, a sustainable energy source and building materials. The particular role, siting and design requirements of urban trees in providing health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking.

6.4.25 Planning authorities should protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial and identified green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard, where appropriate, to local authority tree strategies or SPG. Permanent removal of woodland should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where woodland or trees are removed as part of a proposed scheme, developers will be expected to provide compensatory planting.

6.4.26 Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory.

6.4.27 The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and plans.

[9] Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, February 2021 Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales - Edition 11 (gov.wales)

4.1 Tree Felling

4.1.1 When considering felling trees related to development, consents for tree felling may be required under different regimes, even if a planning application is not needed. These regimes include felling licences and Environmental Impact Assessments. The developer is responsible for ensuring that any necessary permissions, consents and permits are in place when required. If tree felling related to development is carried out without the necessary planning permission or felling permission, this may lead to enforcement action.

5 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION

5.1 Tree species and population

5.1.1 The trees surveyed included the following species: alder, grey alder, ash, oak, wild cherry, small-leaved lime, wych elm, beech, sycamore, hazel, holly, blackthorn, hornbeam, Norway maple, field maple, yew, crab apple, Scot's pine, larch, willow species and silver birch.

5.1.2 A total of 1032 individual trees and groups were recorded within nine woodland compartments.

5.1.3 The woodland follows the course of Glanyrafon Brook and extends beyond the railway line to the north up to Colliery Road. To the south, the woodland connects with smaller copses, hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, and is read in the context of Erddig parkland to the east. The woodland is growing in a valley, with steep ground and fields at a higher elevation to its north eastern edge. Ground to the western edge is more gently sloping with gradual changes in level.

5.1.4 During the survey, the overall woodland composition and character was assessed as well individual species. The woodland is considered to consist of eight compartments that are distinct in character due to species composition, age class and structure. The compartments have also been influenced by topography and drainage and include areas of introduced planting.

5.1.5 A full description of the woodland compartments and individual trees, is given in the tree data schedule in Appendix 1. Individual trees that are worthy of mention due to their category rating, condition or arboricultural or landscape value, are referenced in their relevant woodland compartment location.

5.1.6 Non-native invasive weed species Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* and Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica,* are present along Glanyrafon Brook and within the woodland, with presence noted in clearings.

5.2 Categorisation and value

5.2.1 Trees, groups and woodland compartments within the survey area have been identified within categories A, B, C and U. Individual category U trees were noted and many include features that are considered to be of habitat value as standing dead wood and should be retained where safe to do so. Some category C trees, many of which are ash, are considered to have an estimated remaining contribution of less than five to ten years due to poor structural and physiological condition, mostly as a result of Chalara ash dieback.

5.2.2 The trees surveyed are detailed in the tree survey data sheets in Appendix 1. Photographs of notable trees and general woodland compartments are illustrated in the photographic record in Appendix 2.

5.3 Compartment W1

5.3.1 W1 forms the east boundary of the woodland and covers the drier sloping ground from the railway line to the north and the field adjacent to Hafod Road to the south. Its species are consistent with trees and woodland composition in the area of Erddig parkland to the east. Trees along the boundary include notable oak, ash and sycamore as well as potential ancient ash and field maple.

5.3.2 W1 forms part of the setting of the historic landscape of the Erddig parkland and is visible from the house and gardens to the east. The woodland compartment is considered to be of high landscape and conservation value.

5.3.3 The woodland edge has been faced and pruned up to 3.5m in height, giving it the appearance of being edged by a hedgerow for some sections of its boundary. The presence of numerous mature oak trees and hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and holly, suggest the presence of a remnant hedgerow to the field boundary.

5.3.4 Part of this compartment is designated ASNW and the outline of the woodland designation is similar to the depicted layout on historic Ordnance Survey maps from 1872[10]. It has not been possible to discover earlier maps showing the woodland, to confirm continuous cover since 1600, however the age class is diverse and includes young self-set individuals to mature prominent trees. Field maple 616(A) and ash 893(A) display ancient tree characteristics and oak 936 and oak 939 are notable individuals due to girth, condition, high landscape and habitat value, but are not yet of early veteran status.

5.3.5 A group of trees within the compartment, 949G has not been surveyed in detail due to difficult and unsafe access, but is considered to form an integral part of W1 contributing to character and category value.

5.3.6 Other category A trees of value within W1, include sycamore 146, oak 165, Wych elm 220, sycamore 229, beech 259, beech 602, beech 862, hornbeam 870, oak 874, hornbeam 878, small-leaved lime 879, oak 905, oak 1044 and alder 1118.

5.3.7 This assessment does not extend to a review of the condition of the ASNW. There are a small number of notable, veteran and ancient trees present within W1. A survey of the ground flora has not been undertaken; however several species of fungi were observed between September to November to the base of and in the vicinity of the mature individuals. Further field surveys in spring and summer would allow a better assessment of ASNW condition to be made.

5.3.8 There are dead trees to the woodland edge, however the majority of these are small trees and are considered to be standing dead wood features of habitat value. These features should be retained within the woodland where safe to do so in relation to public access and future targets.

[10] National Library of Scotland, Denbighshire Sheet XXVIII Surveyed: 1872, Published: 1879

5.3.9 Several trees along the woodland edge have dead wood within the crown. Any new development should occur beyond the drip line of trees and the RPA to minimise impacts on tree health and to minimise risk of injury from falling branches. An ash 893(A) located to the woodland edge is over 5m girth and due to condition, presence of fungi, recessive growth and cavities, has several characteristics of an ancient tree. The majority of large diameter dead branches are to the south and west and do not overhang the PRoW. The live crown is concentrated to the north and east extents, and generally consists of smaller diameter branches and twiggy growth. Chalara ash dieback is present to the outer extents of the live crown. Annual inspections of the tree are recommended due to presence of Chalara ash dieback and *Ganoderma australe* (Southern bracket) fungal fruiting body (FFB) to the base of the tree on the north side, however FFB were only noted in this location. Clearing leaf litter annually, can slow down and disrupt the Chalara ash dieback fungus's life cycle and reduce spore production the following summer, however, whether this could be practically managed as part of an annual maintenance regime needs to be considered as part of a woodland management plan.

5.4 Compartment W2

5.4.1 W2 lies to the west of W1 adjacent to Glanyrafon Brook on flatter ground and is also partly within the ASNW designation. The compartment consists of trees that are mostly middle age and appear to have been formally planted in rows, similar to the ash woodland to the west of the brook. The woodland composition contains species that are not locally or regionally native, including beech and Norway maple, with the predominant species being beech, sycamore, small-leaved lime, grey alder and ash with smaller quantities of hornbeam, Wych elm, larch, Scot's pine, wild cherry, yew and silver birch.

5.4.2 The uniform age class has contributed to competition during establishment, resulting in a closed high canopy cover with little variation in structure and dense shading of the woodland floor. There is a lack of variation in the woodland structure at this location which does not enhance the ASNW, however the compartment has a distinct appearance and character that has moderate landscape value.

5.4.3 There are trees of higher value within the compartment, due to good form and condition, including oak 966, hornbeam 995, beech 996 and silver birch 999 and several category B trees.

5.5 Compartment W3

5.5.1 W3 lies to the south of W2 between Glanyrafon Brook and W1 to the east boundary. The compartment is on flatter ground and is also partly within the ASNW designation. Introduced non-native planting is less common, with occasional beech and a greater quantity of native species present. The woodland structure is more varied with different age classes, crown heights and variation in light levels, promoting greater diversity to the shrub and field layers with several species of fern present and is of moderate arboricultural and landscape value. Species are predominantly sycamore, hawthorn, wild cherry, Wych elm and beech. Field maple 616(A), is within W1 to the east, but has an RPA that extends into this compartment.

5.6 Compartment W4

5.6.1 W4 lies to the centre of the woodland and is largely inaccessible due to dense scrub and presence of invasive species; Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed. There are a small number of mature individuals of ash and alder, but also several fallen trees of these species. While the arboricultural and landscape value of this particular compartment is low, the increased light levels offer opportunities for a mosaic of different habitats to be present and for variations in the woodland structure to occur.

5.7 Compartment W5

5.7.1 W5 is an area of low lying woodland to the south extending from a narrow path to the edge of the compartment, across to Glanyrafon Brook and includes the woodland boundary to the west. The compartment includes non-native planted individuals, with several trees of middle age still constrained by tree guards. The composition is varied, with grey and common alder, small-leaved lime, Wych elm, beech, hornbeam, ash and occasional oak present. There is a varied understorey and field layer that enhances the woodland composition, with a diversity in age structure and light levels that is promoting natural regeneration. Occasional mature and over mature alder 203(V) and ash 206 along Glanyrafon Brook enhance the structure and landscape value of the woodland.

5.7.2 Trees of higher value and good condition within the compartment include beech 200, grey alder 225, grey alder 243, beech 244, beech 253, hornbeam 255 and small-leaved lime 263.

5.8 Compartment W6

5.8.1 W6 forms the western woodland edge and is growing on a slight bank with the adjacent field boundary. Mature hazel, hawthorn, holly and blackthorn suggest the presence of a remnant hedgerow, with occasional large ash and sycamore creating significant focal points along this boundary. The crown extents to the trees along the woodland edge spread substantially over the field to west with several individuals having biased crown development and are suppressed to the east.

5.8.2 The woodland compartment is considered to be of high landscape and conservation value.

5.8.3 Occasional openings in the canopy cover of the woodland, due to tree failures or particularly wet ground conditions, has allowed areas of scrub and small clumps of willow to establish to the middle of the woodland, forming a transition in woodland character between W7 to the south and W8 to the north. At the transition between W6 and W7 a ditch and marked change in ground level form the boundary to the ash plantation (W8).

5.8.4 Notable trees along the boundary include ash 697(V), ash 836 and sycamore 835. A group of middle aged beech, oak and small leaved-lime, some of which have unfortunately been affected by vandalism and fire damage, form a small grove of trees of distinct character within the compartment.

5.8.5 Ash tree 697(V) is a prominent and notable tree to the boundary and potential early veteran. The field side of the crown was not inspected due to impeded fenced access. Fungal fruiting bodies (FFB) of *Pholiota squarrosa* (Shaggy pholiota) were present at the base of the tree at several locations around the stem and root flare in November 2022. This FFB is associated with intense white rot leading to hollowing so there is concern that if decay is present, the tree may fail in the future. Adaptive growth present to the stem and base could compensate for loss of stiffness and hollowing.

5.8.6 There is no formal access in the vicinity of ash 697(V) but informal worn paths are evident in the vicinity. Should the target area of the tree change, for example through the introduction of formal access, further detailed inspection of the roots and base of the stem and annual inspection is recommended.

5.8.7 There are limited signs of Chalara ash dieback in the crown of ash trees 697(V) and 836, which appeared to have relatively good bud and leaf development, so the potential for these trees to offer a resilient seed stock should be considered. An appropriate level of importance should be assigned to their safe retention, protection and management if the natural regeneration of ash can be considered as part of a future proactive management strategy. This may depend on the woodland management objectives and further guidance is available in the Forest Research Chalara Manual[11] and the National Chalara Management Plan[12].

5.8.8 Trees of higher value in the compartment include beech 695, beech 810, oak 819 and beech 824.

5.9 Compartment W7

5.9.1 W7 lies along the western woodland edge with W6, and is distinctly different in character, being predominantly alder wet woodland with ash and occasional willow, wild cherry, sycamore, small-leaved lime, hornbeam, larch and beech. The understorey vegetation is varied with natural regeneration of alder and ash, species of fern, bramble, ivy and nettle abundant.

5.9.2 The majority of alder in the compartment are twin-stemmed to multi-stemmed individuals with high crowns. There are a small number of multi-stemmed individuals that have extensive boles with spreading crowns where light levels are better and competition from adjacent trees is not as restrictive to growth such as alder 396.

5.9.3 Ground conditions are noticeably wetter with ditches and waterlogged ground. Willow carr has established in these wetter areas. Planted hornbeam is less successful and of poor form due to the ground conditions. The compartment is distinct from other parts of the woodland and adds to the mosaic of habitats and species diversity.

5.9.4 Trees of higher category within the compartment are beech 371 and beech 382.

[11] Forest Research: Chalara manual – 2. Managing ash trees and woodland, including logs and firewood https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk
[12] www.defra.gov.uk Chalara Management Plan March 2013

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5.10 Compartment W8

5.10.1 W8 is a plantation of ash occupying an area that was formerly a WwTW and are thought to have been planted when the works was decommissioned and landscaped over. The trees are of uniform age class, approximately 45-50 years old with some variation in stem diameter. Between regular rows of ash are occasional plantings of wild cherry, Norway maple, beech and larch. To the edges of the plantation along the brook and railway line are mature sycamore 535, occasional oak and larger ash of better condition.

5.10.2 The plantation is not structurally diverse with no shrub layer and the closely spaced centres of the ash has induced competitive slender growth with high compact crowns.

5.10.3 The ash population in the compartment is extensively affected by Chalara ash die back resulting in sparse crowns, with lack of foliage and poor branch structure, declining vigour and many dead individuals. Approximately 80% of the ash within the plantation area are affected, with younger trees severely infected. Progressive decline in the health and condition of the ash trees is expected. There are individuals of greater stem diameter, particularly to the edge of the compartment and including the mature individuals to the west boundary, that seem to have more tolerance to the disease with healthier crowns, or at least are in a slower state of decline. These trees have been assigned a B category rating in the tree survey data schedule.

5.10.4 Compartment W8 presents a challenge for the future health and condition of this part of the woodland and its management is likely to have an impact on the health of ash in the woodland generally. A strategy to manage loss of ash and slow down the impact of Chalara ash dieback in the woodland could be considered depending on landowner management objectives. This may include reducing opportunities for further spread of ash dieback; protection of trees with healthy crowns that appear to be more resilient; fostering natural regeneration of resilient ash; and a gradual introduction of replacement native species tree planting in the medium to long term if natural regeneration of resilient ash cannot be achieved. In line with current Forest Research guidance the woodland management strategy could seek to maintain, where possible,

- *the values and benefits associated with ash woodlands and iconic trees;*
- *maintaining as much genetic diversity in ash trees as possible with the aim of ensuring the presence of ash in the long term; and*
- *minimising impacts on associated species and wider biodiversity.*

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5.10.5 Pollarding of the infected ash trees can be considered as an alternative to felling and is best used as a management technique on young ash with stems up to 200mm[13]. Pollarding may look unsightly within the woodland but can help minimise the risk of windthrow that occurs as a result of sudden loss of shelter after felling. The practice can help to make future management of trees affected by dieback, easier and safer but would need to form part of a regular management cycle. However, this management technique may not be viable and in more mature trees is likely to induce significant stress to the tree. Extensive reserves of energy would be required to regenerate an effective crown for future growth and energy storage. This is likely to reduce the efficiency of the tree in fighting new disease and Chalara ash dieback.

5.10.6 An oak 143, to the south adjacent to the PRoW and Hafod Road, is a notable tree of high value in the landscape. A full condition description is given in the tree survey data schedule in Appendix 1. Due to the presence of FFB *Ganoderma australe* (Southern bracket) at the base of the tree, an existing cavity at the butt/root plate and the location adjacent to stile and highway, an annual inspection between September to November is recommended for presence or absence of FFB and general assessment of health of crown and safe condition.

5.11 Compartment W9

5.11.1 W9 lies to the edge of Glanyrafon Brook and to the north of the railway line. The compartment has characteristics of a wet alder woodland with silver birch but has a variety of species in the scrub layer with vegetation dense in places. The compartment includes silver birch, dogwood, alder, sycamore, hazel, wild cherry, holly, blackthorn, grey alder, ash, and willow species and is generally of good condition.

5.11.2 A mound to the centre of the compartment is of more varied species composition and character and is of a younger age class of tree. The trees appear to have been planted rather than being self-set and are at close centres, with remnants of plant guards and stakes present. The trees have developed with slender habit due to close centre spacing and competition for light.

5.11.3 An open area forms a small clearing adjacent to the footpath but contains small clumps of Japanese knotweed. Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are also present on both sides of the brook.

5.11.4 To the east of W9, parallel with the railway line, are four multi-stemmed ash of significant size, each having at least nine stems of 300mm dbh or greater. The basal unions are mostly tight, compression forks with included bark. Access to inspect the trees was impeded by steep ground, however it is recommended that these trees are reinspected annually due to the potential for decline in health due to ash dieback and due to close proximity with the railway line.

5.11.5 To the north of the brook is a group of alder which are in poor condition with fungal fruiting bodies (FFB) to the base and stem. One tree has failed this year and fallen across the stream and path. It is recommended that two alder be removed due to declining condition, however one tree 1167, has several woodpecker holes to a decaying stem and offers habitat value. It is recommended that an Ecologist is consulted before tree removal is carried out.

6 DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Habitats

6.1.1 Trees, groups, woodland compartments and hedgerows within the survey area will provide foraging habitat for both bats and birds, other species of mammal and varied fauna. To minimise disturbance to these species, trees should be retained where possible, with standing dead wood retained where it is not a hazard. An ecological consultant should be contacted to advise on ecological constraints and potential impacts of any woodland management works.

6.2 Site planning

6.2.1 Tree root systems will increase incrementally with age and it is good practice to leave a larger area around a tree to allow for future root growth. Whether developing in the vicinity of existing trees or planning locations for new trees on development sites, consideration should be given to the potential rooting area relevant to the tree species.

6.2.2 Retaining areas of healthy soil (and associated extensive root/mycorrhizae system) unaffected by and protected from development, together with opportunities for a good supply of water from the roots, can reduce the likelihood of stress in a tree. Sufficient soil or growing media and physical space should be assigned to ensure continued thriving or successful tree establishment.

6.3 Development and construction

6.3.1 During development and construction works the rooting system of trees can potentially be affected, with a resulting impact on long term health and stability of the trees. Most development activity can have an impact on the future condition and safety of a tree, therefore, careful planning and management of tree protection should aim to ensure a continued sustainable tree cover and minimise stress to existing trees.

6.3.2 On this site, barriers to tree root growth are likely to include historic buried structures from the WwTW, retaining walls, natural drainage and water courses. Tree root growth may also be impeded where ground levels have been increased due to site clearance works or adjacent development. Tree roots are expected to grow unimpeded where existing soil levels remain undisturbed and to form a network of overlapping roots within woodland.

6.3.3 To ensure that the retained trees on site are properly protected during the development phase, the tree rooting zones are calculated and mapped onto the tree constraints plan in accordance with BS5837:2012. The RPA represents the rooting zone which, where possible, should remain undisturbed. The protection of retained trees can therefore be achieved by creating a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) based on the RPAs. Ancient and veteran trees in particular, can have root systems that extend in excess of 15m from the stem and an additional buffer of at least 5m should be considered for development. Refer to Tree Constraints Plan 238/T/040;050-070 inclusive (Figure 4.0 to 4.22).

6.3.4 Damage caused by any construction activity such as demolition, soil stripping and excavation needs to be considered at the design stage and avoided through review of the design and careful planning of the works. Care should be taken to avoid damage to tree roots when existing structures such as tarmac surfaces are removed within the RPA of a tree.

6.3.5 The laying of access roads, driveways, parking areas or any other hard surfaces planned in proximity to retained trees needs to be considered. There are many solutions available to construct hard surfaces over RPAs without causing damage to trees.

6.3.6 Consideration must be given to movement of both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. If possible, traffic should be diverted away from the RPAs. If this is not possible a range of temporary surfaces are available to distribute the weight of traffic and allow the roots to receive moisture and air.

6.3.7 At this site, protection of trees should be by means of tree protection fencing, placed in accordance with the RPA to form a Construction Exclusion Zone and additional RPA ground protection for access areas if required, as shown in Appendix 3.

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7 ARBORICULTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Tree work

7.1.1 All tree surgery work should be carried out by a qualified arboricultural contractor in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations and current issued FISA Safety Guides (Forestry Industry Safety Accord).

7.1.2 Where pruning is thought to be necessary, the advice of an experienced Arborist or Arboriculturist should be sought to avoid potential long-term impacts from over pruning or the spread of diseases.

7.1.3 Removal of ivy growth may be considered where there is a need for more detailed inspection of a tree, or where there is concern that the extent of ivy may create a windsail effect with regard to tree stability. Ivy growth can create valuable habitat for insects, invertebrates, birds and bats and its removal should relate to the management aims for the tree and importance for wildlife conservation.

7.1.4 Specific works that are considered a priority, where trees are in areas of existing public access, are noted in this report under Section 2 for each woodland compartment and also in the tree survey data sheets in Appendix 1. Further inspection of trees to assess extent of Chalara ash dieback infection and potential presence of decay to stems and bases has also been recommended.

7.1.5 A strategy for management of trees affected by Chalara ash dieback is recommended as part of a long term management plan for compartment W8 and the woodland as a whole.

7.1.6 Trees in category U that are dead or in decline may be retained as standing dead wood where there is no public access and no targets. Where there is existing public access in the vicinity of category U trees and if access through the woodland is retained in its current state, these trees should be inspected in detail, to assess whether there is an immediate risk to the public. Recommendations for removal based on current access have been made in the tree survey data schedule. These trees are: 170, 177, 179, 186, 187, 239, 240, 241, 242, 284, 285, 286, 323, 334, 335, 338, 339, 340, 391, 430, 458, 459, 480, 484, 491, 492, 502, 507, 531, 540, 545, 553, 757. Felled timber should be stacked to form habitat piles within the woodland.

7.1.7 A strategy for management of veteran and ancient trees is recommended, to ensure the continued contribution of these valuable features within the woodland.

7.1.8 Annual inspections of ash trees and woodland compartments are recommended due to the presence of Chalara ash dieback.

7.1.9 Annual inspections are recommended on trees that have fungal fruiting bodies present, noted defects and are adjacent to areas of existing public access.

7.1.10 All tree work should be undertaken with due regard to ecological constraints and any mitigation requirements.

8 MITIGATION PLANTING & LANDSCAPING

8.1 Mitigation

8.1.1 Replacement tree planting should be considered to mitigate for the removal of an existing screen or to replace amenity or biodiversity value that may be lost because of tree removal. There are opportunities on site to improve the composition and quality of existing tree groups and, therefore, enhance screening, biodiversity and visual amenity.

8.1.2 It is recommended that native trees and shrubs appropriate to the area are planted, to be consistent with the vegetation of the locality and for the benefit of biodiversity and site ecology. If it is considered appropriate for the long term management objectives of the woodland, there are opportunities to encourage natural regeneration of ash from the seed of potentially resilient trees within the woodland.

8.1.3 The advice of a qualified Arboriculturist or Landscape Architect should be sought to ensure the selection of suitable species and planting locations on site regarding land use, buried services and knowledge of eventual tree height and spread at maturity. The amount, species composition and placement of new trees should be ultimately agreed with the landowner and / or Local Authority as appropriate.

9 Ongoing management and reinspection

9.1 Ongoing management

9.1.1 Trees are dynamic organisms that are influenced by natural and man-made changes to the environment around them and pro-active management of trees and woodland as part of a long term management plan is recommended.

9.2 Reinspection

9.2.1 It is recommended that trees are inspected every two years, particularly after storms or other extreme weather events, to identify potential new hazards or changes to known defects. Annual inspections have been recommended for specific trees where fungal fruiting bodies or defects are known to be present. Inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboriculturist and records of inspection held at the site or with the landowner.

10 SUMMARY

10.1.1 The trees recorded in the survey area were found to be in a poor to good condition and range from young to mature with potential veteran and ancient trees present in low numbers.

10.1.2 The trees within the site have moderate to high value in the landscape with the perimeter area of the woodland of greatest value due to their varied woodland structure and diversity of species, age and relationship with Erddig parkland. The trees, woodland and hedgerow provide links to wider green infrastructure and habitats.

10.1.3 Based on an objective assessment made in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*, the trees surveyed were valued as category A, B, C and U individuals and woodlands valued as category A, B and C.

10.1.4 Trees in category U that are dead or in decline may be retained as standing dead wood where there is no public access and no targets. Where there is existing public access in the vicinity of category U trees and if access through the woodland is retained in its current state, these trees should be inspected in detail, to assess whether there is an immediate risk to the public.

10.1.5 Recommendations for removal based on current access have been made in the tree survey data schedule. These trees are: 170, 177, 179, 186, 187, 239, 240, 241, 242, 284, 285, 286, 323, 334, 335, 338, 339, 340, 391, 430, 458, 459, 480, 484, 491, 492, 502, 507, 531, 540, 545, 553, 757. Felled timber should be stacked to form habitat piles within the woodland.

10.1.6 Any tree removal requirements should be reviewed in advance with an Ecologist to confirm absence or presence of protected species and nesting birds.

10.1.7 Should the existing public access arrangements to the woodland change, these recommendations and any changes to tree hazards and risks should be reviewed and reassessed. The trees should be reinspected every two years, or more frequently where separately advised in the management recommendations.

10.1.8 The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock. It is not meant to be interpreted rigidly but is presented to form a balanced judgement on tree retention and removal.

