

Arboricultural Technical Note- Legacy ESS Cable Route Options

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Scope of Report

- 1.5. This report addresses recent statutory Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) comments provided by the Woodland Trust with respect to an area of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and a Veteran Tree located to the north of the site. This report considers the proposed cable route options in the context of such features in response to these comments.
- 1.6. The tree survey, coupled with a review and confirmation of statutory designations present at the site, has helped inform the alignment of the cable route options, both in terms of minimising anticipated tree loss and Root Protection Area (RPA) impacts, with specific regard to the Veteran Tree and ASNW. Following a thorough assessment of tree constraints and subsequent cable route adjustments, sufficient clearance has been provided to avoid retained trees, hedgerows, and woodlands where possible, especially ensuring the ASNW and Veteran tree are avoided by the alignment options, as a priority.
- 1.7. Only a single cable route option will eventually be selected and carried forward through to construction. Therefore, the potential for limited tree loss and impacts specified in this report should not be considered final as future alignment optimisation will be undertaken to ensure the final pursued route is optimised from an arboricultural perspective.

Survey Findings

- 1.8. Findings for all captured tree, hedgerow, and woodland survey data are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 1). This provides a tabulated record of all survey data including reference numbers, species composition, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and the observed relative arboricultural value(s) of each feature captured.



Section 2: Desk Study

Planning Policy Context

- 2.1 Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) the requirement to consider trees as part of development is a material planning consideration and will be taken into account in the determination of planning applications. Applicable arboricultural planning policy that relates to the site is set out below at a National and Local level.

National (Welsh) Planning Policy

- 2.2 The Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It translates the Government's commitment to sustainable development into the planning system.
- 2.3 *PPW Edition 12 (Adopted February 2024), paragraph 6.2.1: "Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places. Component elements of green infrastructure can function at different scales and some components, such as trees and woodland, are often universally present and function at all levels. At the landscape scale green infrastructure can comprise entire ecosystems such as wetlands, waterways, peatlands and mountain ranges or be connected networks of mosaic habitats, including grasslands. At a local scale, it might comprise parks, fields, ponds, natural green spaces, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and gardens or may be designed or managed features such as sustainable drainage systems. At smaller scales, individual urban interventions such as street trees, hedgerows, roadside verges, and green roofs/walls can all contribute to green infrastructure networks".*
- 2.4 *PPW Edition 12, paragraph 6.4.39: "Planning authorities must 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 green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of trees and woodland, particularly native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard to local authority tree strategies or SPG and the Green Infrastructure Assessment".*
- 2.5 *PPW Edition 12, paragraph 6.4.40: "Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below".*



- 2.6 *PPW Edition 12, paragraph 6.4.42:* "Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the step-wise approach as set out in paragraph 6.4.15. Where loss is unavoidable developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an assessment of green infrastructure Further advice in relation to ancient woodland is available on NRW's website. value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers. The planting position for each replacement tree shall be fit to support its establishment and health, and ensure its unconstrained long-term growth to optimise the environmental and ecological benefits it affords".
- 2.7 *PPW Edition 12, paragraph 6.4.43:* "Ancient woodland, semi-natural woodlands, individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees and ancient hedgerows are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees, woodlands and hedgerows are to be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless very exceptionally there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection must 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, work to improve its completeness and use it to ensure the protection of trees and woodland and identify opportunities for more planting as part of the Green Infrastructure Assessment, particularly in terms of canopy cover".



Local Planning Policy

- 2.8 The site is located within the authority of Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC). Policy NE3 of WCBC's Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) Unitary Development Plan pertains to arboriculture and is the latest adopted plan.
- 2.9 LDP2: Policy NE3: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows: "Development will only be permitted where it does not cause unacceptable harm to trees and hedgerows of significant public amenity, natural or cultural heritage value, or those that provide important ecosystem services. Development affecting all existing and new proposed woodlands should:
- i) Support proposals which assist in the respectful and appropriate use and protection of woodlands and boundary edges,
 - ii) Promote sustainable management to deliver multiple benefits, and
 - iii) Support the relevant aims and objectives of the Wrexham Tree & Woodland Strategy 2016-2026 and all subsequent amendments

Avoiding adverse or detrimental impact on trees, woodlands and hedgerows should be the primary objective of any proposal however, where adverse effects cannot justifiably be avoided and sustainable integration is not possible then adequate mitigation will be required. In such cases development should include proposals for the planting of new trees, woodlands, and hedgerows within the site, ensuring connectivity between proposed and existing green infrastructure."