10.1.9 Tree locations, tree protection status, their quality categories and RPA are shown on Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040;050-070 inclusive (Figure 4.0 to 4.22). The RPA should be used as a guide to the most likely position of tree roots at time of survey necessary for the successful retention of trees, however it is noted that the rooting extent is likely to be affected by existing walls and hard surfacing, topography and drainage. Incursion into the RPA by development activities may reduce the chance of healthy tree survival.

10.1.10 Tree root systems will increase incrementally with age and it is good practice to leave a larger area around a tree to allow for future root growth. The RPA of ancient and veteran trees should have an extended buffer of at least 15m times the dbh due to potential for more extensive rooting and value of these features. When developing in the vicinity of existing trees and establishing new trees on development sites, consideration should be given to the potential rooting area in any site planning and design.

10.1.11 Mitigation or replacement tree planting is recommended in the event trees are lost because of arboricultural management, health and safety measures or development reasons.

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11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEETS – refer to Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040,050-070 inclusive.

Site	*Glanyrafon Brook Woodland,*	Surveyor	***Marianne Dobson***	Date	September to mid-November 2022	Weather	**Generally mild**	Drawing	238/T/040,050-070 inclusive

The information in the data sheets is correct as of time of survey. Trees are dynamic organisms and their condition can change as a result of changes in their environment, stress factors, physical and man-made conditions. Several ash and saplings in the woodland show symptoms of ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). While some trees are considered to be category B, it is acknowledged that their estimated remaining contribution may be less than 10 years unless they prove to be resilient individuals.

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
WOODLAND - Management recommendations are based on the current woodland and access status																		
W1	Mixed species with oak, ash, wild cherry, small leaved lime, Wych elm, hazel, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn, hornbeam, beech, sycamore, occasional alder, field maple, yew and crab apple	up to 25m							n/a	Mature	Good	Good	W1 is on a bank between the higher field level to the east and lower ground adjacent to Glanyrafon Brook to the west and forms the east woodland edge. The woodland edge is a prominent landscape feature visible from the adjacent PRoW and forms part of the visual extents of Erddig parkland. The character and composition of the woodland is relatively consistent from north to south. A mature and overgrown remnant hedgerow forms part of the woodland edge now growing as woody shrubs with dense bramble and small trees with this edge generally flailed to a straight face up to 3.5m in height. Scrub is dense in places and shading out the field layer. Several prominent trees to boundary including oak, ash, small leaved lime, beech and sycamore. Several dead trees along woodland edge with large ash in state of decline 893(A) but good habitat value. Contains a potential veteran 616(A) field maple of significant girth, several large oak and numerous old hawthorn. Woodland edge of high value in the landscape and of high conservation value. Part of the woodland lies within designated Ancient Woodland.	**A2, A3**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Undertake visual tree assessment of trees adjacent to public access routes and detail recommendations. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value after management works.	40 years +	

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
W2	Mixed composition of beech, ash, grey alder, small leaved lime, sycamore, oak, cherry, hawthorn, occasional yew, hornbeam, larch, silver birch, Norway maple, Wych elm, wild cherry and Scot's pine.	up to 25m							n/a	Middle Age	Good	Good	W2 visually appears to be an extension of W7 but is of more varied species composition with a higher quantity of beech; trees appear to have been planted in rows and are of an even age composition with high crowns; sparse shrub and field layer due to dense shading of beech and closed canopy cover. Silver birch (999) among small number of Cat A trees of high value. Encroaching invasive species of Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam to edge of brook to north. Woodland area of moderate to high value in the landscape. Part of the woodland lies within designated Ancient Woodland.	B2	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland.Retain standing dead wood for habitat value. Selective felling of poor quality trees of limited remaining contribution to form clearings and improve light levels; underplant with native scrub and tree species to develop understorey, enhance woodland structure and ensure long term replenishment of tree stock.	40 years +	
W3	Sycamore, hawthorn, Wych elm, beech, small leaved lime, wild cherry, field maple	up to 20m							n/a	Mature	Good	Good	W3 has a mixed composition of sycamore, hazel, beech, small leaved lime, cherry and field maple in small quantities, with a well developed understorey and ground flora with diverse species present including several fern species, rambling rose, briony, but some encroachment of invasive species Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed.	B1, B2	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Selective felling, crown reduction or pollarding of poor quality and structurally unsafe trees in areas immediately adjacent to public access routes. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value. Underplant with native scrub and tree species to develop understorey, enhance woodland structure and ensure long term replenishment of tree stock.	40 years +	
W4	Alder and ash, occasional oak, with elder, hawthorn, blackthorn and rose scrub	up to 20m							n/a	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	W4 is an area of sparse tree cover of which alder and ash are the main species present, access to the area is impeded by dense blackthorn, rose and bramble scrub and invasive species stands of Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. Large single ash and alder of higher value, not surveyed due to impeded access; smaller ash have symptoms of ash die back. Woodland structure is poor but this offers opportunities for a mosaic of different habitats to be present and for regeneration of the woodland structure due to increased light levels.	C2	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value. Open aspect and clearing has habitat value and diversity within the woodland, creating an area of different character. Replanting in this area may not be desirable if diversity of habitat is to be promoted. Review condition of ash annually and develop strategy for gradual removal or pollarding of ash affected by die back or retin as standing dead wood.	10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
W5	Mixed species with common and grey alder, small leaved lime, Wych elm, beech, ash, sycamore, hazel, hawthorn, occasional oak and hornbeam	up to 25m							n/a	Middle Age	Good	Good	W5 is an area of low lying woodland to the south extending from a woodland path across to Glanyrafon Brook and includes the woodland boundary to the west. The ground is wetter adjacent to the stream with several species of fern in the field layer, natural regeneration of alder, elm and ash, bramble, nettle and ivy. Varied tree species composition including planted beech; woodland area of high landscape and biodiversity value.	**A2**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value.	40 years +	
W6	Woodland boundary with ash, holly, hawthorn, elder, hazel, blackthorn, rose, sycamore, cherry, alder, willow sp., small leaved lime, beech, silver birch	up to 22m							n/a	Mature	Good	Good	W6 forms a boundary feature to the west of the woodland on a slight bank and an area of drier ground and includes several mature prominent trees of sizeable girth in particular sycamore and ash to the field boundary. Much of the boundary appears to be overgrown mature hedgerow species of elder, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn and rose with spreading hazel stands. Varied understorey vegetation with bramble, several species of fern, ivy, nettle to field layer	**A2, A3**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value.	40 years +	
W7	Predominantly alder woodland with ash, and occasional willow sp., wild cherry, sycamore, small leaved lime, hornbeam, larch and beech	up to 25m							n/a	Mature	Fair	Good	W7 is predominantly alder woodland with self-set ash, noticeably wet ground and ditches present. Alder mostly twin and multi-stemmed at base and ash often bifurcate. The understorey vegetation is varied and includes natural regeneration of ash, alder, sycamore and small amounts of alder, bramble, several species of fern, nettle, ivy	**B2, B3**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland.	40 years +	

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W8	Predominantly ash plantation with beech, Norway maple, alder, larch, sycamore, oak and cherry.	up to 25m							Ash generally over 10m	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	W8 is predominantly ash plantation planted in rows of relatively even spacing, with the remaining composition made up of planted beech, Norway maple, alder, larch, sycamore, oak and cherry. Oak and sycamore are present to the edges of the plantation area. Self set ash saplings are the dominant understorey species with sparse regeneration of oak and cherry. Limited shrub and field layer of bramble, nettle and ivy. The ash have been planted in rows in an area formerly occupied by the wastewater treatment works appropximately 50-60 years ago. The majority of ash appear to be infected with ash die back, with most ash saplings displaying symptoms of infection and are of fair to poor structural and physiological condition. Most trees are bifurcate, of slender growth and with high suppressed crowns, with crown clearance generally over 10m. Alder and cherry where present, are also of slender habit and suppressed crown. Beech, Norway maple, sycamore and oak are generally of better quality and condition.	**C2**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Selective felling, crown reduction or pollarding of poor quality and structurally unsafe trees in areas immediately adjacent to public access routes. Retain standing dead wood for habitat value. Review condition of ash annually and develop strategy for gradual removal or pollarding of ash affected by die back. Develop strategy for gradual replanting with native species unaffected by ash dieback appropriate to woodland and setting and for biodiversity enhancement.	10-20 years	
W9	Silver birch, dogwood, alder, sycamore, hazel, cherry, holly, blackthorn, grey alder, ash	up to 18m							0.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	W9 is a woodland compartment adjacent to Glanyrafon Brook and embankment to the railway to the south east. An embankment to the south is of different species composition and character. The compartment has elements of an alder woodland but with dense scrub in places; landscape and wildlife value; Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam present along watercourse and path.	**B2, B3**	see plan	Manage invasive species to control, prevent spread and eradicate from brook and woodland. Remove fallen trees.	20-40 years	
TREES - Management recommendations are based on the current woodland and access status. For general woodland management recommendations refer to the Woodland section. Tree tag references start at 0143 on site																		
U on plan	*dead tree*												*Untagged dead trees that are significantly decayed and generally without bark; stem or pole like with sparse branching*	***U***		Undertake detailed survey if public access through or adjacent to woodland is to be retained to confirm whether the trees can be retained as standing dead wood, or requires removal		

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143	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	11	970	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	SW 2.2	1.7	Mature	Good	Good	Adjacent to PRoW and stile near Hafod Road; hollow/cavity at base in root flare to south west but no visible internal decay; butress growth locally at cavity; probe inserted into cavity and extends 20cm downwards and is approximately 15cm in diameter; dead bracket fungus to south side at base of stem from previous years growth and broken off bracket at base of stem *Ganoderma australe*; no fresh fungal fruiting bodies (FFB) noted in survey. Potential for hollowing of stem and at base but reaction wood and adpative growth present. Notable tree starting to develop veteran tree characteristics. Crown vitality appears good with natural target pruning and dead wood as typical of species profile and age.	A2	11.64	Inspect annually for presence of FFB	40 years +	3.05
144	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	600	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.0	NW 1.8	1.5	Mature	Fair	Good	45° lean to SE; ivy to stem and minor dead wood	B3	7.2		20-40 years	
145	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	4.5	300 290	0.0	5.5	12.0	0.0	N 2	1	Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Bifurcate at base; suppressed by sycamore to west and adjacent hazel; distorted growth habit	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
146	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	820	7.0	8.0	8.5	4.0	SE 2	2	Mature	Good	Good	Straight stem, good form and balanced crown	A2	9.84		40 years +	2.58
147	Corylus avellana (hazel)	14	up to 120	6.5	4.5	8.5	0.0	E 0.5	1.2	Mature	Fair	Good	Multi-stemmed habit with two larger dia stems; suppressed by adjacent trees; leaning to east	B2	3		20-40 years	
148(G)	Group of 2 hazel and multiple holly	9	up to 200	4.0	4.0	7.5	2.0	E 0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Congested dense group; multiple holly	B3	see plan		20-40 years	
149	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	800	5.0	4.5	9.0	4.5	E 2.2	2	Mature	Poor	Fair	Cavity at 2.2m high extending 1.5m up stem to south side, cavity at base 20cm wide extending 1.3m externally and a further 50cm internally; extent of decay unknown	C2	9.6	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	<10 years	2.51
150	Corylus avellana (hazel)	9	640 basal dia	4.0	3.5	6.5	6.0	E 1	1.5	Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branches and decayed stems; multiple stems	C2	6.4		10-20 years	
151	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	18	220 180	2.0	2.0	4.5	0.0	E 3	1.7 dead	Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems and congested growth	C2	2.7		20-40 years	
152	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	150 110	1.5	1.5	3.5	0.0	E 3	2	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base and then multiple stems arising with congested growth; biased growth to NE	C3	1.9		10-20 years	
153	Corylus avellana (hazel)	9	810 basal dia 4X100	3.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	E 0.5	1.6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed at ground level with spreading crown	C2	8.1		20-40 years	

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154	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	900	6.5	9.0	7.5	8.5	S 3	2.5-3	Mature	Good	Good	Extensive ivy growth; Large branch shed to south side of stem at 3m; good health and form despite branch loss	B1	10.8		40 years +	2.83
155	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	5	75	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	E1.5	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good vigour	C2	0.9		20-40 years	
156	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	670	5.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	E 2	1	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3m; buckling to underside of scaffold branch; yew and elm saplings growing to base	B2	8.04	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	40 years +	2.11
157(G)	Group of 7 hawthorn and 2 holly	up to 12	75 110							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Vigorous and spreading holly with large individuals within group; narrow suppressed growth to hawthorn	B3	see plan		20-40 years	
158	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	350	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.5	E 5	5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Congested growth with ivy impeding stem inspection	B3	4.2		20-40 years	
159	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	820	3.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	E 3	3	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.7m with included bark; previous branch tear out at 1.5-2m but occluding well	B2	9.84	Inspect every two years for ash dieback	20-40 years	2.58
160	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	15	130	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	N/A	9	Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted form with biased growth to west	C3	1.56		<10 years	
161	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	180	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	8 W	9	Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted form with biased growth to west	C3	2.16		<10 years	
162	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	190 420	4.5	2.5	6.5	4.5	E 3	2.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m with a dominant stem; suckering at base	C2	4.6		10-20 years	
163	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	14	340	3.0	3.5	9.5	0.0	E 4	2	Middle Age	Fair	Good	30º lean to E; suppressed growth	C2	4.08		10-20 years	
164	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	610 650	7.0	5.5	8.0	5.0	NE 3	3	Mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at base and fused at 1.2m above ground level for 1.2m length then diverging and bifurcate; spreading healthy crown	B2	8.9	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	20-40 years	
165	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	820	7.0	9.0	4.0	18.5	S 1.7	6	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.8m with strong union / tension fork; extensive scaffold branch with phototropic growth	A2	9.84		40 years +	2.58
166(G)	Group of 12 hawthorn and 6 holly	up to 12	up to 150							Middle Age	Good	Good	Majority of stems below 75mm dbh; dense group with hawthorn to 12m high and holly average 6m high	B3	see plan		20-40 years	
167	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	15	180	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	E 2.5	2.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Biased growth to west and heavily suppressed	C3	2.16		<10 years	
168(G)	Hawthorn group - dead	-											Dead	U	0		0	
169	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	240	1.5	0.5	2.5	1.0	E 3	3	Mature	Good	Poor	Congested with ivy	C3	2.88		<10 years	

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170	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-											Dead	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
171	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	220	0.0	3.5	0.0	7.0	W 6	9.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and poor form with limited crown development	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
172	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	550	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	NW 6	7	Mature	Good	Good	Minor dead wood in crown	B2	6.6		20-40 years	
173	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	14	260	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	NE 6	10	Mature	Poor	Poor	Congested stems and extensive ivy; suppressed growth	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
174	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	170	1.0	3.5	1.0	3.5	SW 4	6	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth and biased to SW	C3	2.04		<10 years	
175	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	420	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.0			Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at 3.5m with buckling to underside of branch and at stem union	C2	5.04		10-20 years	
176	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	250	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	W 5	5	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Heavily suppressed	C2	3		10-20 years	
177	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-								Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Dead	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
178	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	170	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	SW 5	5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Single stem and upright with biased crown to west	C3	2.04		<10 years	
179	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-											Fallen	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
180	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	330	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	S 5	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth with narrow but balanced crown	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
181	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	7	80	3.0	4.5	2.5	4.5	S 3	3	Young	Good	Good	High crown and ivy extensive up stem	C2	0.96		10-20 years	
182	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	250	3.5	3.5	2.0	7.0	SW 3	3	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Self corrected S curve to stem and biased growth to west	C2	3		10-20 years	
183	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	160	8.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	N 3	2.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Growing to base of 182 and across footpath; adverse and suppressed growth	C3	1.92		<10 years	
184	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	200	3.5	1.0	1.0	4.0	W 4	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth and extensive ivy	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
185(G)	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	up to 10	up to 140							Middle Age	Good	Good	Dense holly group with multiple stems and suckering growth	B2	see plan		20-40 years	
186	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	-	120							Young	Poor	Poor	Dying with extensive damage to stem	U	1.44	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	

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187	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	-	220							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Collapsed into tree 186	U	2.64	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
188	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	230							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Lean 45 degrees to west	C3	2.76		<10 years	
189	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	70							Young	Fair	Good	Suppressed tree with S shaped stem	C2	0.84		10-20 years	
190	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	260							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with one dead stem; ivy clad	C3	3.12		<10 years	
191	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	75							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with sparse growth to stem and high crown; good vigour	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
192(G)	Group of hawthorn and holly	8	up to 160							Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth with high crown; ivy clad	C3	see plan		<10 years	
193	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	270							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth with high crown; ivy clad	C3	3.24		<10 years	
194	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	210 270							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base; suppressed by ivy	C3	3.4		<10 years	
195	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	160 260 110							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcation at base, suppressed growth, high crown, ivy clad stem	C2	3.2		10-20 years	
196	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	320 450							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at base and fused for 1m up stem with included bark at union	C2	5.5		10-20 years	
197	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	9	110							Young	Fair	Poor	Lower branching to 1m from ground level; dying back from leader and upper crown	C3	1.32		<10 years	
198	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	120							Young	Fair	Fair	Distorted S shape to stem with suppressed crown	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
199	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	7	120							Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed crown	C3	1.44		<10 years	
200	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	210					SW 1	1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Straight stem with low branching and balanced habit, good form and vigour	A2	2.52		40 years +	
201	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	12	140					W 5	6	Young	Good	Good	Straight stem with balanced crown and good vigour	B3	1.68		40 years +	
202	Alnus incana (grey alder)	20	390					NW 7	10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown, alder beetle damage to foliage	B2	4.68		20-40 years	
203(V)	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	1100					S 3	8	Over mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 3m, epicormic growth at base with crust fungus to north side in large patches, tree at brook edge, dead wood and broken branches, habitat value; notable tree approaching early veteran status	B3	13.2		10-20 years	3.46
204	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	85					S 1.5	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Single stem and balanced habit, good form and condition	C2	1.02		10-20 years	

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205	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	20	360					S 1.5	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.8m with included bark, fused stems for 0.5m length	B2	4.32		40 years +	
206	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	960					NE 3	5	Over mature	Good	Good	At edge of brook, prominent tree to boundary, dead wood and broken branches, habitat value; notable tree with potential to progress to veteran status	B3	11.52		10-20 years	3.02
207	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-												U	0		0	
208	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-												U	0		0	
209	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	130					NW 2	0.5	Young	Good	Fair	Single stem with epicormic growth and very small branchlets, low vigour	B2	1.56		20-40 years	
210	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	190					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Single stem and slender growth with small and high crown	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
211(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	-											Dead and dying group	U	0		< 5 years	
212	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	270					E 6	6	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem and slender growth with small crown, ivy clad but healthy	B3	3.24		20-40 years	
213	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	300					SW 5	8	Middle Age	Fair	Good	S shaped curve to stem with self corrected growth, bifurcate at 2.5m with strong union	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
214	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	280					W5	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Crown biased to west; reasonable vigour	C2	3.36		<10 years	
215	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
216	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	14	380					S 8	10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Leaning over watercourse and bifurcate at 3m, ivy clad	C3	4.56		<10 years	
217	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	125 140 180					SW 5	7	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed and leggy at the base with high crown, broken branches and dead wood	C3	2.6		<10 years	
218	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	300					NW 10	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown	B2	3.6		20-40 years	
219	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	460					SE 9	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown	B2	5.52		20-40 years	
220	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	18	160					S 3	4	Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth and good form and condition	A2	1.92		40 years +	
221	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	120					E 1	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth with shading from trees with higher crowns; crown of tree is flattened and arching	C3	1.44		<10 years	
222	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	140					NE 1.5	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Growing below crown other trees; suppressed	C3	1.68		<10 years	

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
223	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	340					SW 8	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 7m with compression fork	C2	4.08		10-20 years	
224	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	7	90					SE 3	3	Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form and condition, potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.08		40 years +	
225	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	420 480					SW 4	8	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.2m with water pocket of 120mm diameter, good vigour	A2	6.4		40 years +	
226	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	240					W 15	10+	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with slender growth and high crown	B2	2.88		<10 years	
227	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	10	70					E 3	5	Young	Good	Good	10 degree lean to west; single stem with biased crown to west	C2	0.84		10-20 years	
228	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	540					SW 7	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem then branching at 7m with high crown	B2	6.48		20-40 years	
229	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	730					W 3	4	Mature	Good	Good	Biased crown with majority of branches to west; good vigour; developing into notable tree	A2	8.76		40 years +	2.29
230	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	250					W 10	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Single stem with suppressed growth and self corrected leader	C2	3		10-20 years	
231	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	250					N 10	10+	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown and ivy to stem	B3	3		20-40 years	
232	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	290					W 3	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem and upright growth with crown biased to west	B3	3.48		20-40 years	
233	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	250 100 100 80 70					W 2	2	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Single stem 250dbh with smaller epicormic growth to base; tree of low value	C2	3.1		10-20 years	
234	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	190					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Single stem with high crown and bifurcate at 12m	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
235	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	470					N 5	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced growth and crown	B2	5.64		20-40 years	
236	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	490					N 7	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced growth and crown	B2	5.88		20-40 years	
237	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	1180	88.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	W 3	6	Over mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1m and then fused stems to 3.5m above ground level, broken branches within crown; prominent tree and visible from within wood and from field boundary; notable tree	B3	14.16		40 years +	3.71

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238	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	1020	9.5	6.5	9.5	4.5	S 3	4	Over mature	Good	Fair	Prominent tree at woodland and field boundary; loss of scaffold branch to north east side at 2.5m, probably from Jan/Feb 2022 storm; minor dead wood in crown with risk of further branch shedding; notable tree with potential for accelerated veteranisation	B2, B3	12.24	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	40 years +	3.20
239	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	20	220							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	In decline with epicormic growth	U	2.64	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
240	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	20	420							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	In decline, S shaped growth to stem, dead wood to crown, crown extends across path	U	5.04	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
241	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	20									Poor	Poor	Fallen into tree 240	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
242	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	350							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Damage to base of stem, wound extends 2.5m up stem from base	U	4.2	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
243	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	430					S 5	7	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with good form, balanced crown	A2	5.16		40 years +	
244	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	370					W 4	3	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 7m with balanced crown	A2	4.44		40 years +	
245	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
246	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	540					S 4	5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Adverse right angle growth to stem at 0.5m then self corrected and upright growth, dead wood to lower branches of crown	C2	6.48		10-20 years	
247	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	570					SW 4	5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown	B2	6.84		20-40 years	
248	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	750					SE 5	6	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown	B2	9		20-40 years	2.36
249	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	580					W 5	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Biased growth to west with crown overhanging path	C2	6.96		10-20 years	
250(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	-									Poor	Poor	Group of hawthorn in decline	U	0		< 5 years	
251	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	430							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with codominant stems	C2	5.16		10-20 years	
252	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	90 80							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at base with codominant stems	C3	1.2		<10 years	

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253	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	20	300							Middle Age	Good	Good	Corrugations to bark from ground level to 4m on east side of stem, ground vigour	A2	3.6		40 years +	
254	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	24	260							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown	B2	3.12		20-40 years	
255	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	20	190							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown	A2	2.28		40 years +	
256	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	290							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
257	*Dead tree*	-											Dead	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
258	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	12	210							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Low crown clearance and bifurcate at 2.5m but with dominant stem, balanced crown	B2	2.52		40 years +	
259	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	340							Middle Age	Good	Good	Upright tree of good form and condition with balanced crown	A2	4.08		40 years +	
260	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	190							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with good form and vigour	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
261	*Dead tree*	-											Dead	U	0		0	
262	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	210							Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Single stem with high crown	B3	2.52		40 years +	
263	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	25	370							Middle Age	Good	Good	Upright growth and balanced crown	A2	4.44		40 years +	
264	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	6	90							Young	Fair	Fair	Young tree of slender form	C3	1.08		<10 years	
265	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	980							Mature	Good	Good	Tree to edge of brook with slight lean 10 degrees to west; spreading crown; notable tree	B2	11.76		<10 years	3.08
266	*Dead tree*	-											Dead	U	0		0	
267	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15	160							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Tree to edge of holly and sycamore group with high crown	C2	1.92		10-20 years	
268	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	240							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 4.5m	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
269	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	170							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with high crown	C3	2.04		<10 years	
270	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	80							Young	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with high crown	C3	0.96		<10 years	
271	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	380							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Extensive alder beetle damage to foliage	B2	4.56		20-40 years	

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272	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	120 120							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	High crown and sparse growth	C3	1.7		<10 years	
273	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330							Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with upright habit and good form and condition	B2	3.96		20-40 years	
274	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	320 420							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at ground level with high crown	C2	5.3		10-20 years	
275	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	190							Young	Good	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
276	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	9	120							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse crown and suppressed	C3	1.44		<10 years	
277	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	140							Young	Fair	Fair	Single stem and upright habit, balanced crown	C2	1.68		10-20 years	
278	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
279	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
280	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	16	250							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown and ivy clad	C2	3		10-20 years	
281	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	400							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Difficult access and not tagged, at base of stream, bifurcate at 3m	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
282	Corylus avellana (hazel)	12	up to 200							Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems arising at base forming large stand	B3	5		20-40 years	
283	Corylus avellana (hazel)	12	up to 120							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Adjacent to path with stems arching across path	C2	4		10-20 years	
284	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	260							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	In decline, leaning across path	U	3.12	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
285	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	-									Poor	Poor	Other trees have collapsed and fallen into this tree	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
286	*Dead tree*	-									Poor	Poor	Broken leader due to others having fallen into it, in decline	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
287	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	9	190							Middle Age	Fair	Poor	slender growth with high crown and ivy clad	C3	2.28		<10 years	
288	*Dead tree*	-									Poor	Poor	Slender and sparse growth, ivy clad	U	0		< 5 years	
289	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	130							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Significant lean to west and suppressed	C3	1.56		<10 years	

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290(G)	Group of holly	6	up to 100							Young	Fair	Fair	Group of dense holly with natural regeneration	C2	see plan		10-20 years	
291	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	340							Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 2.5m with contorted growth and 45 degree lean to SE	C2	4.08		10-20 years	
292	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	550							Mature	Fair	Fair	Located at bend in brook, adverse growth and possible lost leader but not easy to inspect, suckering at base	C2	6.6		10-20 years	
293	Corylus avellana (hazel)	12	up to 90							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Five stems arising of 35-90dbh	C2	3		10-20 years	
294	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	640							Mature	Fair	Fair	Numerous dead branches and tear outs with cavities to stem, suckering growth to base and up stem	C2	7.68		10-20 years	2.01
295	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	16	330 110							Middle Age	Good	Good	Located at edge of brook, bifurcate at base with a dominant stem	B2	3.5		20-40 years	
296	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	14	900 560 330							Mature	Fair	Fair	Prominent tree to edge of brook with exposed roots in bed of watercourse	C2	11.1		10-20 years	
297	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	16	290							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Stem base within base of bank with watercourse	B2	3.48		20-40 years	
298	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	110							Young	Good	Good	Leaning towards 297	C2	1.32	Remove to improve growing environment for 297	10-20 years	
299	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	14	85							Young	Good	Good	Suppressed by side limb of 296	C2	1.02		10-20 years	
300	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	730							Mature	Fair	Fair	Located at edge of brook, dead branches and broken out limbs, suckering and ivy clad	C2	8.76		10-20 years	2.29
301	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9	150 110							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.2m with suckering and epicormic growth	C3	1.9		<10 years	
302	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	100 150 120							Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Three stems arising at 1m	C3	2.2		<10 years	
303	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	200							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Tree of low value, sparse form	C3	2.4		<10 years	
304	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	120 160 180 140 110							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Congested stem growth and crown	C3	3.2		<10 years	
305	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	150							Young	Poor	Fair	Tree of low value, sparse and slender form	C3	1.8		<10 years	
306	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	710 basal dbh							Mature	Poor	Poor	Multistemmed with dead growth	C2	7.1		10-20 years	
307	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	4	75							Young	Fair	Fair	Biased growth with crown overhanging path	C2	0.9		10-20 years	

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308	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	640							Mature	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems with fused growth	C2	7.68		10-20 years	2.01
309	Sambucus nigra (elder)	6	75							Young	Poor	Poor	Two stems under 75 dbh	C3	0.9		<10 years	
310	Sambucus nigra (elder)	7	60 to 90							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Four stems arising at ground level	C3	1.4		<10 years	
311(G)	Group of elder(G)	7	up to 60							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Tagged as edge of shrubby group of elder	C2	2		10-20 years	
312	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	22	720							Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 5m then further branching with natural bracing	B2	8.64		20-40 years	2.26
313	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	120							Young	Good	Good	Crown suppressed by tree 306	B2	1.44		20-40 years	
314	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	14	320 260							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with codominant stems, high crown and alder beetle infestation	C2	4.1		10-20 years	
315	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	580 640							Mature	Good	Good	Three stems at ground level with spreading crown; smallest of three stems is dead	B2	8.6		20-40 years	
316	Alnus incana (grey alder)	14	280 350							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.2m and leaning over path; extensive ivy growth	C2	4.5		10-20 years	
317	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	570							Mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth high crown and extensive ivy	C2	6.84		10-20 years	
318	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	14	400 530							Mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at ground level and in decline	C3	6.6		<10 years	
319	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	370							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Single stem with slender growth and high crown; ivy clad	C2	4.44		10-20 years	
320	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	260 250 270 320 280							Mature	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed at ground level and stems leaning out and radiating from bole; ivy clad	C2	6.2		10-20 years	
321	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	230 80 250 290 380 230 260							Mature	Fair	Good	Multistemmed at ground level, ivy clad, stems radiating out from bole	C2	6.9		10-20 years	
322	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	540 240							Mature	Poor	Poor	In decline, ivy clad, limb loss and failed branches	C3	5.9		<10 years	
323	*Dead tree*	-											Leading into alder 322	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
324	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	350 340							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at base with balanced crown	C2	4.9		10-20 years	
325	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	250							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender habit with high crown clearance	B2	3		20-40 years	

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326	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	640					1.6 W	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Ivy clad with high crown	C2	7.68		10-20 years	2.01
327	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	230							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender habit with high crown clearance	C2	2.76		10-20 years	
328	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	350 380							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m with codominant stems, alder beetle damage, compression fork with spreading crown	C2	5.2		10-20 years	
329	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	420							Middle Age	Good	Good	High crown with other trees leaning into it	B2	5.04		10-20 years	
330	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	240 240 300							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Three stems arising at ground level, ivy clad with leaning and failed stems	C3	4.5		<10 years	
331	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	300 200 270							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Three stems arising at base, ivy clad	C2	4.5		10-20 years	
332	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	7	170							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright and balanced growth	B1, B2	2.04		20-40 years	
333	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	350 230							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Extensive ivy growth	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
334	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	300							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	High and sparse crown	U	3.6	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
335	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	200 210							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at base with one dead stem, failed stem leaning across path	U	2.9	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
336	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	300 290 290							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	High crown	C2	5.1		10-20 years	
337	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	460							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with slender growth	B2	5.52		20-40 years	
338	*Dead tree*	-									Poor	Poor	Fallen	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
339	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	25	140							Young	Poor	Poor	Failed, has been damaged and fallen as a result of damage from other fallen tree	U	1.68	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
340	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	400							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1m with one dead stem and sparse crown	U	4.8	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
341	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	290 280						10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with codominant stems and spreading crown	C2	4		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
342	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	570						10	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with slender growth dead basal stem adjacent to main stem, ivy clad	C2	6.84		10-20 years	
343	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	8	160						1	Young	Good	Good	Single stem good condition but ivy clad, low branching	B2	1.92		40 years +	
344	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	4	150						18	Young	Good	Good	Biased growth to south with spreading crown	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
345	Alnus incana (grey alder)	16	580						10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Lean 20 degrees to south but self corrected, bifurcate at 4m with spreading crown	B2	6.96		20-40 years	
346	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	280						12	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with codominant stems and tension fork	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
347	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	12	340 300						10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Single stem with slender growth and suppressed crow	C3	4.5		<10 years	
348	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	200						10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1.2m with suppressed growth	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
349	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	320 280 260 250 280 280 230 200 140						14	Mature	Fair	Good	Multistemmed at ground level with large bold and one dead stem; ivy growth	C2	7.6		10-20 years	
350	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	440 410						16	Mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1m with codominant stems	C2	6		10-20 years	
351	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	300 410 370 220						10	Mature	Fair	Good	Multistemmed at base with one dead stem	C2	6.7		10-20 years	
352	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	320 400 350 300						12	Mature	Fair	Good	Multistemmed at base with four stems arising with one dead, spreading form	C2	6.9		10-20 years	
353	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	390 390 460 460 460						9	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree within woodland with spreading crown	B2	9.7		40 years +	
354	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	320 470						16	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with one dead stem	C3	5.7		<10 years	
355	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	350 430 460						10	Mature	Fair	Good	Trifurcate at base with spreading crown	C2	7.2		10-20 years	
356	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	290 260 290 260 270						10	Mature	Fair	Good	Five stems arising at ground level with high crown	C2	6.1		10-20 years	
357	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	330 380 330 250 330 360						10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Fungal fruiting body on stem near base, historic wound, partially occluded	C2	8.5		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
358	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	390 360 200 200 120 180						4	Mature	Poor	Fair	Multiple stems arising of which two dead, high crown	C2	6.4		10-20 years	
359	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	340						18	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Lean to north 45 degrees and braced by tree 360, bifurcate at 8m with codominant stems	C2	4.08		10-20 years	
360	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	12	210 170						1.8	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Leaning at 25 degrees and supporting tree 360	C2	2.7		10-20 years	
361	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	260						18	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 10m with codominant stems, upright growth and balanced crown	B3	3.12		10-20 years	
362	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	25	410					NW 1	7	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Leaning 10 degrees to east with side stem at 1m; ivy growth to stem	B2	4.92		20-40 years	
363	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	500 basal dia						5	Mature	Fair	Fair	In decline, dead stems with ivy growth	C3	5		<10 years	
364	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
365	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	400						10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown, ivy growth	B2	4.8		20-40 years	
366	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	20	220					N 2	1.8	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with side branch at 1.8m and compression fork with included bark	B2	2.64		40 years +	
367	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	510					SW 10	10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Leaning 10 degrees north with ivy and suppressed to north	C2	6.12		10-20 years	
368	Larix decidua (European larch)	25	290						10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	S shaped stem with self corrected growth, biased growth to west and to other aspects suppressed, ivy growth	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
369	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	150 230 320						10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed to west with one dead stem	C3	4.2		<10 years	
370	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
371	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	230					NW 1.5	1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Tree of good form and condition	A2	2.76		40 years +	
372	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	330						10	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 3m with codominant stems	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
373	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	300 240 340						12	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Trifurcation at base with spreading crown	C2	5.1		10-20 years	
374	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	90					SW 2	1	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed to west by tree 373	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
375	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	80					SW 2	2.5	Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good condition	C2	0.96		10-20 years	
376	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	10	75							Young	Poor	Poor	Die back in crown	C3	0.9		<10 years	

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377	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	230					S 6	10	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Upright tree with spreading crown; ivy to stem	B2	2.76		20-40 years	
378	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	440					S 8	1	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Slender tree with high crown	B2	5.28		20-40 years	
379	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	22	500					E 8	10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.8m high crown with smaller lower branches	B2	6		20-40 years	
380	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	20	230 160					E 2	1.8	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1.5m with compression fork and splits in stems either side of union	C2	2.8		10-20 years	
381	Larix decidua (European larch)	25	390					W 1	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Leaning 10 degrees to the east	B2	4.68		20-40 years	
382	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	430					E 2	1.8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m; not codominant stems; spreading crown	A2	5.16		40 years +	
383	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	25	310					W 6	12	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender tree with high crown and suppressed	B2	3.72		20-40 years	
384	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	360					N 3	10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3m with slender growth and high crown	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
385	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	10	100 120					S 1	6	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed; bifurcate at 1.2m with compact crown	C2	1.6		10-20 years	
386	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	18	410 110 250					S 1	1.8	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at 1m and further stems arising with contorted growth	C2	4.9		10-20 years	
387	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	25	460					S 3	3	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead lower branches to stem below high compact crown	B2	5.52		20-40 years	
388	Pinus sylvestris (Scots pine)	20	120 240 160 210					S 0.5	2	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Four stems arising at 1m with spreading crown	C2	3.8		10-20 years	
389	Larix decidua (European larch)	25	430						20	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead branches up stem then bifurcate at 12m; yellowing needles within crown	C2	5.16		10-20 years	
390	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	18	430 basal dia					W 0.5	2	Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Multiple branches arising at 1m with spreading crown	C2	4.3		10-20 years	
391	*Dead tree*	-												U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
392	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	16	350					W 1	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.7m with spreading crown; dead wood within crown	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
393	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	14	270 150					W 1	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.6m and further branching with spreading crown; dead wood in crown	C2	3.1		10-20 years	
394	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	430					S 6	12	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 8m with tension fork	B2	5.16		20-40 years	

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395	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	360					W 3	12	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Lean 40 degrees to the north with spreading crown; ivy to stem	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
396	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	1090 basal dia					S 1	8	Mature	Fair	Good	Five stems arising at ground level with spreading crown and habit	B2	10.9		20-40 years	
397	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	10	260					N 1.2	1.6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning 10 degrees north with suppressed form and ivy	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
398	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	330					NW 1	1.8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Low branching with spreading crown	B2	3.96		20-40 years	
399	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	10	140					SW 1	1	Young	Good	Good	Young tree with spreading branches and balanced form	B2	1.68		40 years +	
400	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	25	220					E 1	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Leaning 20 degrees to the east and suppressed	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
401	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	16	430					W 1	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Split to stem with sparse crown and dead wood	C2	5.16		10-20 years	
402	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	320 230 180					N 2.5	8	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed habit with slender form	C2	4.3		10-20 years	
403	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	330 300 350						16	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at ground level with slender growth	C2	5.7		10-20 years	
404	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	270					N 12	16	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth with healthy crown	B2	3.24		20-40 years	
405	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	8	110					E 2.5	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Leaning 15 degrees to the south; bifurcate at 3m and congested crown	C2	1.32		10-20 years	
406	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	12	170					E 3	2	Young	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 4m and suppressed growth	B2	2.04		20-40 years	
407	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	330						14	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth with high crown; bifurcate at 10m	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
408	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	420					S 10	18	Middle Age	Fair	Good	S shape growth to stem at base but self corrected	C2	5.04		10-20 years	
409	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	370 360 340 300 370							Mature	Poor	Poor	Multistemmed with dieback; ivy to all stems and into crown	C3	7.8		<10 years	
410	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	410 280 420 370 240 310							Mature	Poor	Poor	Multistemmed with dieback; ivy to all stems and into crown	C3	8.4		<10 years	
411	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	260 130 300							Mature	Poor	Poor	Multistemmed with dieback; ivy to all stems and into crown	C3	4.2		<10 years	
412	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	330 340 280 220						12	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Four stems arising at ground level, slender growth and high crown	C2	5.9		10-20 years	

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413	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	240						20	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suckering at base with ivy to stem; slender growth and high crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
414	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	130 300 290 410 280						18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed at base with bole and high crown	C2	6.6		10-20 years	
415	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	300 290					E 10	14	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at base with dead central stem and sparse foliage	C3	4.2		<10 years	
416	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	300						16	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Six stems arising at ground level	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
417	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	270 330 190 290 280 260					NW 1	10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Six stems radiating out from bole	C2	6.7		10-20 years	
418	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	260 310 270						12	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Three stems arising at ground level, slender growth and high crown	C2	4.9		10-20 years	
419	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	170 370						16	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base, slender growth and high crown	C2	4.1		10-20 years	
420	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	510					W 3.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed growth to the east	C2	6.12		10-20 years	
421	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	530 380					N 1.5	2	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base and then further branching with spreading crown	C2	6.5		10-20 years	
422(G)	Group of hawthorn , hazel, holly	12	ave 140						0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	One each of hawthorn, hazel and holly in closely spaced group	C2	see plan		10-20 years	
423	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	670					N 6	10	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with suckering at the base; dead branch emanating at union	B2	8.04		20-40 years	2.11
424	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	140					E 1.5	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth and dead wood	C3	1.68		<10 years	
425	Corylus avellana (hazel)	12	up to 140						1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Multiple stems arising at ground level clump forming and spreading habit	B2	5		20-40 years	
426	Larix decidua (European larch)	25	480					N14	14	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead branches up stem where suppressed below high crown	B2	5.76		20-40 years	
427(G)	Group of hawthorn	8	up to 100						5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems arising with some dead growth	C2	see plan		10-20 years	
428(V)	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	1100						6	Mature	Poor	Poor	Fungal fruiting body bracket fungus *Southern bracket (Ganoderma australe)* on stem near base, extensive decline and dead wood; veteran status	B3	13.2		< 5 years	3.46
429	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	280 200					W 3	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with suppressed crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	

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430	*Dead tree*	-											Standing dead wood	U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
431	Corylus avellana (hazel)	8	ave 20-90						1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems arising clump forming habit	C2	see plan		10-20 years	
432	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	790					SW 5	7	Mature	Fair	Good	Cavity to base on SE side 20cm wide at base and to 0.7m high; major branch tear out at 1.7m up to 3m with bark loss around wound; bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown and good branch structure	B3	9.48		20-40 years	2.48
433	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	80					W 2	1.8	Young	Good	Good	Single stem and good form	C2	0.96		10-20 years	
434	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	190 220					SW 4.5	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 0.5m	C2	2.9		10-20 years	
435	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	100 240 340						6	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Sparse growth to stem and high crown clearance	C2	4.3		10-20 years	
436	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	320 360					S 3	5	Middle Age	Poor	Good	Five stems arising with compression form and fused stems	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
437	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	16	140 110 290 140 160 360					SW 5	6	Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems arising with some stems dead; ivy growth; spreading crown	B3	5.4		20-40 years	
438(G)	Group of sycamore	14	150 120					SW 4	5	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Sycamore forming small group of suppressed form	C2	1.9		10-20 years	
439	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	260					E 6	4	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender form and suppressed crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
440	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	260					N 7	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender form and suppressed crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
441	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	200					W 4	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with slender form and suppressed crown	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
442	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Slender growth, high crown and ivy clad	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
443	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	310							Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead stem at 3m with spreading crown	B2	3.72		20-40 years	
444	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320							Middle Age	Fair	Poor	S shape to stem and dead wood in crown	C3	3.84		10-20 years	
445	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	400							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and die back in crown	C2	4.8		10-20 years	

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446	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	410							Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Slender growth and die back in crown	C3	4.92		<10 years	
447	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	470							Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Slender growth and die back in crown	C3	5.64		<10 years	
448	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and slender growth	C3	2.88		<10 years	
449	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	12	180							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Spreading crown with lower branches intact	B2	2.16		20-40 years	
450	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	290							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
451	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	290							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C3	3.48		<10 years	
452	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C3	3.6		<10 years	
453	Larix decidua (European larch)	20	220							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Lower branches intact and in leaf; 10 degree lean to E, good form and condition	B2	2.64		20-40 years	
454	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	200							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Leaning to north 15 degrees and in decline	C3	2.4		<10 years	
455	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Sparse and narrow habit	C3	3.96		<10 years	
456	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	200							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3.5m; dieback in crown; slender growth and suppressed	C3	2.4		<10 years	
457	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	7	90							Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form and vigour; potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.08		20-40 years	
458	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	15	170							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Growing between limbs of fallen tree and leaning 30 degrees to the west	U	2.04	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
459	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	15	320							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Growing between limbs of fallen tree and leaning 45 degrees to the west	U	3.84	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
460	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	250							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	High crown and slender growth	C2	3		10-20 years	
461	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	310							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	In decline; sparse crown	U	3.72		< 5 years	
462	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 2m with sparse crown	U	2.52		< 5 years	

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
463	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	5	75							Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form and vigour; potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
464	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	200							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Ivy clad; slender growth and suppressed	C3	2.4		<10 years	
465	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C3	2.52		<10 years	
466	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	260							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Fallen tree hung up in crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
467	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	200							Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Upright but fallen tree hung up against it, spreading crown	B3	2.4		10-20 years	
468	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem and good condition	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
469	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	340							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth, suppressed crown	C3	4.08		<10 years	
470	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	430							Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Dieback and extensive ivy; in decline	C3	5.16		<10 years	
471	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	170							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Good form and condition; low branching to crown and slightly suppressed by taller adjacent trees	B1	2.04		40 years +	
472	Larix decidua (European larch)	16	240							Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
473	Larix decidua (European larch)	16	250							Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed crown	C2	3		10-20 years	
474	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	300							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 4m with die back to one stem; suppressed crown	C3	3.6		<10 years	
475	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	460							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with fused stem and ivy growth	C2	5.52		10-20 years	
476	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	280							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
477	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	270							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
478	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth and sparse branching structure	U	2.88		< 5 years	
479	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	-											Dead	U	0		0	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
480	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	12	150							Young	Poor	Poor	In decline with sparse crown	U	1.8	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
481	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300							Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 2m with spreading crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
482	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	260							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Dieback within crown	C3	3.12		<10 years	
483	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	410							Middle Age	Good	Good	Spreading crown; stem clad with ivy	C2	4.92		10-20 years	
484	*Dead tree*	-												U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
485	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	180							Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and ivy clad; small branching lower down stem	C2	2.16		10-20 years	
486	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	400							Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Damage to stem and broken out branch; high crown	C3	4.8		<10 years	
487	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	240							Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
488	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	330							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Sparse crown and extensive ivy	C3	3.96		<10 years	
489	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	190							Young	Fair	Fair	Sparse crown and extensive ivy	C3	2.28		<10 years	
490	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	220							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender stem and growth with sparse crown	C3	2.64		<10 years	
491	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	180							Young	Poor	Poor	Sparse growth; suppressed and ivy clad	U	2.16	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
492	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	200							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse growth; suppressed and ivy clad	U	2.4	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
493	Larix decidua (European larch)	25	340	0.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	W 15	15	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Slender stem; high crown and suppressed growth; ivy clad stem	C2	4.08		10-20 years	
494	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	250	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	E 12	14	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 3.5m with suppressed growth and dieback	C3	3		<10 years	
495	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	280 120	4.5	4.5	11.0	1.0	N 1.5	7	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed with poor form and ivy clad stem; high crown	C2	3		10-20 years	
496	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	250	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	W 3.5	12	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender growth and suppressed crown; ivy clad stem	C2	3		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
497	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	320	0.0	1.0	13.0	0.0	S 3.5	10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed crown; extensive ivy growth	C3	3.84		<10 years	
498	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	430	5.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	SE 5.5	10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Minor dead wood; spreading crown	B2	5.16		20-40 years	
499	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	390	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	W 16	18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender and sparse growth, ivy clad; several dead branches to all aspects up stem to lower crown	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
500	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	390	3.5	4.5	3.5	2.5	S 3	16	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Dead broken side branch, spreading crown	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
501	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	220	3.0	5.0	1.5	2.0	N 3	7.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth, suppressed and high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
502	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	190							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	In decline	U	2.28	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
503	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	24	180	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	S 22	22	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Slender growth with sparse compact crown	C2	2.16		10-20 years	
504	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	220	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	N 10	18	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with sparse crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
505	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	310	3.5	2.0	0.5	3.5	SW 8.5	15	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Slender growth with sparse crown; stem wound at 3m to south side and lost co-dominant branch	C3	3.72		<10 years	
506	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	300	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	S 2.5	13	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 2.5m with sparse crown and dieback	C3	3.6		<10 years	
507	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	260							Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 10m, slender growth and sparse crown; in decline	U	3.12	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	< 5 years	
508	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	22	280	1.5	4.5	4.0	1.5	N 7.5	12.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 7.5m and sparse crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
509	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Fire damage to stem with basal wound extending up to 3.2m; in decline; King Alfred's Cakes *(Daldina concentrica)* to stem	U	3.6		< 5 years	
510	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	390	3.5	3.5	1.5	2.5	S 11	13	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Wound at base extending 1.5m up stem but healthy crown; bifurcate at 6m	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
511	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	350	3.5	5.5	4.0	2.0	S 8	16	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender stem with high spreading crown; 1.5m long occluding wound to north side of stem	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
512	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	340	2.5	3.5	2.0	1.0	E 3	10.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with slender growth and dead wood in crown; dead branch at 3m east	C2	4.08		10-20 years	

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513	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	330	1.5	2.5	2.0	4.0	W 5.5	18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m with slender growth and suppressed crown; ivy growth	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
514	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	480	5.0	5.5	3.0	5.0	S 4	12	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1.7m with spreading crown, ivy growth and minor dead wood	C2	5.76		10-20 years	
515	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	370	6.5	3.5	7.0	0.0	W 2.5	16	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Heavily suppressed tree with extensive ivy	C3	4.44		<10 years	
516	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	430	3.5	3.0	7.0	4.0	E 8	15	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Single and slender stem with spreading crown	B3	5.16		20-40 years	
517	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	310	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	N 13	17	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with sparse crown; dead branch at 6m NW and 3.5m SW; bifurcate at 11m	C3	3.72		<10 years	
518	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	290	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	NW 12.5	18	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Single stem and slender growth	C3	3.48		<10 years	
519	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
520	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
521	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	450	4.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	NE 3	11.5	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Dieback in lower crown, poor vigour	C3	5.4		<10 years	
522	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	310	4.0	3.0	5.5	0.0	E 3	6	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with dead branches and biased crown	C3	3.72		<10 years	
523	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	380	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.0	SE 5	15	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 5m with slender growth and high balanced crown	C2	4.56		10-20 years	
524	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	19	290	1.5	4.5	0.5	3.5	N 15	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with slender growth and suppressed high crown	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
525	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	270	3.0	1.5	3.5	1.5	E 13	15	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C3	3.24		<10 years	
526	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	300	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.5	S 5	17	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 5m with minor dead wood	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
527	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300	2.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	W 5	14	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 5m with minor dead wood and dead side branch	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
528	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	320	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	E 9.5	21	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Minor dead wood and dead side branch; die back	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
529	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	500	5.5	3.5	2.5	5.5	NW 8	12	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with branch tear out and loss of one codominant stem at 4.5m	C2	6		10-20 years	
530	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	250	0.0	5.5	2.5	0.0	S 6.5	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Slender and suppressed growth with sparse crown; in decline	C3	3		<10 years	

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531	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	210							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor		U	2.52	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
532	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	19	210	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	N 13	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender and suppressed growth with sparse crown	C3	2.52		<10 years	
533	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	340	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.5	E 9	18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 5m with slender growth and dead side stem	C3	4.08		<10 years	
534	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300	2.5	2.5	4.0	0.5	S 7	12	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with suppressed high crown; dead lower branches to N, S and E	C3	3.6		<10 years	
535	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	750	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	W 1.5	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree at top of bank to brook with spreading crown; ivy to stem	A2	9		40 years +	2.36
536	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	230	5.0	4.5	11.5	3.0	W 5	16	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth with high crown; birfurcate at 3.5m	B2	2.76		10-20 years	
537	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	330	3.0	3.5	1.0	3.5	N 11	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with suppressed high crown; bifurcate at 6m	C3	3.96		<10 years	
538	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	310	3.0	0.5	1.5	4.0	S 18	20	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and bifurcate at 4m	C3	3.72		<10 years	
539	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	410	2.5	3.5	2.5	5.5	E 3	16	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Trifurcate at 3m with spreading crown; branch to south dead	C2	4.92		10-20 years	
540	*Dead tree*													U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
541	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	370	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	E 3.5	18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 5m; slender habit and sparse crown	C3	4.44		<10 years	
542	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	310	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	W 4.5	18	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 5m with dead side limbs	C3	3.72		<10 years	
543	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	360	7.5	5.0	2.0	4.0	E 8.5	12	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
544	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	260	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	NE 6	8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 7m with dead branches in crown	C3	3.12		<10 years	
545	*Dead tree*													U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
546	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	9	150	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	E 1.5	1.2	Young	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3.5m with compression fork; dead branch at 6m to north	A2	1.8		40 years +	
547	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	310	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.5	E 9	19	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 10m with slender growth; high crown	C3	3.72		<10 years	

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548	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	W 13	15	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown; bifurcate at 2.5m; dead branch to west and supporting 553 which is leaning	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
549	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	360	2.5	2.5	9.0	1.0	S 4.5	8	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Slender growth with high crown	B3	4.32		10-20 years	
550	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	450	6.5	2.5	10.5	2.0	SW 5.5	7.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Multiple branches emanating at 6m, with dead wood; dead lower branch and broken hung up branch on east side	B3	5.4		10-20 years	
551	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300	2.5	3.0	0.5	2.0	NE 9.5	11	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Several dead lower branches of 50mm dia in crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
552	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	200	2.5	1.0	0.0	4.5	W 16	18	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender and suppressed growth	C3	2.4		<10 years	
553	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
554	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	290	5.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	W 3	6.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with dominant stem	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
555	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	310	5.0	1.5	3.0	2.5	N 12.5	13	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 4.5m with codominant stems	C2	3.72		10-20 years	
556	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	10	230	6.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	W 3	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning to north west 15 degrees and trying to self correct growth	C2	2.76		10-20 years	
557	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	380							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	High crown with minor dead wood and dead branches	C2	4.56		10-20 years	
558	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	280							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 4m with suppressed growth	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
559	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
560	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	16	210							Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Suppressed and biased growth to the north with S shaped growth to stem	C2	2.52		10-20 years	
561	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	210							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth	C2	2.52		10-20 years	
562	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	380							Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown	B2	4.56		20-40 years	
563	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15	240	7.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	W 4.5	6	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender form and suppressed to south but otherwise good vigour	A2	2.88		40 years +	
564	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	260	3.5	0.5	1.0	2.5	N 14	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender form with high crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
565	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10	110	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	E 3	3	Young	Good	Good	Slender form but potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	1.32		10-20 years	

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
566	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	540	7.0	5.0	4.5	7.0	NE 6	12	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with good form and condition	B2	6.48		20-40 years	
567	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	22	350	2.0	3.0	6.0	4.5	S 2.5	8	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 4m with high crown	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
568	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 7m with high crown	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
569	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320	3.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	NE 6	14	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 8m with high crown	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
570	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	270	5.5	0.5	2.5	3.0	W 2.5	1.7	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Leaning 20 degrees to the north	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
571	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	17	370	4.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	N 8	11	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed and slender growth	B3	4.44		20-40 years	
572	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	16	550	8.0	4.0	9.0	3.5	E 2.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Previously bifurcate at the base but has been shed previously and occluding	B2	6.6		20-40 years	
573	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	16	230	4.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	NE 5.5	2.5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	S shape to stem but self corrected growth	B2	2.76		20-40 years	
574	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	270	4.5	0.0	2.5	2.0	NE 10	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender form and suppressed with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
575	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	400 200	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	W 1.5	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Scrubby habit	C2	4.5		10-20 years	
576	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
577	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	400	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.0			Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 8m with spreading crown and dead wood	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
578	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	290	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.5			Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
579	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
580	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	240							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Suppressed growth with crown biased to the north	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
581	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0			Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m with high crown	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
582	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	250	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0			Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with suppressed and sparse crown	C2	3		10-20 years	
583	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0			Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with suppressed and sparse crown	C3	2.52		<10 years	
584	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.0			Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.8m with codominant stems and sparse growth	C2	3.84		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
585	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender stem with sparse crown and ivy	C3	3.96		<10 years	
586	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	360							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender stem with sparse crown and ivy	C3	4.32		<10 years	
587	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	170							Young	Fair	Fair	Slender stem with sparse crown and ivy	C3	2.04		<10 years	
588	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	130							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown, low branching to stem	A2	1.56		40 years +	
589	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
590	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		90							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown, low branching to stem	A2	1.08		40 years +	
591	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
592	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	430					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	5.16		10-20 years	
593(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	240 340							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Group of sycamore (bifurcate at base) and 2 ash (310 and 260) at close spacing	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
594	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	320					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Single stem tree in clearing with broken branch	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
595	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	400					W 5	3	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem and growing on bank edge with good form and condition	B2	4.8		20-40 years	
596	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	230					N 5	3	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with slender growth	C2	2.76		10-20 years	
597	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	100					E 5	3	Young	Fair	Good	Young tree with dead leader, but side limb assuming dominance	C2	1.2		10-20 years	
598	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	120					W 4	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed tree with broken leader	C3	1.44		<10 years	
599	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	110					SW 5	4	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed tree with broken leader	C3	1.32		<10 years	
600	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	180					S 3	5	Young	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.5m with dead wood and broken branches	C3	2.16		<10 years	
601	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	560					S 4	4	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem of good form and condition with biased crown to west; ivy growth to stem	B2	6.72		20-40 years	
602	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	960					NW 3	2	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree within woodland with spreading crown; notable tree progressing to early veteran status	A1 A2	11.52		40 years +	3.02
603	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	5	up to 75						1.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed, with stems under 75mm dia	C3	see plan		<10 years	

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604	Sambucus nigra (elder)	6	230 190					N 1.5	3	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with spreading crown but low vigour	C3	3		<10 years	
605	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	160					W 1.5	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Low branch at base under 20mm dia; tree of low value with dead wood and broken branches	C3	1.92		<10 years	
606	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	100 100					S 0.5	1.2	Young	Fair	Fair	Two stems arising from a laid branch/fallen tree	C3	1.4		<10 years	
607(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7	180							Young	Fair	Fair	Group of sycamore regen of 8No under 75mm dia and one of 180mm dbh	C3	2.16		<10 years	
608	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	390					N 1.2	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Old small tree with contorted spreading crown	B3	4.68		20-40 years	
609	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	340	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead branches lower down stem below a high crown	B2	4.08		20-40 years	
610	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	5	75					NW 0.2	0.2	Young	Good	Good	Crown suppressed with biased growth to west	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
611	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	440					W 2.5	2.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Sweeping S shape to stem but self corrected; epicormic growth and dead wood within crown	C2	5.28		10-20 years	
612	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	9	90					W 2.5	0.5	Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth and good form and condition	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
613	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	640					SW 5	6	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem with balanced crown; biased growth to west; ivy to stem	B2	7.68		20-40 years	2.01
614	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	530					E 4	4	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem with biased crown to the north	B2	6.36		20-40 years	
615	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	640					N 4	4	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with tension fork; minor lower branches under 50mm dia	B2	7.68		20-40 years	2.01
616(A)	Acer campestre (field maple)	12	1200	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	E 4	4	Over mature	Ancient	Ancient	Significant tree with dieback and regrowth; fungi to south of base of stem above RPA Rounded Earthstar (*Geastrum saccatum*); adventitious seeding and growth of other species within the tree bark; considered early ancient for species type	A3	14.4	A RPA or buffer of 2m from the stem should be allowed for due to importance of this tree and the surrounding and dependent habitat	40 years +	3.77
617	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)		350							Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 2m with spreading crown	B2	4.2		20-40 years	
618	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	340							Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth with high crown	B2	4.08		20-40 years	
619	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)		190							Young	Good	Good	Slightly distorted growth to leader but good vigour	B3	2.28		20-40 years	

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620	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		280							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
621	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		260							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
622	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		270							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
623	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		190							Young	Good	Good	Slender growth with high but spreading crown	B2	2.28		20-40 years	
624	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		100							Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form with potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.2		40 years +	
625	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)		270 210							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.2m with codominant stems	B2	3.4		20-40 years	
626	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)		170							Young	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3.5m and of good condition	C2	2.04		10-20 years	
627	Prunus avium (wild cherry)		240							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth and sparse crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
628	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		350							Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 7m with high crown	B2	4.2		20-40 years	
629	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		200							Semi-mature	Good	Good	Located to edge of woodland area, good form and condition with balanced crown	A2	2.4		40 years +	
630	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		400							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 2.5m with slender growth and high crown	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
631	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		390							Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown and minor dead wood	B2	4.68		20-40 years	
632	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		250							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C2	3		10-20 years	
633	Alnus glutinosa (alder)		270							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 10m with codominant stems and suppressed crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
634	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		320							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 10m with dead branches lower down stem and high crown	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
635	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		370							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Dead side stem	C2	4.44		10-20 years	
636	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		330							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead side stems	C3	3.96		<10 years	
637	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		350							Middle Age	Good	Good	Balanced growth with spreading crown	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
638	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	

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639	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		180							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth, intact lower branches and spreading crown	A2	2.16		40 years +	
640	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		70							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth, intact lower branches and spreading crown	B2	0.84		40 years +	
641	Fagus sylvatica (beech)		150							Young	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth, intact lower branches and spreading crown	A2	1.8		40 years +	
642	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		380							Middle Age	Good	Good	Spreading crown but slightly contorted growth to stem	C2	4.56		10-20 years	
643	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		270							Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	In decline	C3	3.24		<10 years	
644	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		360							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with slender growth and sparse crown	C3	4.32		<10 years	
645	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		370							Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead side branch at 6m; spreading crown	B2	4.44		20-40 years	
646	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		220							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Single stem with slender growth and high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
647	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		240							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse crown and poor condition	C3	2.88		<10 years	
648	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		290							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 6m with sparse crown and slender form	C3	3.48		<10 years	
649	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		190							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender form and sparse crown	C3	2.28		<10 years	
650	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		360							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m with crown	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
651	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		170							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender form and sparse crown	C3	2.04		<10 years	
652	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		300							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender form and sparse crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
653	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	8	80							Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form that could develop into tree of higher category	B2	0.96		40 years +	
654	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		350							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 7m with slender stems and spreading crown	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
655	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		220							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with sparse crown	C3	2.64		<10 years	
656	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		120							Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted form and poor condition	U	1.44		< 5 years	
657	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		340							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 3m with broken stem	C3	4.08		<10 years	

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658	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		310							Middle Age	Good	Good	Good form with spreading crown	C2	3.72		10-20 years	
659	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	240							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed individual	C3	2.88		<10 years	
660	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	340							Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Sparse crown with dead wood	C3	4.08		<10 years	
661	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender and sparse growth, suppressed crown	C3	2.88		<10 years	
662	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	220							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender and sparse growth, suppressed crown	C3	2.64		<10 years	
663	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.0			Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender and sparse growth, suppressed crown	C3	2.88		<10 years	
664	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	330	1.5	2.0	3.5	0.0			Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 2m with co-dominant stems	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
665	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	200					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with very sparse crown	U	2.4		< 5 years	
666	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	370					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 8m with dead lower branches; ivy clad	C3	4.44		<10 years	
667	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with suppressed and high crown	C3	3.6		<10 years	
668	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210					S 6		Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with die back in crown	U	2.52		< 5 years	
669	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	280					NE 8		Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 9m with slender growth and high crown	C3	3.36		<10 years	
670	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	360					SW 4		Middle Age	Good	Good	High and spreading crown	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
671	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	140					N 1.2		Young	Good	Good	Good form and condition; low branching and strong apical dominance	B2	1.68		40 years +	
672	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	16	200					W 1.8		Semi-mature	Good	Good		C3	2.4		<10 years	
673	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	270					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 9m with slender growth and high crown	B2	3.24		10-20 years	
674	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	380					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth	C2	4.56		10-20 years	
675	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	340					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 10m and suppressed to the east	C3	4.08		<10 years	
676	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	S shaped sweep to the base of the stem; sparse crown with dead wood	C2	2.52		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
677	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	280					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
678	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 12m with high crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
679	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	22	200					SE 2		Semi-mature	Good	Good	Well balanced with intact lower branches; slight distortion to leader due to previous suppression	B1	2.4		20-40 years	
680	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	140					W 3		Young	Good	Good	Good form and vigour, well balanced tree	A2	1.68		40 years +	
681	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	270					S 4.5		Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender and suppressed growth with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
682	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)		320					S 2.5		Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Distorted growth to leader and suppressed	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
683	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	360					E 3	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth but balanced crown; minor dead wood	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
684	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	190					10+	10+	Young	Poor	Fair	Slender form and sparse crown	C3	2.28		<10 years	
685	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	240					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Poor	Fair	Slender form and sparse crown	C3	2.88		<10 years	
686	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	330					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 2.5m with balanced crown	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
687	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	8	100					S 1.8	1.8	Young	Good	Good	Good form and condition; potential to develop into tree of high category rating	B2	1.2		40 years +	
688	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	260					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown and ivy clad	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
689	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	18	190					SW 3	2.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Dieback to leader; potential drought stress	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
690	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	200 270					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with slender growth and high crown; die back in crown	C2	3.4		10-20 years	
691	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	310					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with spreading crown	C2	3.72		10-20 years	
692	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	370					N 3	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C2	4.44		10-20 years	
693	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
694	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	420					N 6	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 6m	C2	5.04		10-20 years	
695	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	290					N 1.2	1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem with straight growth and balanced form	A1 A2	3.48		40 years +	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
696	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	130					N 6	6	Young	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with suppressed form and sparse crown	C3	1.56		<10 years	
697(V)	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	1200					W 3	4	Over mature	Veteran	Veteran	Prominent and notable tree to boundary and potential early veteran; fungal fruiting bodies present at base (November) *Pholiota squarrosa* (Shaggy pholiota) associated with intense white rot leading to hollowing occurring all around stem base. Good foliage cover to crown with limited dieback; field side of crown not inspected due fencing impeding access.	A2 A3	14.4	Further investigation of stem using decay detection equipment is recommended and inspection of the roots if there is a likelihood that the target area of the tree will change from its current status with an increase in target number and frequency. Annual inspection recommended.	40 years +	3.77
698	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	290					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Dead branches and dieback within high crown	C3	3.48		<10 years	
699	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	270					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth with suppressed form and sparse crown	C3	3.24		<10 years	
700	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	440					N 3	3	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Lower branches intact, spreading habit, balanced crown	B2	5.28		20-40 years	
701	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	410 420					N 8	10	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with high crown	C2	5.9		10-20 years	
702	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	400					N10	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Sparse growth to stems and high crown	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
703	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	400					N 12	14	Middle Age	Good	Good	Sparse growth to stems and high crown	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
704	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	400					S 5	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Biased crown to west	B2	4.8		20-40 years	
705	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	230					NW 2	1.8	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	S shaped sweep to the base of the stem; crown and growth biased to west	B2	2.76		20-40 years	
706	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	430					W 9	10	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth and suppressed crown	C2	5.16		10-20 years	
707	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	16	360 320					SE 0.5	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m with included bark	B1	4.8		20-40 years	
708	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	12	110					SE 1.8	0.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Growth of leader contorted and crossing branches due to suppression, spreading crown and low branches	B2	1.32		20-40 years	
709	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	-												U	0		0	
710	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	700 basal dia					-	6	Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems at ground level with congested growth	C2	7		10-20 years	

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711	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	380					E 3	3	Middle Age	Good	Good	S shaped sweep to the base of the stem with high crown	B2	4.56		20-40 years	
712	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
713	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	260 290 90					-	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Mature individual with spreading crown, good wildlife value	B3	4		20-40 years	
714	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	130					N 2	2.5	Young	Poor	Poor	Damage to stem at 1.5m and in decline	C3	1.56		<10 years	
715	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
716	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	190 100					W 3	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Damage to bark at 2.5m extending up to 4m, tree in decline	C3	2.1		<10 years	
717	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	90 140 130 90 70 200					-	3	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Congested stems and suppressed growth	C3	3		<10 years	
718	*Dead tree*	-												U	0		0	
719(G)	Sycamore, hawthorn and holly scrub	12	up to 400					-	0	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Group of holly with one sycamore at 400mm dbh	B3	5		20-40 years	
720	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	16	280					S 3	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Sweep to base of stem and self corrected growth	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
721	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	5	100					NE 3	3	Young	Fair	Poor	Poor form with damaged / lost leader	C3	1.2		<10 years	
722	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	340 120					NE 3		Middle Age	Good	Fair	At brook edge; congested and suppressed growth	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
723	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7	120							Young	Fair	Fair	On bank to brook with 60 degree lean	C3	1.44		<10 years	
724	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	110					S 2	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Grown to avoid branch of adjacent alder; suppressed and poor form	C2	1.32		10-20 years	
725	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	200						2	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed by adjacent trees	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
726	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	12	1000						2	Over mature	Fair	Poor	In decline with loss of major scaffold branch; potential to develop into early veteran	B3	12		20-40 years	3.14
727	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	150 120 90							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Trifurcate at base with suppressed crown	C3	2.1		<10 years	
728	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	500					W 2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.5m with spreading form	B3	6		20-40 years	
729	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	16	340					S 2	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Congested growth with ivy and high crown	B3	4.08		20-40 years	
730	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	140					S 2	4	Young	Good	Good	Young tree of good form and condition	C2	1.68		10-20 years	

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731	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	350					S 2	4.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Sweep at base of stem	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
732	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	360					N 2	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Tree of good form and condition	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
733	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	240					S 2	0.5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Crown/face to field has been flailed/browsed; spreading crown	B3	2.88		20-40 years	
734	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	360					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth and high crown	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
735	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	130					N 2	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and poor form	C2	1.56		10-20 years	
736	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	860	6.0	7.5	6.5	7.0	N 3	2	Mature	Good	Good	Tree to edge of woodland within field; prominent location; minor dead wood and crossing branches; notable tree	B1	10.32		20-40 years	2.70
737	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	170 250					S 2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed with crown biased to west	C2	3		10-20 years	
738	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	12	760					W 2.5	6	Mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed with sparse foliage, in decline	U	9.12		< 5 years	2.39
739	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	4	200					N 1.8	3	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed with sparse foliage, in decline	U	2.4		< 5 years	
740	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	390					S 2.5	3	Mature	Fair	Poor	To edge of group of holly and multistemmed	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
741	Corylus avellana (hazel)	10	up to 130					-	0.2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Multistemmed stand with large bole	B3	4		20-40 years	
742	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	200 320 240 300					S 6	6	Mature	Good	Fair	Multistemmed and heavily clad in ivy	C2	5.4		10-20 years	
743	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	5	160					S 2	1	Young	Poor	Fair	Poor form with contorted growth; located to edge of ditch; damage to stem	C3	1.92		<10 years	
744	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	200 310					N 7	8	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base; s shaped sweep to one stem, smaller side branches under 80 dia	C2	3.7		10-20 years	
745	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	470 340 200					SW 4	4	Mature	Fair	Good	Trifurcate at base and biased to west, extensive ivy	C2	6.1		10-20 years	
746	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	240					SW 10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Very slender growth and sparse high crown	C3	2.88		<10 years	
747	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	250 180 290					NE 10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with one dead stem; suppressed and poor vigour	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
748	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	260					N 10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Biased crown to north and suppressed growth	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
749	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	7	100 50					S 1	0.5	Young	Good	Good	Bifurcate at base of good vigour	C2	1.1		10-20 years	

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750	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	10	270 130					N 3	3	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Biased crown to north and suppressed growth	C3	3		<10 years	
751	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10	190					SW 4	5	Young	Fair	Fair	Leaning and suppressed	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
752	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	270 350					NW 4	5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1m with dead small lower branches to crown	C2	4.4		10-20 years	
753	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	8	170					W1	1.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning by 45 degrees; standing in boggy ground and poor form	C2	2.04		10-20 years	
754	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	220					SW 5	6	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
755	Salix caprea (goat willow)	12	480					0	0	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed and biased growth to west; heavily suppressed to east	C2	5.76		10-20 years	
756	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	340 340 340					SE 7	8	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate with equal stem dia; high crown	C2	5.9		10-20 years	
757	*Dead tree*	-												U	0	Remove if public access through woodland is to be retained	0	
758	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	10	220 100					N 6	6	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and poor form and lacking in vigour	C3	2.4		<10 years	
759	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	6	75					SE 1	1	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed by adjacent tree 560	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
760	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	210 80					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at ground level; narrow slender habit and high crown	C2	2.2		10-20 years	
761	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	14	110					10+	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed slender growth and high crown	C3	1.32		<10 years	
762	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	240					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy clad with high crown; suppressed slender growth	C3	2.88		<10 years	
763	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	14	170					SW 1	1	Young	Good	Good	Good form and vigour but with hung up branch in crown	B2	2.04		20-40 years	
764	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	220					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth with high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
765	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	200 300 110 300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Water pocket at union to centre of bole; stems radiating out	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
766	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	240					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
767	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	220					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
768	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	250 150					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.5m with high crown	C2	2.5		10-20 years	

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769	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	330					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
770	Betula pendula (silver birch)	22	440					S 8	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 10m with high crown	B3	5.28		20-40 years	
771	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	130					10+	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender suppressed growth and high crown	C3	1.56		<10 years	
772	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	600					10+	10+	Mature	Good	Good	Balanced growth with spreading crown	B2	7.2		20-40 years	
773	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	14	260					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
774	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	210 370					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	4.3		10-20 years	
775	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	370 300 310					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Trifurcate at base with high crown	C2	5.7		10-20 years	
776	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	270					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning 15 degrees to the south with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
777	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	390 120					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Larger stem alive, smaller stem dead; high crown	C2	4.1		10-20 years	
778	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	490					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender growth with healthy but high crown	B2	5.88		10-20 years	
779	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	280					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with suppressed high crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
780	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	410 450					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with epicormic growth and high crown	C2	6.1		10-20 years	
781	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	290					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 2m with one dead stem and high crown	C3	3.48		<10 years	
782	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	490					S 1.5	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Crossing stems and leaning 10 degrees to the south	C2	5.88		10-20 years	
783	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
784	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	340					10+	10+	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Lean to SW with suppressed growth and poor form	C3	4.08		<10 years	
785	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	270					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with spreading crown	C3	3.24		<10 years	
786	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	390					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Occluded wound to base; balanced growth and spreading crown	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
787	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	-											In decline	U	0		< 5 years	
788	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	310 210 320					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems and slender growth with high crown	C2	4.9		10-20 years	

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789	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	390					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C3	4.68		<10 years	
790	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	290					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning 45 degrees to the south and partially corrected growth; high crown	C3	3.48		<10 years	
791	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	310					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	High and narrow crown	C2	3.72		10-20 years	
792	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	24	360					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead wood and epicormic growth	C3	4.32		<10 years	
793	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	100					S 5	4.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 5m and suppressed growth	C3	1.2		<10 years	
794	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	370					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	4.44		10-20 years	
795	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	490					10+	10+	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Biased growth to the north with 20 degree lean; ivy clad with dieback	C3	5.88		<10 years	
796	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	100					NW 3	3	Young	Good	Good	Straight form and good vigour	C2	1.2		10-20 years	
797	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	130					S 3	3	Young	Good	Good	Straight form and balanced crown	C2	1.56		10-20 years	
798	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	580					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown; narrow close stems and compression forks	C3	6.96		<10 years	
799	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	400					10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Tall slender growth and spreading crown	C2	4.8		10-20 years	
800	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	430 380					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Tall slender growth and spreading crown	C2	5.7		10-20 years	
801	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	110					SW 5	5	Young	Good	Good	Good form and vigour, straight stem and balanced crown	B2	1.32		20-40 years	
802	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	150 150 270 650 450 320					NE 2.5	5	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Multistemmed at ground level; spreading habit; located to edge of ditch	B3	9.2		20-40 years	
803	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	280					NW 1.8	1.8	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate and fused at 0.7m; damaged leader with occluding wounds and suppressed crown	U	3.36		< 5 years	
804	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	320					N 2.5	2.5	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 1.2m with occluding wound to stem; damaged branches in crown and suppressed	C2	3.84		10-20 years	
805	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	8	390 250 120 200 250					SW 8	10	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Five stems arising from large bole; possible previously laid hedge; remnant features of hedge; epicormic growth; alder beetle infestation	C2	5.8		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
806	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	430 420					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at ground level with epicormic growth; high crown	C2	6		10-20 years	
807	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	270 180					N 3	2.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at ground level; epicormic growth to base and occluding wound to leader	C2	3.2		10-20 years	
808	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	16	300 380 390 340					SW 2	7	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dieback and in decline	C2	7.1		10-20 years	
809	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	12	320 350					N 3	0	Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Leaning 45 degrees and bifurcate at base with compression forl, sweep to stem at base; crown touches ground	C2	4.7		10-20 years	
810	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	230					N 1.6	1.8	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Good form and vigour with balanced crown	A1, A2	2.76		40 years +	
811	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	510					S 4	5.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Affected by adjacent fire and fire damage to base of tree and stem; trifurcate at 5m with compression fork and included bark; wound to stem on north side from base up to 4m with bark loss; recent damage and just starting to occlude	C2	6.12		10-20 years	
812	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	340 300					W 5	7	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 1m with compression fork and included bark; high crown	C2	4.5		10-20 years	
813	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	500					N 8	10+	Mature	Poor	Poor	Affected by adjacent fire and fire damage to base of tree and stem; bifurcate at 5m with codominant stems	C2	6		10-20 years	
814	*Dead tree*												Affected by adjacent fire and fire damage to base of tree and stem	U	0		< 5 years	
815	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	170					NW 1.8	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Upright and balanced growth with strong apical dominance	B2	2.04		40 years +	
816	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	360					SW 2.5	2.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Strong apical dominance; good form and vigour; crown biased to south	B1, B2	4.32		40 years +	
817	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	25	350 160					SE 0.5	3	Middle Age	Good	Good	Main stem has small basal side stem which is then further bifurcate at 1.5m with compression fork; bark damage to main stem at 1m for 1.5m	C2	3.8		10-20 years	
818	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	12	590					S 1.5	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	Low branching to stem and spreading crown	B3	7.08		20-40 years	
819	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	25	450					SW 2.5	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Crown biased to west; good vigour and high crown	A2	5.4		40 years +	

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820	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	14	190 460					S 1	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1.2m with compression fork typical of species profile; biased crown to west	B2	5		20-40 years	
821	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	260					N 2.5	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender growth and vertical stems, high crown and epicormic growth	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
822	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	450					W 2.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Lost leader and biased crown to west	B2	5.4		10-20 years	
823	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	22	440					W 2	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Strong apical dominance, crown biased to west, good vigour	B2	5.28		40 years +	
824	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	550					W 2.5	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Strong apical dominance, good vigour, spreading crown	A1, A2	6.6		40 years +	
825	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	6	100 60					S 0.2	1.5	Young	Good	Fair	Growth biased to south and suppressed with flattened crown	C2	1.2		10-20 years	
826	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	22	470					S 4.5	6	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 3m with included bark; slender growth	B1	5.64		20-40 years	
827	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	14	190 160 120 250 340 80 280					W 2.5	6	Mature	Good	Fair	Multistemmed at ground level with some dead stems; stems radiating out from large bole	B3	5.8		10-20 years	
828	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	530					10+	10+	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 8m, heavily clad in ivy difficult to inspect, high but healthy crown	B2	6.36		10-20 years	
829	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	7	90					W 0.2	0.5	Young	Fair	Good	Suppressed leader and flattened crown shape	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
830	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	380					NW 2	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 5m, no codominance, lost leader	B3	4.56		20-40 years	
831(G)	Sambucus nigra (elder)	6	up to 75					-	0.5	Young	Good	Fair	Group of elder to woodland edge	C3	see plan		<10 years	
832	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	25	190					S 10+	10+	Young	Good	Good	Slender stem with dead lower branches and high crown	B2	2.28		20-40 years	
833	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	20	360					W 1.2	0.2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Biased crown to south with regular branching structure	B2	4.32		20-40 years	
834	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	270 170					S 2	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Smothered in ivy growth and suppressed	C3	3.2		<10 years	
835	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	750					SW 3	2.5	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree to boundary of good form and condition; epicormic growth to base; significant and notable tree	A1 A2	9		40 years +	2.36

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836	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	980					E 5	7	Over mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree to boundary of good form and condition; significant and notable tree and potential to develop to early veteran status	A2 A3	11.76		40 years +	3.08
837	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
838	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	10	200					S 4	7	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth with a fallen tree resting in crown	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
839	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	360					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Slender stem and biased high crown to south	C2	4.32		10-20 years	
840	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	240					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender stem with high crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
841	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	340					S 7	8	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with crown biased to south	C3	4.08		<10 years	
842	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	420					E 10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead stem to east; high crown	C2	5.04		10-20 years	
843	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	90					SW 1.5	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Good form and balanced crown with lower branches intact; strong apical dominance with potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
844	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	130					W 1.8	1.8	Young	Good	Good	Good form and balanced crown with lower branches intact; strong apical dominance with potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.56		40 years +	
845	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	10	130					NW 2	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Good form and balanced crown with lower branches intact; strong apical dominance with potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.56		40 years +	
846	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	170					S 5	6	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Sparse crown, in decline	U	2.04		< 5 years	
847	Larix decidua (European larch)	14	200					NA	10+	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender growth with sparse crown	C3	2.4		<10 years	
848	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	250					N 5	10+	Semi-mature	Poor	Fair	Slender growth and sparse crown	C3	3		<10 years	
849	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	170					10+	10+	Young	Poor	Poor	Slender growth and sparse crown with epicormic growth to stem	C3	2.04		<10 years	
850	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	450					SW 10	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3.5m with dieback in crown	C3	5.4		<10 years	

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851	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	290					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Leaning 15 degrees to south and ivy clad	C3	3.48		10-20 years	
852	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	310					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C2	3.72		10-20 years	
853	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	320					10+	10+	Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C3	3.84		<10 years	
854	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	300					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 14m and high crown	C3	3.6		<10 years	
855	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	170					N 9	10+	Young	Poor	Poor	Dieback in crown and epicormic growth	C3	2.04		<10 years	
856	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	350					NW 9	9	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem to 9m then branching; crown biased to the west	B2	4.2		10-20 years	
857	Larix decidua (European larch)	8	180					W 1	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed with 20 degree lean to the east; heavily clad in ivy	C3	2.16		<10 years	
858	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	-	-								Poor	Poor	In decline	U	0		< 5 years	
859(G)	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	10	up to 100					-	-	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Group of dense and robust holly	B2	4		20-40 years	
860	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7	150					E 3	2	Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted form; in decline	U	1.8		< 5 years	
861	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	3	75					S 1	0	Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted form; in decline	U	0.9		< 5 years	
862	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	480	8.0	6.5	8.0	6.5	S 1	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Prominent tree to boundary with field; bifurcate at 4m with spreading crown; good form and vigour	A2	5.76		40 years +	
863	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	470	7.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	S 2.5	2	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 3m with minor dead wood in crown	B2	5.64		10-20 years	
864	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15	320	2.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	N 2	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed to north and biased crown to south and east	B2	3.84		20-40 years	
865	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	12	360	1.5	5.5	5.0	2.5	S 2.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed growth to north	B2	4.32		20-40 years	
866	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	280					E 2	1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate, of good condition; wide spreading crown	B3	3.36		20-40 years	
867	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
868	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	580	6.5	2.5	7.0	2.0	NE 1	5	Mature	Fair	Good	Distinct S shape to stem at base; bifurcate at 4m and biased crown to the east	B3	6.96		20-40 years	
869	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	350	3.0	6.5	4.0	4.0	S 3	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with upright growth and good form and condition	B2	4.2		20-40 years	
870	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	14	440 basal dia	5.0	7.0	7.0	5.5	S 0.2	0.2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Spreading habit with low branches; good form and condition, minor dieback	A2	4.4		40 years +	

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871	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	19	320 330	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	E 4	4	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 0.5m with die back, dead branches overhanging path	C3	4.6		<10 years	
872	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16	310	6.0	0.5	4.0	5.0	NE 4	4	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender stem with spreading crown	B1	3.72		40 years +	
873	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	180 180 250	4.0	1.0	2.5	3.0	N 2	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 1m die back and biased crown	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
874	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	W 3	3	Young	Good	Good	Slender growth with balanced crown	A2	1.8		40 years +	
875	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	270 250	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	W 2	3	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at base and dieback in crown	C2	3.7		10-20 years	
876	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	440	7.0	5.0	6.5	3.5	NE 2.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Crown biased to east and minor die back	B2	5.28		10-20 years	
877	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	220	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	10+	10+	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender growth, single stem and suppressed crown	B2	2.64		10-20 years	
878	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	14	350 basal dia	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	N 0.5	0.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Spreading tree with low branching down stem	A2	3.5		40 years +	
879	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	18	610	6.5	6.0	7.0	4.0	N 1	0.5	Mature	Good	Good	Multiple stems arising as typical of species profile with tight unions; low branching	A2	7.32		40 years +	
880	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	300	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	W 6	10+	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Bifurcate at 5m with dead stem to centre of union	C2	3.6		10-20 years	
881	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	320	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	NW 3	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem and upright habit; minor dead wood in crown	B2	3.84		20-40 years	
882	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	430	6.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	N 2	4	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown	B1	5.16		10-20 years	
883	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	5	110	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.0	NE 3	2	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed for with minor dead wood	C2	1.32		10-20 years	
884	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	6	120	2.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	W 2	2	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed for with minor dead wood	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
885	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	470	4.0	4.0	5.5	3.5	SE 3	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Good form and condition with minor dead wood	B2	5.64		10-20 years	
886	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	8	370	5.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	N 0.2	0.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Low branching near base and spreading crown	B2	4.44		20-40 years	
887	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10	240	4.0	5.0	5.5	3.0	SE 2	1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Good form and condition with slightly suppressed crown	B2	2.88		40 years +	
888	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10	260	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	E 1.5	0.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Multibranching at 1.5m with congested growth	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
889	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	390					10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Sparse growth to stem and high crown clearance	C2	4.68		10-20 years	
890	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	260					10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse growth to stem and high crown clearance	C3	3.12		<10 years	

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891	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	460	6.0	4.5	6.0	5.0	S 2	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem and good form	**B1**	5.52		10-20 years	
892	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	10	150 260	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.5	S 1	1	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m; faced to hedge side to 3.5m	**C2**	3		10-20 years	
893(A)	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	15	1600	10.5	8.5	4.0	5.0	SW 2.5	2	Over mature	Ancient	Ancient	Tree to edge of woodland and field boundary with holly to north; Extensive root flare; basal bracket fungal fruiting body (FFB) to north side, Southern bracket fungus *(Ganoderma australe)* but only in one location; stem is clad in ivy and impeded close inspection; stags head crown formation with receding growth; extensive dieback and dead wood in crown mostly to the south and west; living crown to the north with new growth; bifurcate at 4m with cavities to branches but no FFB detected in crown; habitat and landscape value; early ancient tree status	**A2, A3**	19.2	Tree risk assessment and annual inspection recommended if tree is to be retained adjacent to area of public access and if there is to be an increase in number and frequency of targets; Inspect every year in July and November for ash dieback and signs of decay; crown pruning to reduce weight and remove branches overhanging the field boundary is recommended; estimated remaining contribution is based on suitable management recommendations being adopted for the remaining contribution of the tree.	20-40 years	5.03
894	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	180 160	1.5	2.5	0.5	3.0	W 1.5	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Congested growth to west side of 893	**C2**	2.4		10-20 years	
895 (G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	100 120 90					S 1	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Congested growth to west side of 893	**C2**	1.8		10-20 years	
896	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	80 90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N 1.8	1.8	Young	Poor	Poor	Split to bark where growing into fence; poor form	**C2**	1.2		10-20 years	
897 (G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	100 40 and 140	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	E 1	0.2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Group of two hawthorn of which one is bifurcate at 0.5m	**C2**	1.8		10-20 years	
898	Corylus avellana (hazel)	8	140	6.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	E 0.5	0.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Multistemmed at ground level with large bole	**C2**	1.68		10-20 years	
899	Corylus avellana (hazel)	7	130					-	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Multistemmed at ground level with large bole	**C2**	1.56		10-20 years	
900 (G)	Group of hawthorn, holly and elder	10	240 140 100					0.2	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Hawthorn bifurcate at 1m (240 / 100) with holly and elder scrub average 100 dia; good habitat value	**B3**	3		20-40 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
901(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	180 90 150 190 180					S 2	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Three hawthorn in group of slender growth with suppressed crown	B3	3.6		20-40 years	
902	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	180 220	2.0	2.0	3.5	0.5	E 2	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at base and suppressed; biased crown to east	B3	2.8		20-40 years	
903	Corylus avellana (hazel)	8	90	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	Multistemmed at base, faced edge to field to east with biased crown	B3	1.08		20-40 years	
904	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	190 180 160 170 190	6.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	E 1	2	Mature	Good	Good	Multistemmed tree with spreading crown	B2	4		20-40 years	
905	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	470	6.0	4.0	3.5	7.5	N 7	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Good form and condition; branching at 7m; dead branch of 80mm dia to SW at 7m	A2	2.4		40 years +	
906	Corylus avellana (hazel)	5	4@80 180	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	E 0.5	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multi-stemmed at base with one dominant stem; suppressed crown and minor dead wood	C2	2.3		10-20 years	
907(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	up to 210					E 0.2	3	Mature	Good	Good	Group of hawthorn in a line; some broken branches and adverse low growth; good habitat value	B3	3.4		20-40 years	
908	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	610 460 180	8.0	6.5	8.5	8.0	NE 3.5	5	Young	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 1m and epicormic growth to south side; two elm stems adjacent; water pocket at union with debris; platy bark to stem	B2	7.8		20-40 years	
909	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	7	80 70					SW 1.2	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Good form and condition; minor crown suppression	C2	1.1		10-20 years	
910	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	100 70	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N 1.5	5	Young	Poor	Poor	Poor form and condition; in decline	C3	1.2		<10 years	
911	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	120	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	N 1.2	3	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed crown; side faced to field edge	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
912	Corylus avellana (hazel)	5	under 75	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed with large bole and spreading habit	C2	1.6		10-20 years	
913 (G)	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	up to 10	210 290	4.0	4.0	6.0	3.5	0.2	0	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Group with two larger stems; dense growth and suckering habit; small quantity of blackthorn within group	B3	3.6		20-40 years	
914	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	250	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	N 12	14	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Dead tree fallen and leaning onto 914 making it grow with 60 degree lean to east; high crown, poor form; dead branches within crown	C3	3		<10 years	

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915	Malus sylvestris (crab apple)	12	280	3.5	3.0	6.0	0.0	NE 2	2.5	Mature	Good	Good	Edge of woodland overhanging edge of field and PRoW; profuse fruiting; crown biased to east; good habitat value	B3	3.36	Move PRoW outside of crown spread/fruit shedding area	20-40 years	
916 (G)	Group of hawthorn, crab apple and holly	10	130 120 150 160 120 110					S 1	1	Mature	Fair	Good	Dense growth with one crab apple and three hawthorn with self set holly to base; good habitat value	B3	3.3		20-40 years	
917	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	350	3.0	5.5	5.5	3.0	SE 2.5	5.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Wire embedded to base of stem where adjacent to fence; minor dieback in crown and ivy to stem	C2	4.2	Inspect every two years for ash dieback	10-20 years	
918 (G)	Group of hawthorn and holly	10	up to 270					0	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dense group of same age and condition; good vigour with spreading habit	B3	see plan		20-40 years	
919	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	590 530					N 2	3	Mature	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 1.5m with codominant stems; poor foliage cover and dieback in crown; bark splitting and plating up stem and lifting off; epicormic growth; in decline	U	7.9		< 5 years	
920	Taxus baccata (yew)	6	90					N 0.2	0	Young	Good	Good	Good form and condition; could develop in tree of higher category rating	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
921	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	12	190					S 2.5	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender and suppressed with high crown	C2	2.28		10-20 years	
922	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	13	130	3.5	2.0	4.0	1.0	E 5.5	3.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender and suppressed with high crown	C2	1.56		10-20 years	
923(G)	Group of hawthorn and holly	8	up to 120					0		Middle Age	Good	Good	Holly group to woodland edge with field with occasional taller single stem individuals up to 120 dia and 8m in height; flailed edge up to 3.5m the crown overhangs PRoW	B2	7.9		20-40 years	
924	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	19	600	9.0	6.0	8.0	2.5	N 2.5	5	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem with high crown; minor dead wood in crown; ivy growth to stem	B2	7.2		20-40 years	
925	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	19	500	8.5	4.0	7.0	6.0	NE 5	4	Mature	Good	Good	Single stem and crown biased to north; dead branch at 2.m and 75mm dia	B2	6		20-40 years	
926	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	240					0	0	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and heavily clad in ivy	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
927	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	18	610	4.5	3.5	9.0	3.5	S 2.5	3.5	Mature	Poor	Poor	Multiple broken branches and dead wood to lower branches; in decline	C3	7.32		<10 years	
928	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	710					SW 3	4	Mature	Good	Good	Sweep to base but self corrected growth; multiple side branches and spreading crown	B2	8.52		20-40 years	2.23
929	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8	100					W 2.5	2.5	Young	Good	Good	Straight stem and balanced crown; could develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	1.2		10-20 years	

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930	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	90					W 2	2	Young	Good	Good	Straight stem and balanced crown; could develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
931	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
932	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
933	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
934	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
935(G)	Group of holly	8	up to 120					0	0	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Holly group around base of 893; dense growth and good habitat value	B3	4		20-40 years	
936	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16	730	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	N 2	2	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3.5m then further branching with slightly contorted stem growth; spreading crown; ivy impeding inspection of stem, historic branch loss covered by ivy	A2, A3	8.76	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	40 years +	2.29
937	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	380	3.5	5.0	5.0	1.0	E 2	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 2.5m with epicormic growth to field side; flailed edge to east; congested growth to crown	C3	4.56		<10 years	
938	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10	270	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	SE 2	4.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth and leaning 10 degrees to east; dead side branches to stem; suppressed by poor quality sycamores	B2	3.24		20-40 years	
939	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16	940	6.5	7.0	6.5	10.5	W 3.5	5	Over mature	Good	Good	Major scaffold branch loss at 3.5m to west (old wound) with other breakages in crown and dead wood but typical of species profile for age; active growth in crown; cavities in branches to crown; habitat value	A2, A3	11.28	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	40 years +	2.95
940	*Dead tree - standing hollow tree - RETAIN*	10	900										Hollow tree with ivy; Unusual feature due to size; habitat and landscape value; retain; implied RPA of 10m	Retain for biodiveristy and visual interest	10.8	Retain for biodiversity and visual interest	0	2.83
941	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	12	170 300	5.0	5.5	6.0	2.0	E 2.5	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 1.5m with biased crown but good condition	B2	3.4		20-40 years	
942	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	450	2.5	4.0	4.5	2.0	S 1.5	0.2	Middle Age	Poor	Good	Extensive natural bracing and fused stems to main stem especially to the east; crown biased to NE	C2	5.4	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	10-20 years	

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943	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	410	4.5	4.0	7.0	2.0	W 2	1	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Single stem with lean 10 degrees to east; bifurcate at 6m with two scaffold branches over 250 dia to east side of union; biased crown	B2	4.92		20-40 years	
944	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	14	270	3.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	E 2	0.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Lean 10 degrees to east but self corrected; biased crown to east	B2	3.24		20-40 years	
945(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	up to 210							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Group of five sycamore of poor form; suppressed, dead wood throughout crown; damaged stems; squirrel damage	C3	4		<10 years	
946	Corylus avellana (hazel)	7	up to 80	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	0	1.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Stand of hazel with poles under 80dbh; biased growth to east	B3	4		20-40 years	
947	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	570	4.5	3.0	6.0	6.5	S 4	8	Mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 4m; contorted subservient stem, crown biased to SW	B2	6.84		20-40 years	
948	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	170 100 120	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0	6	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Congested growth and suppressed crown	C2	2.3		10-20 years	
949(G)	Group including oak, sycamore, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, willow, elder	up to 18	up to 600								Good	Good	Group to woodland edge up to railway embankment in area not easily accessible including oak, sycamore, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, young willow, elder	A2	see plan		40 years +	
950	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	8	110	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	S 1	0	Young	Good	Good	Good form and vigour, potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.32		40 years +	
951 (G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	120 100 140	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	S 0.5	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed with high crown; two hawthorns both with straggly growth	C2	2.1		10-20 years	
952	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9	140	3.0	6.0	4.5	2.0	N 4.5	4.5	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth with lost leader; umbrella spoke effect to crown with flattened habit	C3	1.68		<10 years	
953	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	200 100 170	3.5	1.5	6.0	3.0	E 4	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Large bole with multiple stems arising at 1m; congested growth	C2	2.8		10-20 years	
954	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	220	1.5	2.0	1.0	5.5	NW 1.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem forming small tree with 10 degree lean to west and spreading crown; habit value	B3	2.64		20-40 years	
955	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	150 400 170 100 120	1.5	2.5	4.5	2.5	N 0.2	2	Mature	Poor	Fair	In decline; dead stems with sparse foliage, no growth from main stem; broken limbs	U	0		< 5 years	

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956	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	25	470	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.0	NW 4.5	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with sweep to west and self corrected growth; included bark at branch union to west; bark loss to upper stems - squirrel damage	C2	5.64		10-20 years	
957	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	16	170	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	W 1.8	4.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	One dead stem; live stem with high crown	C3	2.04		<10 years	
958	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	90	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	NW 6	6.5	Young	Good	Good	Slender growth with sparse branching and high crown	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
959	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8	90	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	-	-	Young	Poor	Poor	Self set and leaning 25 degrees to NE with suppressed form	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
960	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	130	4.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	N 5	6	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed with slender growth and biased crown to NE	C2	1.56		10-20 years	
961	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	540	4.5	8.0	4.0	7.5	S 4	1.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 2.5m and fused stems to 4.5m; natural bracing and vertical growth; spreading crown	B2	6.48		20-40 years	
962	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	120	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	W 5	6	Young	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth with high crown	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
963	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	14	90 100 180 160 150 130 220	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.5	W 1.5	5	Mature	Good	Good	Stand of mature hawthorn with high crown; habitat value	B3	4		20-40 years	
964(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	SW 4	8	Young	Poor	Poor	Slender growth and suppressed with high crown adjacent to two hawthorns both with straggly growth	C3	1.08		<10 years	
965	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	220	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	S 6	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 4m with one dead stem; slender growth and suppressed with high crown	C3	2.64		<10 years	
966	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16	330	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	S 10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slender stem with high well balanced crown	A2	3.96		40 years +	
967	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	90	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	W 8	8	Young	Poor	Poor	Contorted leader with sweep to base and lean to west; torn out stem wound occluding	C3	1.08		<10 years	
968	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	230	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	N 7	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m with slender form and high crown	C2	2.76		10-20 years	
969	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	180	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	S2	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed crown and sparse lower branches	C2	2.16		10-20 years	
970	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	70 80 120	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	NW 1.5	0.2	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Contorted growth to stems and suppressed crown	C3	1.6		<10 years	
971	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	210	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	NW 5	6	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Straight stem and good form and vigour	B2	2.52		20-40 years	

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972	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	440	6.0	4.0	3.5	5.0	NW 6	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed to east by sycamore; spreading crown and good vigour	B2	5.28		10-20 years	
973	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	80 100 90 80	1.5	1.5	0.0	4.0			Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Growing at base of ash 972; straggly growth and sparse foliage	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
974(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	up to 8	up to 100							Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Group of 6 hawthorn of same age and condition; straggly growth with high crown	C2	2		10-20 years	
975	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
976	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	330 360 440 320 300 300 290	6.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	N 6	10+	Mature	Good	Good	Multistemmed at side of bank with brook; high crown and spreading habit; prominent tree; hawthorn growing out of the middle of the bole	B2	8.9		20-40 years	
977	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	260 190	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	N 10+	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at ground level and additional dead side stem; dieback to one stem in crown	C3	3.2		<10 years	
978	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	180	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.5	NE 7	7	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Suppressed to east; good vigour; slender stem	B2	2.16		20-40 years	
979	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	25	520	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	N 1.8	1.8	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 4.5m with included bark; occluding wound to stem on north side	B2	6.24		20-40 years	
980	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	90	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	Young	Fair	Fair	Young with insignificant small branches, suppressed with high crown	C3	1.08		<10 years	
981	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	70	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	Young	Fair	Fair	Young with insignificant small branches, suppressed with high crown	C3	0.84		<10 years	
982	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	100	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	Young	Fair	Fair	Young with insignificant small branches, suppressed with high crown	C3	1.2		<10 years	
983	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	8	180	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.0	-	-	Semi-mature	Poor	Good	Lean 60 degrees to SW due to being affected by historic fallen tree; good vigour but poor form	C2	2.16	Potential pollard	10-20 years	
984	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	270 290	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	E 8	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m and stems splaying out from centre	B2	4		20-40 years	
985	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	200	0.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Dead side stem at 0.2m; slender form with suppressed high crown	B2	2.4		20-40 years	
986	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	500	4.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	NE 5.5	7.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Cavity at base to SE side; growing on bank with brook; heavily clad in ivy	C2	6		10-20 years	
987	Taxus baccata (yew)	4	100	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	-	0	Young	Good	Good	Growing to top of bank with brook; small tree but potential to grow into individual of higher category rating	C2	1.2		10-20 years	

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
988 (not tagged)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	200 250	2.0	2.0	0.0	7.5	W 5	7	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 0.5m and fused at base; growing to bank of brook and leaning 45 degrees to west	C2	5.4		10-20 years	
989	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	220	6.5	3.0	4.5	4.0	NE 4	5	Semi-mature	Poor	Fair	Straight stem but with lost leader and multibranching up stem; poor condition	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
990	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	330	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	E 4	10+	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Contorted and suppressed growth; poor form with dead branch at 3.5m	C3	3.96		<10 years	
991	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	120	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	S 6	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender form and high crown	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
992	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	170	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	SE 7	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 6m and growing below crown spread of 993	C2	2.04		10-20 years	
993	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	100 110	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	S 3	6	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender straggly growth and high crown	C2	1.5		10-20 years	
994	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)												Dead	U	0		0	
995	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	16	270	9.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	E 2.5	1.8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem with spreading crown; good form and condition; phototropic growth to north west	A2	3.24		40 years +	
996	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	450	5.0	6.0	6.5	3.0	NW 10	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 10m with strong apical dominance; dead branch at 10m of 80mm dia; good form and condition	A2	5.4		40 years +	
997	Larix decidua (European larch)	28	370	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dead lower branches to straight stem; typical of species profile; high crown, growth biased to south east with slight 10 degree lean	B2	4.44		20-40 years	
998	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	18	190	1.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	SW 0.2	0.2	Young	Good	Good	Low stems near ground level and low branching; smaller dead branches within crown, suppressed to north	B2	2.28		20-40 years	
999	Betula pendula (silver birch)	28	420	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	10+	10+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Slight sweep to stem and biased growth to south with high crown; good condition and vigour	A2	5.04		40 years +	
1000	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	28	240	2.5	5.5	3.5	2.0	10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 7m with codominant stems; high crown with biased growth to south east	B2	2.88		20-40 years	
1001	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	700	9.0	9.5	5.5	6.0	E 4	8	Mature	Good	Good	At brook edge; stem with biased growth to south and bifurcate at 2.5m; prominent tree with spreading crown	B2	8.4		20-40 years	2.20
1002	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16	160	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	N 3	10+	Young	Poor	Poor	Sparse and slender growth with limited crown; dead branches and suppressed	C2	1.92		10-20 years	

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1003	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1004	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	290	0.0	5.0	2.5	3.0	W 3	3	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Sweep to base of stem but corrected to vertical, continuing with contorted stem; broken branches	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
1005	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	24	490	8.5	6.0	6.0	3.5	NW 2	2	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 4m and fused for 0.5m; dead wood hung up in crown; spreading crown with good vigour	B2	5.88		20-40 years	
1006	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)		140	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	SW 9	9	Young	Poor	Poor	Suppressed with broken and decaying leader; sparse branching	U	1.68		< 5 years	
1007	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	170 220 80	1.0	1.5	4.0	4.0	S 5	8	Middle Age	Good	Fair	Congested stems of which some dead; high crown	C2	2.9		10-20 years	
1008	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	up to 10	60 to 150	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	0	6	Middle Age	Good	Poor	Congested stems of which some dead; high crown	C2	2.5		10-20 years	
1009	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)		190 120 70 80	1.5	5.0	7.0	2.0	SE 1.5	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Small tree form with habitat value	C2	2.5		10-20 years	
1010	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	150 180 150 180 80 (x6)	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	N 1.5	1.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Multistemmed with congested growth of which some stems are dead	C2	5.8		10-20 years	
1011	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	5	150	3.0	2.5	3.5	0.5	N 1.5	1.5	Young	Poor	Good	Stunted and suppressed; biased crown to east with epicormic growth	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
1012	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	250 230	4.5	2.5	4.0	2.0	E 2	4.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 0.5m with suppressed growth and ivy clad	C2	3.4		10-20 years	
1013	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7	150	3.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	N 1.8	1.5	Young	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth and poor form	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
1014	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	12	170 90 110	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.5	W 2	6	Middle Age	Poor	Fair	Suppressed to NE, poor form and high crown	C2	2.2		10-20 years	
1015	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	140 130 180	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	S 5	8	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Trifurcate at base with dead stems and sparse living branches in crown	U	2.6		< 5 years	
1016	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	180	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	N 9	10	Young	Fair	Fair	Broken branches and suppressed crown with low vigour	C2	2.16		10-20 years	
1017	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	290	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	W 7	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Sweep to stem and bulge noted at 1.8m; ivy clad with suppressed crown	C2	3.48		10-20 years	
1018	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	110	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	S 5	8	Young	Fair	Fair	Suppressed and ivy clad; dead stems	U	1.32		< 5 years	
1019	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)										Poor	Poor	Tree fallen onto it and broken leader; slender form and in decline	U	0		< 5 years	

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1020	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	290 270	4.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	N 9	10+	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 1.5m with one stem also bifurcate at 9m with included bark, of which one stem also failed at 1.5m above the union	C1	4		10-20 years	
1021	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	150	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	15+	15+	Young	Poor	Fair	Slender form with high compact crown	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
1022	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	260	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	N 10+	12	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender form and high spreading crown	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
1023	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	20	190	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	NW 1	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 3m with apical dominance; lower branches biased to east	B2	2.28		20-40 years	
1024	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	24	450	4.5	5.5	5.0	6.0	SE 1.7	5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Sweep to base in NE direction; bifurcate at 10m with included bark and codominant stems	B1, B2	5.4		20-40 years	
1025	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	350	0.0	7.5	3.0	6.0	E 5.5	7	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead lower branches and leaning over brook biased to west	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
1026	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	160	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	E 4	5	Young	Poor	Fair	Bifurcate at 2.5m with one dead stem and other of poor form	U	1.92		< 5 years	
1027	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	7	75	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	S 1.8	0.5	Young	Good	Fair	Suppressed growth and biased to SE; crown suppressed and flattened	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
1028	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)										Poor	Poor	Poor form and in decline	U	0		< 5 years	
1029	Alnus incana (grey alder)	24	280	1.0	2.5	0.5	3.0	S 10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 1.7m with occluding wound to south side of stem; sweep at base; slender growth and high crown	C2	3.36		10-20 years	
1030	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	75	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	E 8	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender form and sparse branches	C3	0.9		<10 years	
1031	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	220	1.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	S 5	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 4m with slender growth and high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
1032	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	16	110 100 110	0.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	E 2	2.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Trifurcate at 1m and then further branching with upright stems and spreading biased crown	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
1033	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N 15+	15+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender form with compact high crown	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
1034	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	28	270	2.5	3.0	1.5	3.5	15+	15+	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Slender form with high crown	B2	3.24		40 years +	
1035	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	120	0.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	15+	15+	Young	Poor	Poor	Slender high crown and poor growth to leader	C3	1.44		<10 years	
1036	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	190	1.0	2.0	0.5	2.0	W 10	15+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender high crown and poor growth to leader	C2	2.28		10-20 years	

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1037	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	25	110 160	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	W 15	15+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender high crown and bifurcate at 1m	C2	1.9		10-20 years	
1038	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	24	170	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.0	S 4	8	Young	Good	Good	Slender growth and biased crown to east	B2	2.04		20-40 years	
1039	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	220	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	NW 15	15+	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Slender growth with spreading crown	B2	2.64		20-40 years	
1040	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	150 80	3.0	3.0	2.5	5.0	E 0.5	0.2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Upright growth and side stem with tension fork; spreading crown with low branches to stem	B3	1.7		20-40 years	
1041	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	15+	15+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and compact crown	C3	1.44		<10 years	
1042	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	120	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	15+	15+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and compact crown	C3	1.44		<10 years	
1043	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	14	90 50 50 50	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	NE 4	4	Semi-mature	Fair	Good	Three stems at ground level and one bifurcate at 1.5m	C2	1.2		10-20 years	
1044	Larix decidua (European larch)	24	500	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.5	-	14	Mature	Good	Good	Dead branches to lower stem as typical of species profile; suppressed to lower stem; high and spreading crown	A1, A2	6		40 years +	
1045	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	160	1.5	4.0	1.5	2.0	SW 10	15+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with biased high crown	C2	1.92		10-20 years	
1046	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	18	150	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	N 6	10+	Young	Good	Good	Slender growth and high balanced crown	B2	1.8		40 years +	
1047	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	220	3.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	E 12	15+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
1048	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	310	4.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	N 4	12+	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 4m with slender growth and high spreading crown; alder beetle damage to foliage	B2	3.72		20-40 years	
1049	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	90	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	N 3	1.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Stunted leader and suppressed growth	C3	1.08		<10 years	
1050	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	500	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	N 2	3.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Prominent sycamore to bank of brook; bifurcate at 2m with epicormic growth to base of stem; adverse growth to stem to north	C2	6		10-20 years	
1051	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	160	2.0	2.5	1.5	4.5	SW 8	15+	Young	Fair	Good	Slender growth with high crown	C2	1.92		10-20 years	
1052	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	270	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	10+	15+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
1053	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	8	80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	W 5	6	Young	Good	Good	Slender growth with balanced crown; potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	0.96		10-20 years	
1054	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	130	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	S 2.5	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	1.56		10-20 years	

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1055	Larix decidua (European larch)	28	520	2.5	2.0	4.5	1.0	10+	10+	Mature	Good	Good	Leaning 15 degrees to east with corrected growth; dead lower branches as typical of species profile, with high crown	**B1, B2**	6.24		20-40 years	
1056	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	NW 3.5	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown	**C2**	2.52		10-20 years	
1057	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	300	1.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	W 5	8	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Slender growth and high crown	**C2**	3.6		10-20 years	
1058	*Dead tree*													**U**	0		0	
1059	Alnus incana (grey alder)	25	360	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.0	NE 10	13	Middle Age	Good	Good	Straight stem and minor dead lower branches under 50 dia to N and W side; spreading crown; alder beetle damage to foliage	**B2**	4.32		20-40 years	
1060	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	12	130	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10+	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Leaning 10 degrees to east; slender growth with compact crown	**C2**	1.56		10-20 years	
1061	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	22	330 110	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	NW 1.8	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Striated bark pattern to N and W side; bifurcate at 7m with codominant stems; side stem at 1.8m with fused growth and included bark	**C2**	3.5		10-20 years	
1062	Pinus sylvestris (Scots pine)	25	320	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	S 10	15+	Middle Age	Good	Good	Straight stem with dead branches to lower stem as typical of species profile; balanced crown; good form	**B1, B2**	3.84		20-40 years	
1063	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	15	130 210	4.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	N 0.7	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 0.7m and low branching; good condition	**B1, B2**	2.5		20-40 years	
1064	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	230	2.0	2.5	0.0	4.0	10+	10+	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 8m with lean 15 degrees to west; slender growth and high crown; dead side stem at base	**C2**	2.76		10-20 years	
1065	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	360	4.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	SE 7	8	Middle Age	Good	Good	Sweep to stem to west and self corrected; balanced spreading crown	**B2**	4.32		20-40 years	
1066	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	880	4.5	7.0	1.0	9.0	SW 5	10	Over mature	Fair	Good	Growing on a 45 degree lean to SW on bank; biased crown and scaffold branches also mainly SW and W. Dead branches to lower crown and epicormic growth to main stem; cavities to branches on west side of crown; mossy to upper side of main stem and scaffold branches with cavities present; extensive burring to main stem from base up to 3m; cavity at base at root flare at bank edge	**B2, B3**	10.56		20-40 years	2.76

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T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
1067	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	20	980	8.0	8.0	5.5	9.5	W 5	6	Over mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree of good form and condition half way up bank; straight stem; some natural pruning with dead branches and stubs; epicormic growth to east possibly as a result of more light available due to dead tree	B2, B3	11.76		20-40 years	3.08
1068	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1069	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	370	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	S 0.5	0.5	Mature	Good	Good	Small shrubby tree of habitat value	B3	4.44		20-40 years	
1070	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	7	170	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	E 2	2.5	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed growth to west, but potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	2.04		20-40 years	
1071	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	270	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	E 0.5	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Straight growth with smaller side stem; upright habit and even crown	B2	3.24		20-40 years	
1072	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	5	110	0.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	E 2.5	4	Young	Fair	Good	Biased growth to east with suppressed crown	C2	1.32		10-20 years	
1073	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6	240	2.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	E 1.5	1	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Dead side stem at 1.8m N and broken out leader; shooting at defect	C3	2.88		<10 years	
1074	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	10	140	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	E 2.5	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and suppressed crown	C3	1.68		<10 years	
1075 (G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	80 to 450	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	-	0.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Nine single and multistemmed clumps of hawthorn with minor dead growth and congested stems; generally upright with high crown; habitat value	B3	4		20-40 years	
1076	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	140 70 130 150	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.0	E 1	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Dead growth and broken branches with suppressed crown	C3	2.5		<10 years	
1077	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	110 120 160	0.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	E 1	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed growth and biased crown to east	C2	2.4		10-20 years	
1078(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	70 150 170, 120 70	0.0	4.5	5.0	0.0	SE 0.5	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Group of two adjacent hawthorn of slender growth and high crown; minor dead wood and ivy clad	C2	2.7		10-20 years	
1079	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	120 120 90 150	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	N 6	6	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Three stems and one bifurcate at 0.2m; slender growth and high crown with some dead wood	C3	2.4		<10 years	
1080	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	3	170 140	0.5	2.5	4.5	1.0	E 0.5	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 0.5m with adverse biased growth to E by one stem; suppressed crown; dead branch to the north at 3m	C2	2.2		10-20 years	

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1081	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14	440	5.5	4.0	4.5	6.5	E 2.5	1.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Straight stem and balanced crown; epicormic growth to base and surrounded by dense holly; minor dead branch to SW at 4m	B2	5.28		20-40 years	
1082	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	200 150 110	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.0	W 1	1	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Upright growth but partially suppressed crown; side stems congested with minor dead wood	C2	2.8		10-20 years	
1083	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	300	3.5	1.5	4.5	0.5	W 0.5	1	Middle Age	Good	Good	Single stem and contorted twisting form as species profile; good habitat value	B3	3.6		20-40 years	
1084(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	180 130 150 180 230 230 75 75	1.5	4.5	3.0	2.5	N 0.5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Two in a line on bank and a third which is dead; dead stems to both plants and suppressed crown	C2	4.4		10-20 years	
1085	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	150 75 75 75	2.5	1.0	4.0	0.0	E 0.5	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Suppressed to west with congested growth; dead wood and broken stems	C2	2		10-20 years	
1086	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	140 90 70 110 170	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	E 0.5	5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Congested stems and ivy clad; high crown with dead branches	C2	1.6		10-20 years	
1087	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	7	190	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	SW 1.5	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Dense growth within upright stems; habitat value	B3	2.28		20-40 years	
1088(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	150 80 190	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	S 0.5	3	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Two hawthorns near base of slope; upright growth and suppressed crown	C2	2.5		10-20 years	
1089	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	22	380	4.0	3.5	3.5	6.5	W 3.5	4	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 10m; sweep at base with sparse branching to east side then bifurcate at 10m; spreading crown	B2	4.56		20-40 years	
1090(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	4	100	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.0	W 2.5	4	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Two hawthorn of poor condition and one in decline	C3	1.2		<10 years	
1091	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	150	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	10+	10+	Young	Fair	Fair	Slender growth and high crown; phototropic growth to south and curvy stem	C2	1.8		10-20 years	
1092	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16	120	3.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	W 5	5	Young	Fair	Good	Biased growth to NE; slender form and high crown	C2	1.44		10-20 years	
1093(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	7	90 110 150	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	W 1.5	4	Middle Age	Good	Good	Group of two hawthorn with upright growth	C2	2.1		10-20 years	
1094	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	480	3.5	8.0	2.0	8.5	W 6	7	Middle Age	Good	Good	On bank and leaning 20 degrees to west; epicormic growth to base; spreading crown	B2	5.76		20-40 years	
1095	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	450	3.5	7.5	7.5	4.5	E 4	6	Middle Age	Good	Good	On bank and leaning 10 degrees to east; epicormic growth to base; spreading crown	B2	5.4		20-40 years	
1096	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	4	170	1.5	5.0	0.5	8.5	W 1.8	1.8	Young	Good	Good	On bank leaning 30 degrees to west with exposed roots; suppressed leader and phototropic growth to SW	C2	2.04		10-20 years	

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1097(G)	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	8	140 130 100 180 90 120 90	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.5	-	0	Mature	Good	Good	Dense holly group adjacent to 1098; good habitat value	B3	3.3		20-40 years	
1098	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	12	450	1.0	6.0	4.5	1.5	S 4	4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Large basal damage 50cm wide at stem extending 2m up stem on south side; Beefsteak bracket fungi (*Fistulina hepatica)* present in cavity; new stem and branch growth in crown; habitat value	B3	5.4	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	10-20 years	
1099	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1100	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1101	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	540	4.5	5.0	2.5	6.0	W 2.5	2.5	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree to lower third of bank of good condition; epicormic growth at base; elm 1102 growing at base of tree	B2	6.48		20-40 years	
1102	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12	120 90 110	6.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	NW 3	4	Middle Age	Poor	Good	Three stems growing at base of sycamore 1101 with contorted stem growth; crown biased to north west with spreading habit	C2	1.9		10-20 years	
1103	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	2.5	140	1.5	1.0	5.0	0.0	E 1	1.5	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Leaning 45 degrees to east and suppressed	C2	1.68		10-20 years	
1104	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	4	190 210	1.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	E 1.5	0.5	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Suppressed form and dead wood	C3	2.2		<10 years	
1105	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1106 (G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	up to 8	130 150	3.5	0.0	3.5	2.5	-	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Group of three hawthorn to bank; upright growth and spreading crown; habitat value	B3	2		20-40 years	
1107	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	200 150	4.5	0.0	4.0	4.5	E 1.5	0	Middle Age	Good	Good	Adjacent to sycamore 1108; dense and congested growth with spreading crown	B3	2.5		20-40 years	
1108	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	20	660	7.5	4.5	8.5	7.0	NW 3	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	Straight stem with epicormic growth to base; small cavities at base of root flare where rooting to bank; prominent tree to woodland edge; bifurcate at 4m with codominant stems and third branch extending eastwards below union; spreading crown	B2	7.92		20-40 years	2.07
1109	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	9	270 70 60	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	S 1.8	1.5	Mature	Good	Good	Strong leader with spreading crown; habitat value	B3	2.9		20-40 years	
1110	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5	140	2.0	1.5	4.5	0.0	N 2.5	2	Young	Fair	Good	Suppressed leader and biased growth to east	C2	1.68		10-20 years	
1111	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	22	660	3.5	6.5	9.0	5.0	E 3	4.5	Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tree on bank with spreading crown; epicormic growth to base	B2	7.92		20-40 years	2.07

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1112	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5	90	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	W 1.8	2	Young	Fair	Good	Suppressed leader and biased growth to east	C2	1.08		10-20 years	
1113	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	170	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.0	W 2	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Suppressed with spreading flattened crown; habitat value	B3	2.04		20-40 years	
1114(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	4	80 110	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	E 0.5	0.5	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Group of holly and blackthorn suppressed to west and flailed edge to field to east; scrubby growth	C2	1.4		10-20 years	
1115	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1116	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	14	580	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.5	E 0.2	0.2	Mature	Good	Good	Low branching with multiple stems arising at 0.5m; prominent tree to edge of woodland with wide spreading habit and rounded crown; flailed face to field up to 3.5m	B1, B2	6.96		20-40 years	
1117	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	20	480	6.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	E 1.8	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Stems fused at base up to 4m and crossing; natural bracing with tight unions; upright habit; prominent tree to woodland edge	B2	5.76		20-40 years	
1118	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	25	320	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	NW 3.5	4	Middle Age	Good	Good	Straight stem with balanced crown; good form and condition	A2	3.84		40 years +	
1119	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	430	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	E 6	4.5	Middle Age	Good	Good	Leaning 15 degrees to east with spreading crown; good condition	B2	5.16		20-40 years	
1120 (G)	Ilex aquifolium (holly)	up to 8	160 100 220 120	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	-	0	Mature	Good	Good	One main stem of 220 dbh and several self set and suckering stems forming dense group	B2	3.1		20-40 years	
1121	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	6	100 140 150 130	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	NW 0.2	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature hawthorn with several dead stems	C2	2.6		10-20 years	
1122	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	450 310	4.5	4.5	3.5	6.0	NW 0.2	5	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at ground level and epicormic at base; upright growth and ivy clad; spreading crown; alder beetle damage to foliage	B2	5.5		20-40 years	
1123(G)	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	up to 14	110 to 250	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	0	0	Mature	Fair	Fair	Group of three hawthorn to base of bank; vertical growth and high crown; dead stems and broken branches	C2	3.5		10-20 years	
1124	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	5	510 basal dia	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	NW 0.2	0.2	Over mature	Poor	Fair	Congested and gnarly growth; dead stems and broken branches	C3	5.1		<10 years	
1125(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7	130 200	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	N 1.5	1.5	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	Group of two sycamores of poor form with damaged stems and dead branches; suppressed habit and epicormic growth	C3	2.4		<10 years	
1126	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	250	3.0	3.5	4.5	1.0	NW 4.5	2	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Upright habit and spreading crown with minor dieback	C2	3		10-20 years	

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1127	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	16	320	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	W 1.5	0.2	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Recent limb loss at 4.5m to NW with three other dead branches to west side at 2m, 3m and 5m	C2	3.84	Inspect every two years. Recommend moving PRoW to be 20m from tree stem.	10-20 years	
1128	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	4	580 basal dia	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	N 0.5	0.2	Over mature	Fair	Fair	Large bole with multiple stems ; heavily suppressed; dead growth to south and faced edge with field	C2	5.8		10-20 years	
1129(G) not tagged	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	12	up to 140					-	3	Young	Good	Good	Group of wild cherry on bank within dense blackthorn scrub; good form and vigour with balanced crowns	B1, B2	2.5		20-40 years	
1130	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	300 280	2.5	3.5	1.5	5.0	SW 2.5	2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Bifurcate at 0.5m with ivy to stem; spreading crown	B2	3.5		20-40 years	
1131(G) not tagged	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	10	up to 120					-	0	Middle Age	Poor	Poor	In decline, dead branches and stems	C3	2.5		<10 years	
1132 (not tagged)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18	460	7.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	NE 5	7	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Growing below base of larger tree 535 on bank to brook; leaning 10 degrees NE; dead side branches to lower crown; ivy growth to stem	C2	5.52		10-20 years	
1133	*Dead tree*													U	0		0	
1134	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	20	220	0.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	NW 14	16	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender form and upright habit; epicormic growth at 1.5m and dead branches to lower stem; biased and high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
1135	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	220	0.0	5.5	3.0	2.5	E 7	12	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth and biased to south; dead wood in crown	C2	2.64		<10 years	
1136	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	22	300 340	4.0	7.0	4.0	3.5	SE 8	8	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Bifurcate at 1m; ivy to one stem; spreading crown due to lack of suppression; epicormic growth	C2	4.5		10-20 years	
1137	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	24	350	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	N 5	18	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Trifurcate at 6m with dominant leader and spreading crown due to lack of suppression; dieback and dead branches to lower crown	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
1138	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	18	190 120	0.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	NE 0.5	8	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at 0.5m with slender and pole like growth; sparse crown	C3	2.2		<10 years	
1139	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	260	5.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	W 3.5	10	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth branching at 3.5m dead wood to crown extents	C3	3.12		<10 years	
1140	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	10	210	6.0	5.0	3.5	6.5	W 3.5	1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Single stem leaning 15 degrees to west with self corrected growth; phototropic growth to leader; suppressed in height with flattened crown	B2	2.52		10-20 years	

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1141	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	210	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	W 12	12	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Epicormic growth to base; bifurcate at 12m; low vigour, suppressed and in decline	C3	2.52		<10 years	
1142	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	22	170	3.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	N 12	15	Young	Poor	Poor	Epicormic growth to base, slender pole like stem; sparse and compact crown in decline	U	0		<10 years	
1143	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	8	90	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	W 3.5	0.5	Young	Good	Good	Suppressed leader due to shading, good condition; potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	C2	1.08		20-40 years	
1144	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	15	180										In decline, slender pole like form and no crown	U	0		<10 years	
1145	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14	160	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	SW 10	12	Young	Poor	Poor	Suppressed growth and dead leader; adjacent failed tree has fallen against it	C2	1.92		10-20 years	
1146	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240	1.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	SE 12	18	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.88		10-20 years	
1147	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	260	0.0	5.0	4.0	6.5	W 3	14	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Bifurcate at 3m with codominant stems; spreading but sparse crown and biased growth	C2	3.12		10-20 years	
1148	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	18	270	0.0	6.0	4.5	3.0	SW 8	7.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse branching and dead wood to lower crown; biased andspreading crown	C2	3.24		10-20 years	
1149	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	18	210	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	W 12	18	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Slender and sparse growth; in decline	U	0		<10 years	
1150	Alnus glutinosa (alder)												Dead pole	U	0		0	
1151	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	440	6.0	3.5	1.5	6.5	W 10	14	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 10m with codominant stems and tight compression fork; spreading crown	C2	5.28		10-20 years	
1152	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	330	3.5	4.5	1.5	3.5	W 2.5	18	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Dead branch at 2.5m then bifurcate at 8m; suppressed high crown	C2	3.96		10-20 years	
1153	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	210	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	S 10	18	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Significant damage to stem with 50% of bark lost up to 4m; occluding but tree in decline	U	0		0	
1154	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	8	130	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.0	N 3.5	1.5	Young	Good	Good	Single stem with lower branches intact and spreading balanced crown; potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B2	1.56		20-40 years	
1155	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	22	350	5.5	0.5	0.0	6.5	W 4	15	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Suppressed and bifurcate at 4m	C2	4.2		10-20 years	
1156	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	240	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.0	W 10	15	Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Split to base of stem and in decline; previously bifurcate at 1.8m; *Daldina concentrica* King Alfred's Cakes to exposed heartwood	U	0		0	

Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	m	mm	N	S	E	W		m	Young; Semi-mature; Middle Age; Mature	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; ancient	Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran; Ancient		A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise	less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+	Individual Stem Girth over 2m
1157	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	20	220	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	S 15	15	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Slender growth with high crown	C2	2.64		10-20 years	
1158	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	410	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	NE 2	3	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Slender growth with spreading crown; minor dieback and dead wood in crown	B2	4.92		10-20 years	
1159	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	14	310	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	NW 2.5	4	Middle Age	Fair	Poor	Unidentified brown pupae 2cm long on stem of ash tree; tree bifurcate at 2.5m with codominant stems; die back in crown and in decline	C2	3.72		<10 years	
1160	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	16	420	6.5	8.5	4.5	8.5	W 2.5	1.5	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	Unidentified brown pupae 2cm long on stem of ash tree; die back in crown and in decline	C2	5.04		<10 years	
1161	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	10	140	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	S 2.5	2.5	Young	Poor	Poor	Suppressed and biased growth to west, in decline	C3	1.68		<10 years	
HEDGES																		
H1	Corylus avellana (hazel)	2	ave. 75-100mm	see plan				n/a	0	Mature	Good	Good	2m wide and 2m tall; maintained, robust hedgerow, at least 30 years; adjacent to PRoW and country lane with one oak tree (0143) within length of hedge surveyed.		see plan	Maintain in accordance with current practices to promote biodiversity and as field boundary	40 years +	
	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)																	
	Prunus spinosa (blackthorn)																	
	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)																	
	Rosa canina (dog rose)																	

formation in the data sheets is correct as of time of survey. Trees are dynamic organisms and their condition can change as a result of changes in their environment, stress factors, physical and man-made conditions.

APPENDIX 2 – PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Woodland Compartment Photos



Compartment W1 from permissive path



Compartment W1 from permissive path



Compartment W2 from W8 looking east across Glanyrafon Brook



Compartment W2 from W8 looking east across Glanyrafon Brook



Compartment W2 and W8 from permissive path in north section of W8



Compartment W4 and clearing



Compartments W3, W4 and W7 looking along Glanyrafon Brook



Compartment W4 clearing looking east towards W1 and W3



Compartment W5 looking south from permissive path



Compartment W5 looking north along Glanyrafon Brook



Compartment W6 looking west towards boundary



Compartment W7 and permissive path



Compartment W7 looking towards W6 and area of willow carr



Compartment W8 ash plantation and permissive path



Compartment W8 ash plantation and permissive path



Compartment W8 ash plantation and permissive path



Compartment W8 ash plantation and permissive path

Significant Trees along the PRoW and Eastern Boundary of Woodland W1 – South to North (reading left to right in order across page)



South extent of W1 alder 144



South east of woodland W1 at PRoW



Oak 154



Stile at PRoW to south oak 154 and sycamore 156



Ash 159



Oak 238, sycamore 164

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Oak 238 (February 2022 storm damage)	W1 looking south to stile towards Hafod Road	W1 looking north back to railway
		
Sycamore 924	Sycamore 924	Crab apple 915

		
Sycamore 908	Oak 905	Ash 893(A)
		
Ash 893(A) to left, ash 891 to right	Ash 891 to left	Flailed edge to W1

		
Hornbeam 870, ash 876, small-leaved lime 879, ash 882	Ash 863, oak 864 and 865	Beech 862
		
Beech 862 to corner, wild cherry 1129(G) to right	Wild cherry 1129(G), sycamore 1111	Sycamore 1108

		
Cluster of dead trees at 1105, Oak 1098 with previous scaffold branch failure and decay	Oak 1067	Oak 938
		
Gap between 938 oak left and 941 ash right	Ash 941 to right	Ash 941 to left, beech 943 and 944 to right

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North east boundary of woodland (W1) and existing PRoW



View of south of woodland from PRoW near Hafod Road



Oak 143 at Hafod Road

Other significant trees in woodland W1 and trees with notable defects near PRoW



Field maple 616(A) in W1



Sycamore 149 to south section of W1



Oak 143 small FFB bracket at base of tree

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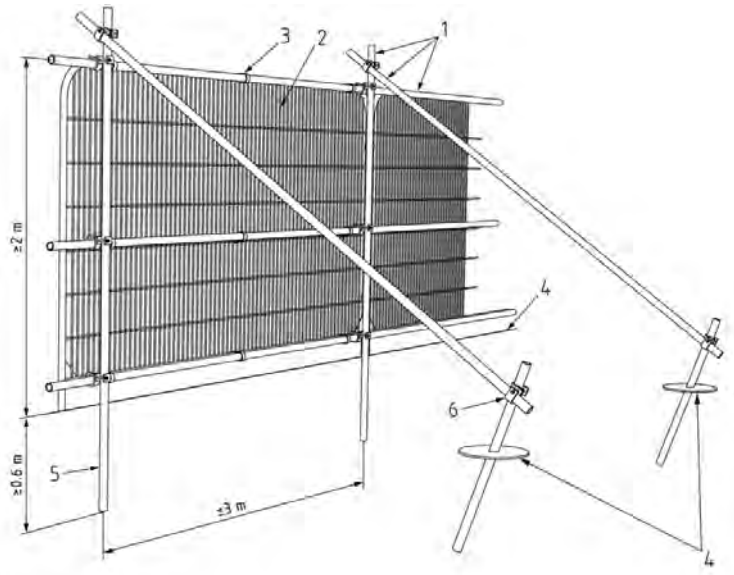
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Sycamore 164 bifurcate and fused stems in W1	*Ganoderma* sp bracket to base of ash 893(A)	*Fistulina hepatica* (beefsteak fungus) bracket to oak 1098

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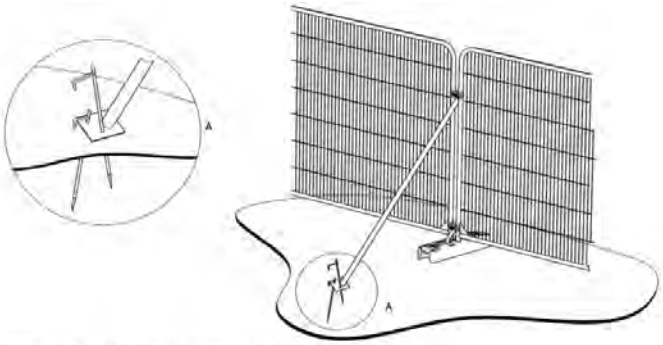
APPENDIX 3 – EXAMPLES OF TREE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

(Extracts taken from BS5837: (2012), "Trees in relation design, demolition and construction – Recommendations".)

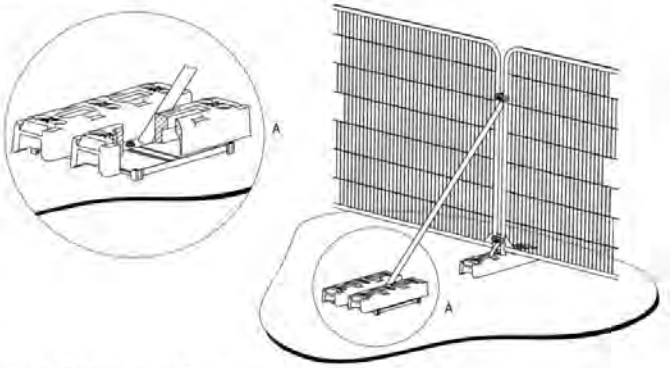


Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Default specification for protective barrier



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

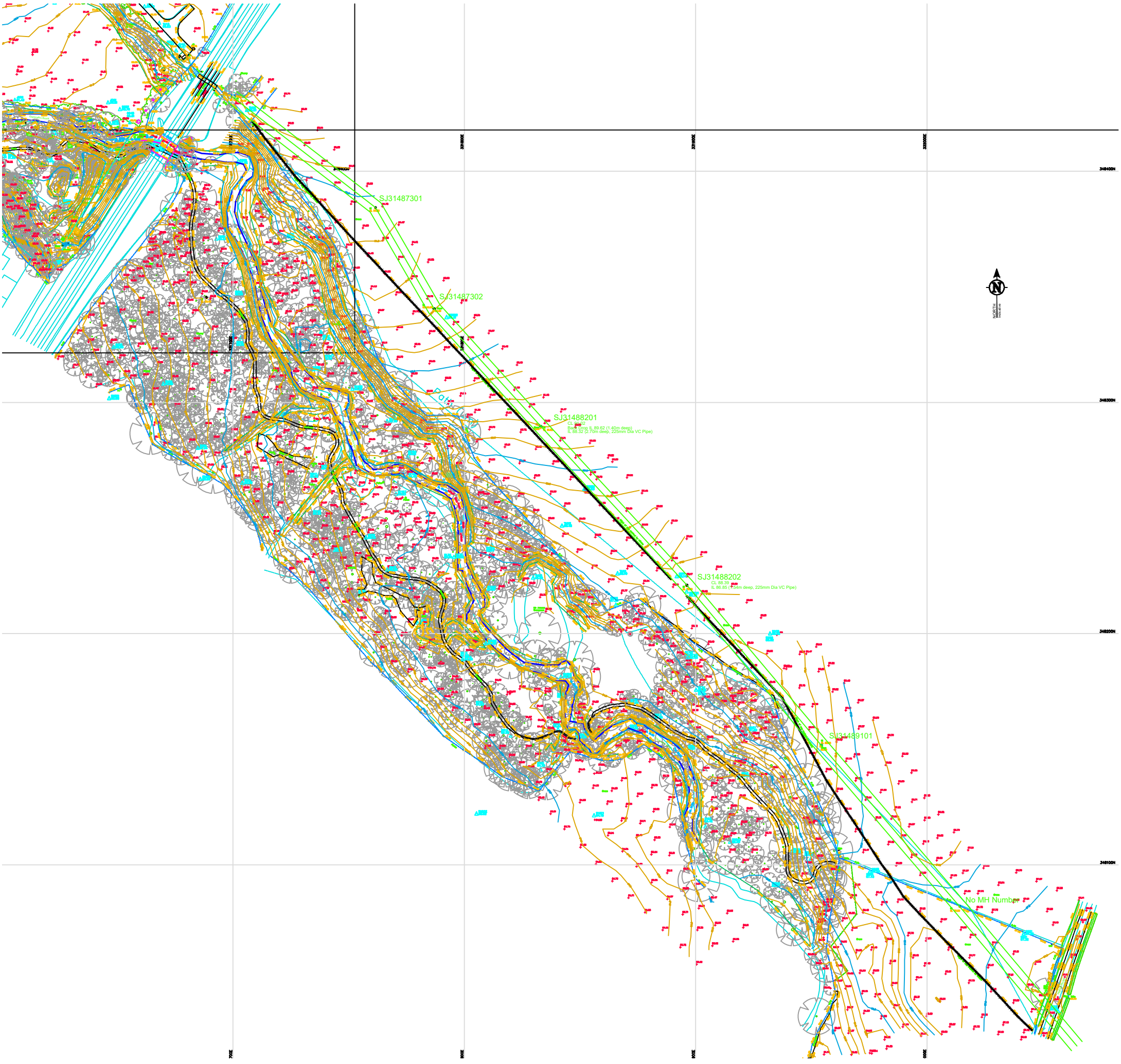
APPENDIX 4 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Maturity	Newly planted - Not fully established and capable of being transplanted or easily replaced
	Young - Establishing, usually with good vigour, still capable of being transplanted or replaced
	Early mature - Established, usually vigorous and increasing in height
	Semi-mature – Established with an overall height in excess of 4 metres and or a stem girth measurement (circumference) of 20 centimetres or larger;
	Middle Age - Trees in the established growth stage of their life with the potential to continue increasing in size;
	Mature - Trees that have reached their ultimate size, given their location and surroundings;
	Over-mature - Fully mature, in last quarter of life expectancy, vigour decreasing
Condition	Good, Fair, Poor. An overall assessment of a tree's physiological and structural state
Veteran	Trees that have biological, cultural or aesthetic value due to age and / or condition. Typically trees that may be living beyond their expected age range for their species
BS 5837 Tree Quality Assessment	The tree quality assessment is based on four categories (A, B, C and U) are used to denote tree quality (A= High, B = Moderate, C = Low, U= Unsuitable for retention).
	Subcategories (1-3) denote the specific function value of the trees and the reasoning behind the allocation of a specific category.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in *BS5837: 2012*. RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m^2) and as the radius of a circle (m) typically plotted from the centre of the stem.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The approximate life expectancy as healthy functioning tree and relates to species and the condition of the tree at the time of survey. Long > 40 years Medium 20 – 40 years Short – Medium 10- 20 years Short - Imminent removal <10years
Adventitious or Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in clusters around the stem or base of a tree in an uncharacteristic fashion for a normally healthy tree, usually at the site of pruning wounds or as an indicator of stress
Bifurcate	Divided into two branches or forks
Buckling	Deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load Buttress zone, irreversible.
Chalara – Ash dieback	Chalara dieback of ash, also known as Chalara or ash dieback, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*
Decurrent	The tree crown is borne on several major wide spreading limbs of similar size
Defect	A feature which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment
Dieback	A condition in which a tree or shrub begins to die from the tip of its leaves or roots backwards, owing to disease or an unfavourable environment.
Disease	A malfunction or destruction of tissues usually caused by pathogens.
Dominance	The tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster than the lateral shoots; also a tree that maintains a taller crown than its neighbours.
Excurrent	A well-defined central main stem to the crown, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching.
Flush-cut	A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar.
Girdling root	A root which circles and constricts the stem.

Hazard beam	An upward curving part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting or may form a banana shaped crack.
Included bark (ingrown bark)	Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact.
Infection	The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism.
Lopping	Removal of large branches from a tree that does not follow natural target pruning practices.
Natural target pruning	The siting of pruning cuts at the branch bark ridge with a cut of minimal surface area to allow quicker healing of the wound.
Occlusion	The process of continual radial growth and healing of a wound which is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.
Plant pathogen	Infectious organism that causes a disease on a plant. Although relatives of some plant pathogens are human or animal pathogens, most plant pathogens only harm plants. Plants are rarely cured of disease once infected.
Pollarding	The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. The management regime is usually repeated as part of a regular management programme.
Primary branch	A major branch, of greater order than secondary branches.
Pruning	The removal or cutting back of lesser branches or twigs.
Reactive Growth/ Reaction Wood	Production of woody tissue in response to mechanical stresses.
Root-collar	The transitional area between the stem/s and roots prior to development of a root flare or buttress.
Secondary branch	A branch, of lower order than primary branch.
Veteran tree	An aged old specimen that has features which increase its value as habitat for wildlife (dead wood, cavities etc.) irrespective of its chronological age and that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition, is usually of advanced age.
Windthrow	The fall of a tree in high wind, blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Wound wood	Wood developing in response to a wound which gradually heals and occludes the wound

12 FIGURES

Topographical survey (Figure 3.0)
Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040;050-070 inclusive (Figure 4.0 to 4.22)


SJ31487301
SJ31487302
SJ31488201
CL 88.92
Base (Trog) IL 89.62 (1.40m deep)
IL 88.32 (2.70m deep, 225mm Dia VC Pipe)
SJ31488202
CL 88.39
IL 86.85 (1.54m deep, 225mm Dia VC Pipe)
SJ31489101
No MH Number
NORTH
Indicative
348300N
348200N
348100N

north

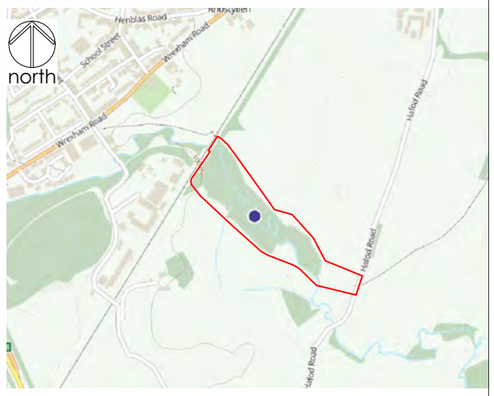
070
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Notes

1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SJ 2921 4822.
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Location Plan

not to scale



Drawing references

238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
238/T/053 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 4 of 21
238/T/054 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 5 of 21
238/T/055 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 6 of 21
238/T/056 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 7 of 21
238/T/057 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 8 of 21
238/T/058 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 9 of 21
238/T/059 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 10 of 21
238/T/060 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 11 of 21
238/T/061 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 12 of 21
238/T/062 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 13 of 21
238/T/063 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 14 of 21
238/T/064 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 15 of 21
238/T/065 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 16 of 21
238/T/066 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 17 of 21
238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan
Sheet Plan

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SCALE 1:1000 (A1)
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
METRES

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/040				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN OVERVIEW SHEET	Scale	1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

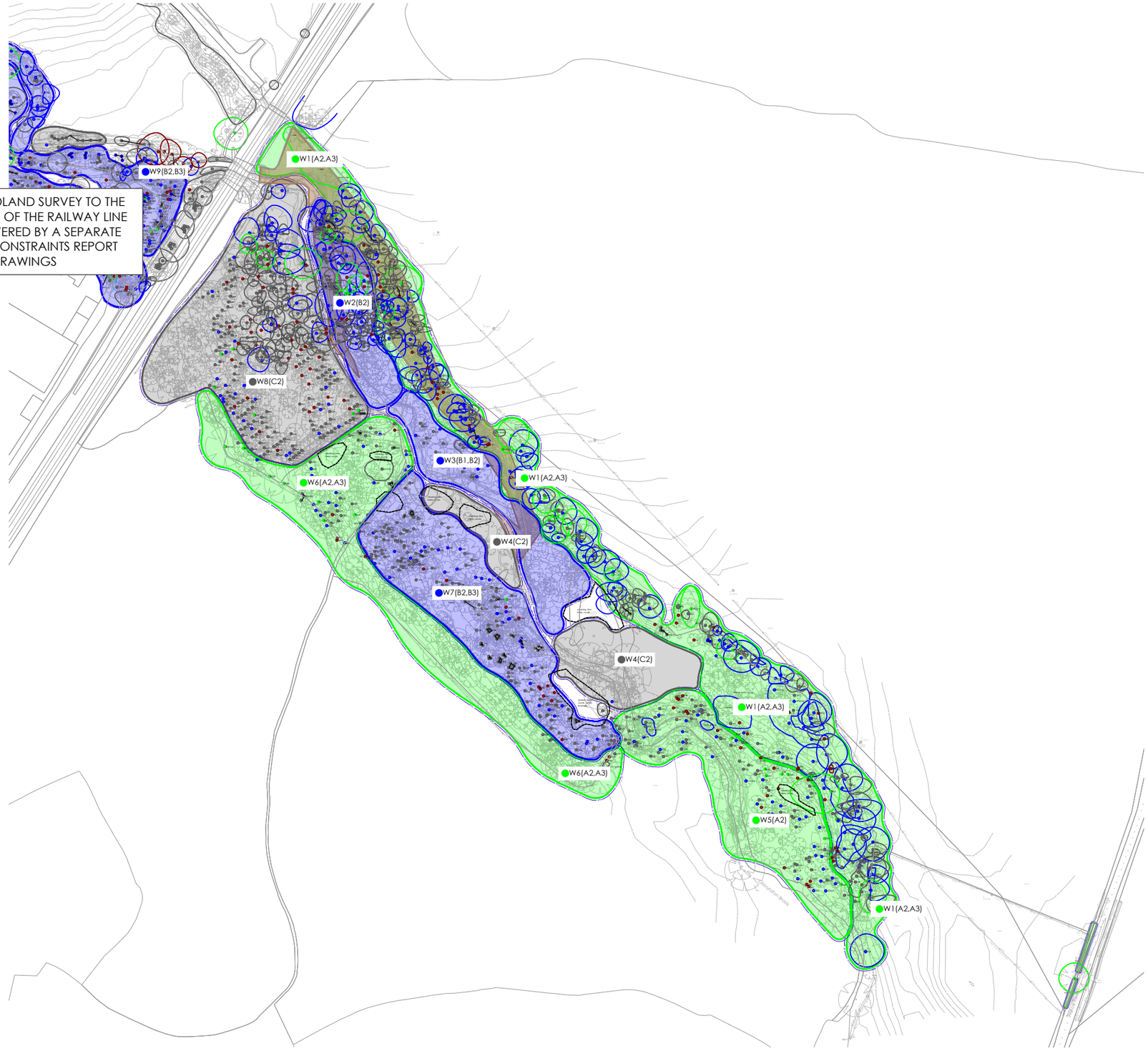
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

WOODLAND SURVEY TO THE NORTH OF THE RAILWAY LINE IS COVERED BY A SEPARATE TREE CONSTRAINTS REPORT AND DRAWINGS

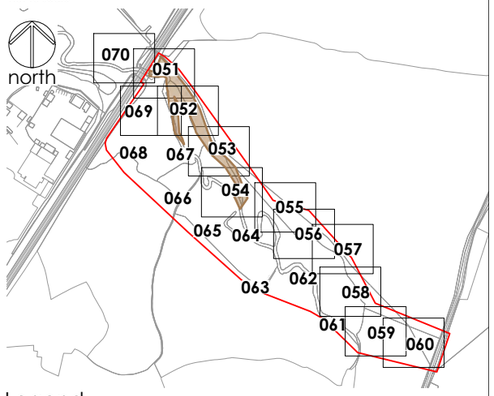


Notes

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Sheet Plan

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Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations*
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- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AND CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
238/T/053 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 4 of 21
238/T/054 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 5 of 21
238/T/055 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 6 of 21
238/T/056 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 7 of 21
238/T/057 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 8 of 21
238/T/058 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 9 of 21
238/T/059 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 10 of 21
238/T/060 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 11 of 21
238/T/061 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 12 of 21
238/T/062 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 13 of 21
238/T/063 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 14 of 21
238/T/064 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 15 of 21
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238/T/066 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 17 of 21
238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan
Woodland

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SCALE 1:1000 (A1)
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
METRES

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/050				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN WOODLAND - SHEET 1 OF 21	Scale	1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

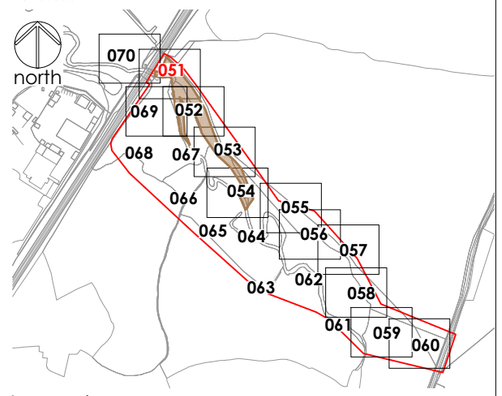
1162
1171(G)
1171(G)
72(G)
70
W1(A2,A3)
W8(C2)
W2(B2)
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949(G)
944
943
942
941
951(G)
939
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964(G)
974(G)
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562
561
1182
oak
hawthorn
oak
hawthorn
sycamore
oak
sycamore
Railway track
Pipe Bridge
(4 pipes)
Multi S
Tunnel
Sign
Footpath
Right of way marked by others
PW
WL
AL
Spr
Oak
Hedge

Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- 800 REFERENCE - tree, group, woodland (G) - Group
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
238/T/053 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 4 of 21
238/T/054 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 5 of 21
238/T/055 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 6 of 21
238/T/056 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 7 of 21
238/T/057 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 8 of 21
238/T/058 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 9 of 21
238/T/059 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 10 of 21
238/T/060 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 11 of 21
238/T/061 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 12 of 21
238/T/062 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 13 of 21
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238/T/064 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 15 of 21
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238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
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238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/051				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W1(A2,A3)

W2(B2)

W8(C2)

Grass

Stump

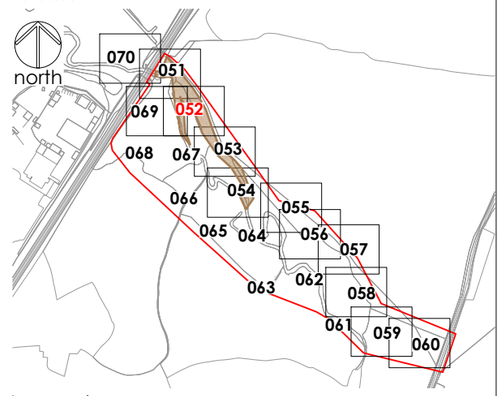
Glanyrafon Brook

Notes

1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SJ 3178 4823.
3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- 800 REFERENCE - tree, group, woodland (G) - Group
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/053 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 4 of 21
238/T/054 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 5 of 21
238/T/055 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 6 of 21
238/T/056 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 7 of 21
238/T/057 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 8 of 21
238/T/058 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 9 of 21
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238/T/065 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 16 of 21
238/T/066 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 17 of 21
238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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OS 0100042840

Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/052		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 3 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022
				Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W1(A2,A3)
W2(B2)
W3(B1,B2)
W6(A2,A3)

clearing, few trees, scrub

Glanyrafon Brook

Path (um)

Right of way marked by others

side growth from beech flailed to field edge

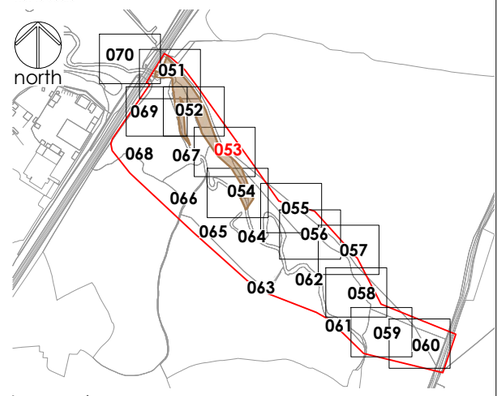
CL 93.58
Base 93.49

Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
238/T/054 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 5 of 21
238/T/055 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 6 of 21
238/T/056 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 7 of 21
238/T/057 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 8 of 21
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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/053				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 4 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W2(B2)

W1(A2,A3)

W4(C2)

W7(B2,B3)

616(A)

935
dense holly group

clearing, few trees, scrub

clearing, few trees, scrub

Fallen

Fallen

Glanyrafon Brook

BOG

Stump

Hardcore

WL 84.19

WL 84.04

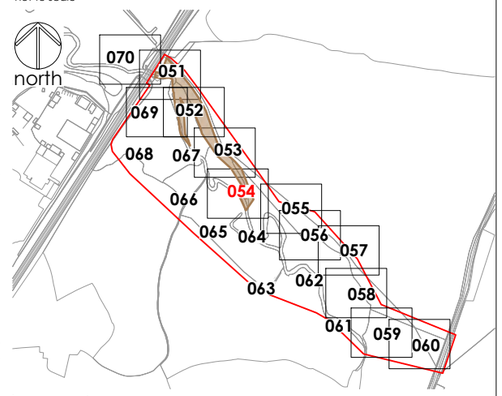
603 606 607(G) 604 605 861 860 863 864 865 425 608 615 614 611 610 613 612 866 867 868 421 869 871 870 872 873 876 874 875 879 877 880 878 881 417 416 415 414 411 410 413 409 408 412 406 404 400 399 398 396 402 405 403 395 397 763 760 759 762 758 407 389 761 757 401 387 394 379 378 377 756 391 393 388 386 392

Notes

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3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
238/T/053 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 4 of 21
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238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/054		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 5 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W1(A2,A3)

W2(B2)

clearing, few trees, scrub

No Access Overgrown

Right of way marked by others

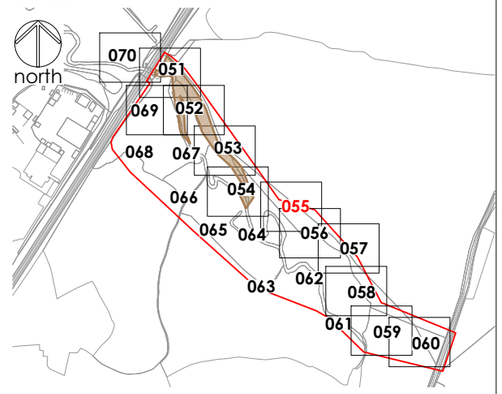
876 879 880 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120(G) 1121 1122 1123(G) 1124 1125(G) 1126 1127 1128 891 892 893(A) 894 896 897(G) 898 934 U

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/055			
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 6 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD	

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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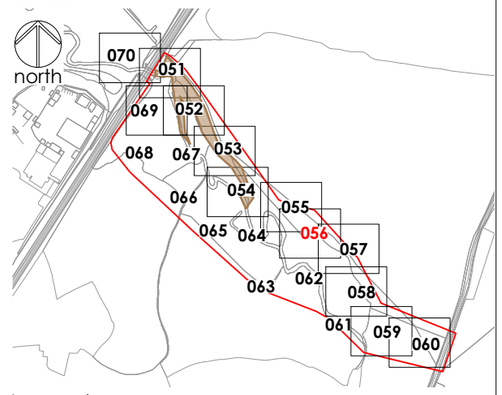
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Notes

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2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SJ 3178 4823.
3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/056		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 7 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022
				Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

Grass

dense holly, scrub

olly no access

W1(A2,A3)

902 904 905 906 908 909 910 911 912(G) 913(G) 914 915 916(G) 917 918(G) 919 920 921 922 923(G) 924 925 926 927 928 931 932 933

256 258 259 260 261 262 263 267 723 U

Right of way marked by others

IC
CL 88.64

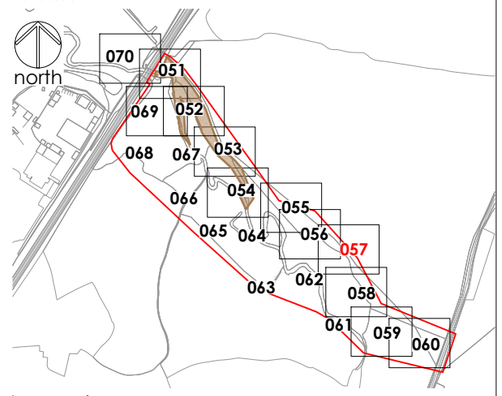
Base
88.38

Notes

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3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

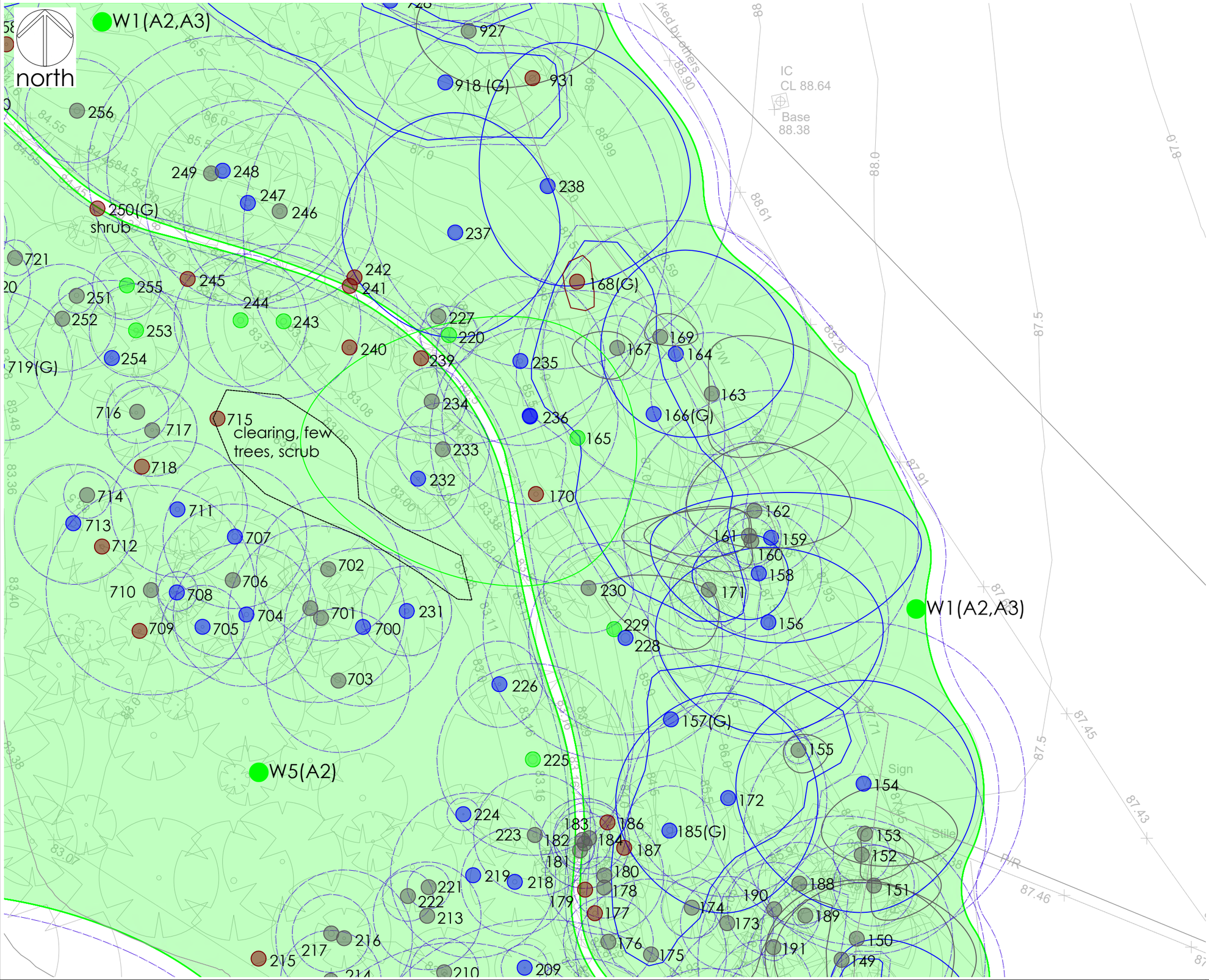
SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/057				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 8 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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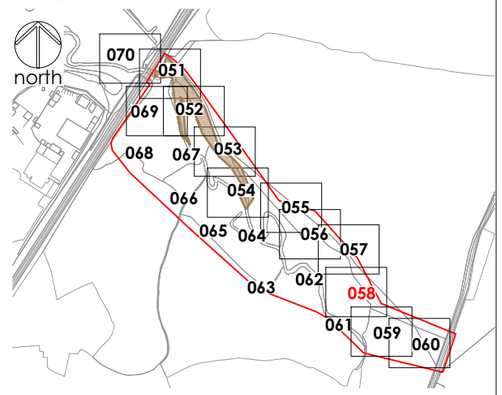


Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
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238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/058		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 9 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W5(A2)

W1(A2,A3)

144

Grass

Stile

P/R

IC
CL 87.85

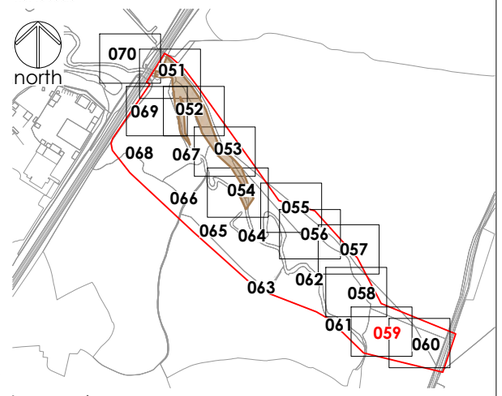
Right of v

Notes

1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SJ 3178 4823.
3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / woodland
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- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- 800 REFERENCE - tree, group, woodland (G) - Group
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
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238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/059		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 10 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

Grass

IC
CL 87.85

P/R

P/W

Grass

Mkr

Right of way marked by others

Hafod Road

H1

H1

143

Sign
Stile

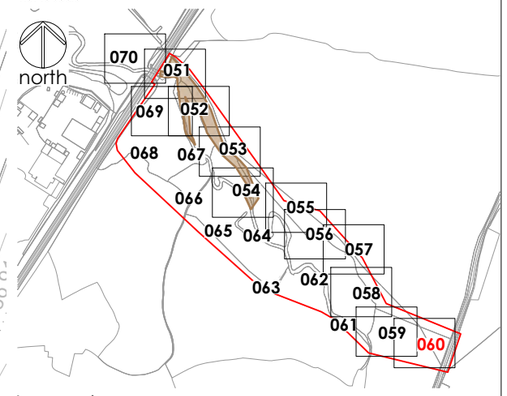
Sign
Stile

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/060		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 11 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

Glanyrafon Brook

W5(A2)

703 226 157(G) 225 224 223 183 182 186 184 187 185(G) 181 180 219 218 221 222 213 178 179 177 174 216 217 215 214 210 209 176 175 212 211(G) 205 204 202 201 200 208 207 206 203(V) 199 196

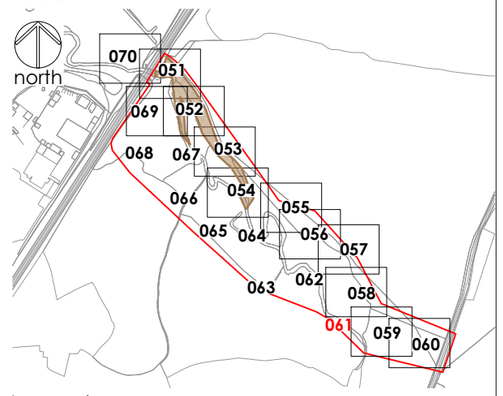
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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/061			
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 12 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD	

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W4(C2)

W5(A2)

W1(A2,A3)

dense holly, scrub

holly no access

holly group

holly group

holly group

Glanyrafon Brook

Fence

Grass

shrub

W5(A2)

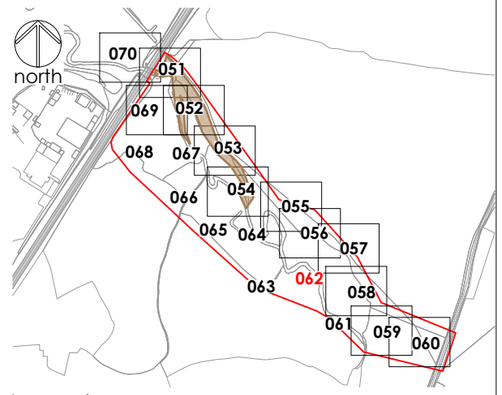
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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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Drawing references

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238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/062				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 13 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W6(A2,A3)

W7(B2,B3)

W4(C2)

W5(A2)

W6(A2,A3)

holly group

328 325 744 327 320 321 308 292 293 291 310 309 307 301 300 929 322 326 316 306 305 324 323 313 304 303 298 297 317 315 302 299 296 743 724 314 318 737 738 739 740 742 741 736

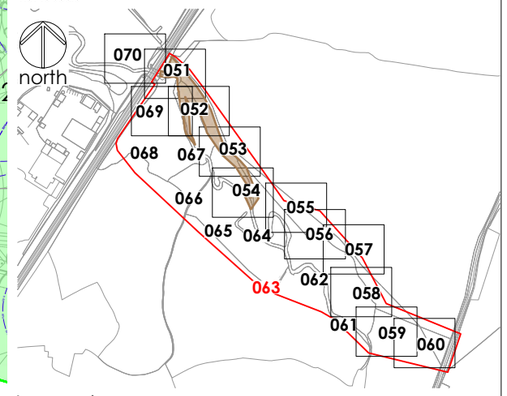
Fence

Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/063			
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 14 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD	

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W3(B1,B2)

W1(A2,A3)

W7(B2,B3)

W4(C2)

W6(A2,A3)

clearing, few trees, scrub

No Access Overgrown

ash regen

sparser tree cover, scrub, bramble,

Glanyrafon Brook

BOG

Hardcore

385 382 380 375 374 373 84 381 383 372 376 369 371 368 755 754 752 367 370 365 366 753 362 364 363 360 361 751 359 750 358 357 354 353 356 352 355 350 351 349 345 347 346 348 344 749 748 747 746 343 339 340 341 342 338 335 336 334 330 745 337 333 331 329 332 319 328 325 744 327 320 321

1120(G) 1119 1121 1124 1122 1123

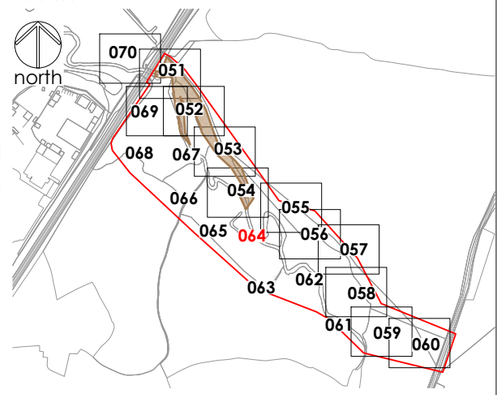
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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/064		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 15 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W6(A2,A3)

W7(B2,B3)

W6(A2,A3)

fallen

BOG

Stump

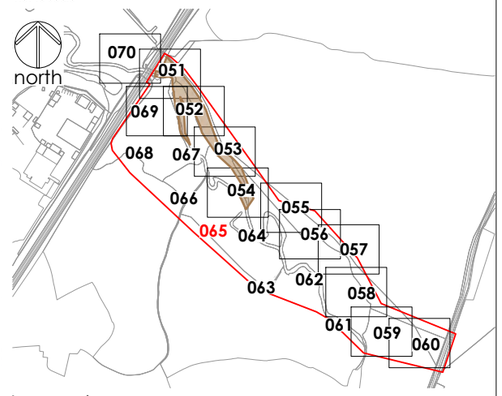
Fence

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not to scale



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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/065		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 16 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

clearing, few trees, scrub

clearing, few trees, scrub

Dead

EDGE OF BOG

Fallen

Fallen

Fence

W6(A2,A3)

W7(B2,B3)

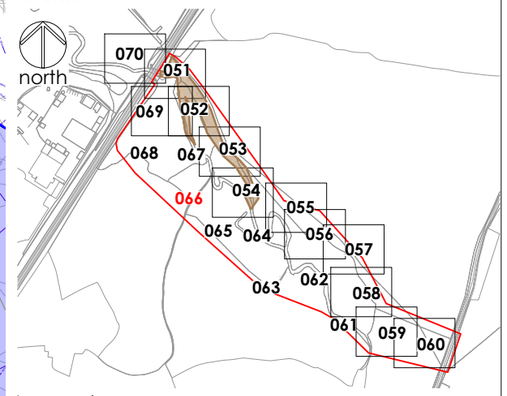
698 857 853 846 843 841 854 847 844 840 855 845 839 856 838 837 834 833 836 832 828 835 830 829 827 826 831(G) 825 824 816 823 815 809 822 821 813 820 814 811 810 819 812 817 818 807 806 808 804 803 802 786 780 784 930 783 779 781 777 787 785 782 778 770 795 792 797 794 793 805 800 796 798 791 801 799 789 788 776 775 774 772 773 763 764 767 768 762 766 769 765 761 771 440 429 424 428 425 423 427(G) 426 422(G) 421 420 419 417

Notes

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2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SJ 3178 4823.
3. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- 800 REFERENCE - tree, group, woodland (G) - Group
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
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238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/066				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 17 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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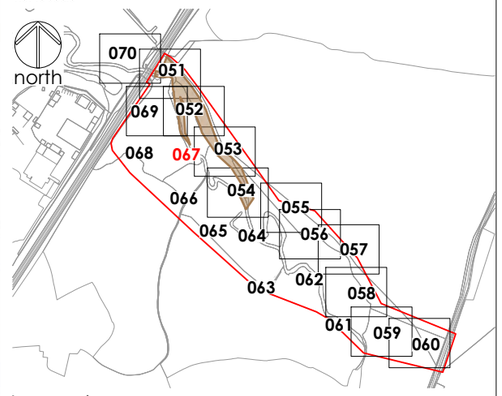
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Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / woodland
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- 800 REFERENCE - tree, group, woodland (G) - Group
- ANCIENT/SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND
- V POTENTIAL VETERAN TREE
- CLEARING
- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

238/T/040 Tree Constraints Plan Overview Sheet
238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
238/T/051 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 2 of 21
238/T/052 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 3 of 21
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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/067				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 18 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

W8(C2)

W6(A2,A3)

W8(C2)

P/W

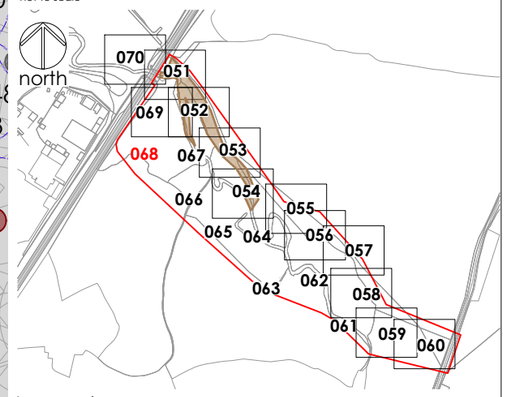
Stump

Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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- TREE AS PLOTTED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY EXTENTS
- W1(A2,A3) WOODLAND AREA CATEGORY

Drawing references

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238/T/050 Tree Constraints Plan Woodland sheet 1 of 21
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238/T/067 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 18 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21
238/T/070 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 21 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/068
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 19 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3
		Date	27/10/2022
		Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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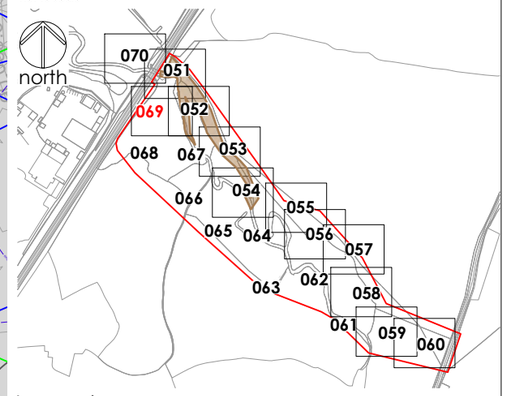
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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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Drawing references

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Tree Constraints Plan

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/069		
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 20 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date 27/10/2022	Drawn MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	27/10/2022	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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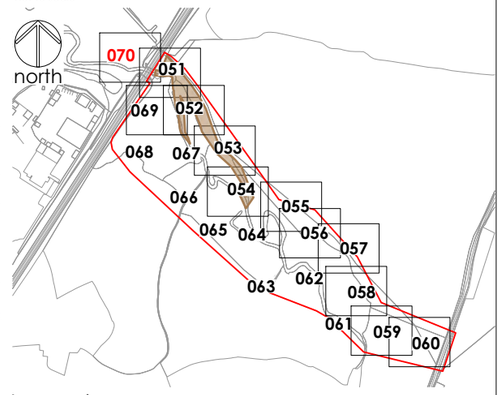
north

Notes

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Sheet Plan

not to scale



Legend

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238/T/068 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 19 of 21
238/T/069 Tree Constraints Plan sheet 20 of 21

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

Project	GLANYRAFON BROOK WOODLAND, RHOSTYLLEN	Dwg No	238/T/070				
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - SHEET 21 OF 21	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	27/10/2022	Drawn	MD

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
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