Statutory Designations

- 2.10 According to the Woodland Trust's 'Ancient Tree Inventory', T12, as labelled on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) is classified as a Veteran Hybrid Sessile and English oak (*Quercus x rosacea*), and is located at grid reference SJ2958848780.
- 2.11 The area of ASNW commented on by the Woodland Trust is confirmed by Natural Resources Wales 'Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021', via the interactive mapping software. The extent of this ASNW (approximately 1.25 acres in area) is illustrated in Figure 2 below.

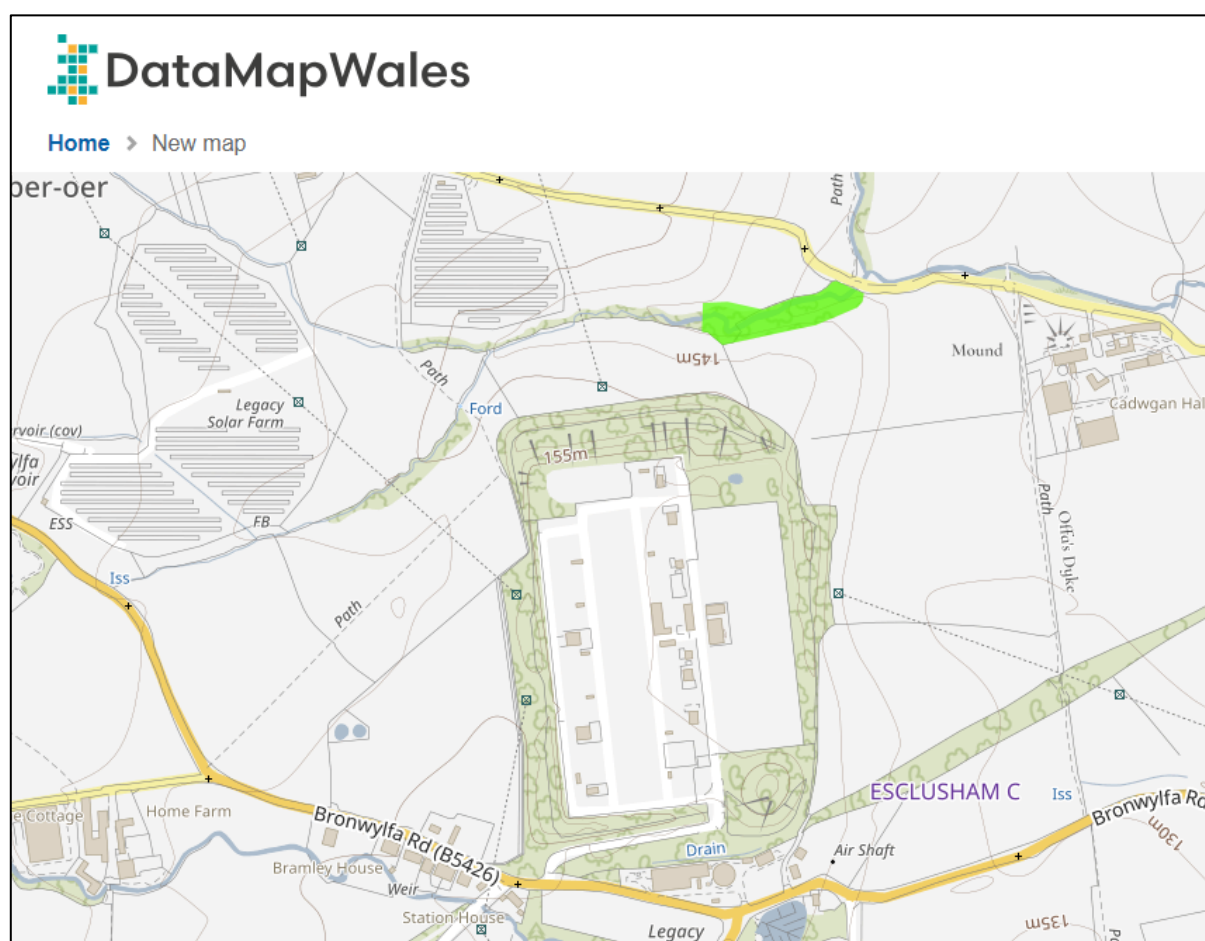


Figure 2. Location and scale of the ASNW present at the site (Natural Resources Wales 2024 ©).



Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1 The cable construction parameters, as illustrated at Figure 3 below, have been referenced when considering the positioning of cables in order to minimise or completely avoid RPA incursions from the 1.5m excavation trench (being located outside RPAs as a priority), and where possible the entirety of the 20m total working width being offset from RPAs, to ensure that no direct impacts to retained trees will occur as a result of the cable installation operations. The red line boundary plan (Appendix 2) and as shown on the Tree Retention & Removal Plan (TRRP), represents the indicative location for the 3 cable route options.
- 3.2 Sufficient offset from RPAs have been achieved across the majority of the three cable route options, as illustrated on the TRRP. Exceptions to this are associated with the trees positioned alongside the farm access track to the north. The 'route 2' option would be installed via a trench within the existing highway in this location. Providing a 20m working width in this section cannot be achieved due to the limited physical extent of the adopted highway, yet this is in favour of tree retention and may result in reduced tree impacts.
- 3.3 Unlike route 2, route 1 and route 3 would primarily involve trench cable installations, but with sections of horizontal directional drilling beneath Offa's Dyke and trees as part of W25 and W26, respectively. This ensures the complete retention of these high value individual trees and woodland assets. The locations of the associated launch (approx. 50m x 50m area) and receival pits (approx. 25m x 25m area) required for the directional drilling will be positioned outside of all RPAs.

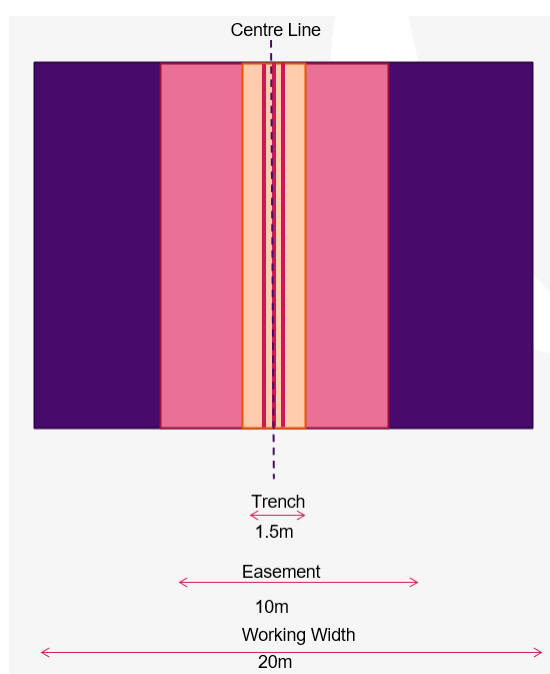


Figure 3: Proposed Cable Route Installation Parameters.



Tree Retention and Removal

- 3.4 Table 1 below specifies the expected tree removals required to facilitate each of the cable route options.

Table 1: Potential Trees to be Removed to Facilitate the Cable Route Options:

Tree Reference Number	BS5837 Tree Category Grading	Cable Route Option	Description of Loss
T5	A	Routes 1 & 3	Expected removal of a mature, high value oak tree if this cable route is pursued.
T6	B		Expected removal of a mature sycamore of moderate arboricultural value, if this cable route is pursued.
T57	B		Potential removal of a mature, low-moderate value ash observed to be in physiological decline due to ash dieback disease.
T16	A	Route 1	Potential removal of a mature, high value oak.
H22	C		Potential removal of an approximately 10m linear segment of low-value, predominantly hawthorn hedgerow.
T44	A	Route 2	Potential removal of a mature sycamore of high arboricultural value.
T43	B		Potential removal of a mature, moderate value sycamore.
H35	C		Potential removal of up to 20m linear segment of low-value, predominantly hawthorn hedgerow.

Tree Compensation Recommendations

- 3.5 Irrespectively, if either route 1 or route 3 is pursued, it is recommended that T5 and T6 can be compensated for by planting a minimum of 8no. extra-heavy standard native trees (comprising oak, beech, or alder, for example), located within the on-site mitigation land positioned to the west of the cricket pitch. This represents an extension to the ratio specified within paragraph 6.4.42 of PPW, and utilising advanced tree stock is intended to be proportionate to the maturity and high-moderate quality of the tree removals. It is recommended that the new trees could be planted surrounding the existing scattered mature specimens (in the vicinity of T7-T10) to offer successional benefits and increase the tree population in this locality. Furthermore, their long-term establishment and management operations could be prescribed within a collective landscape management plan produced for the wider scheme upon the detailed design stage.
- 3.6 Potential tree losses required to facilitate route 2, if selected, would require compensation at a ratio of at least 3:1, in accordance with PPW requirements. A greater quantum may be necessary depending on the confirmed quantum of tree removals, ensuring proportionate compensation is provided on site.



Potential Tree Impacts

- 3.7 The possible RPA and or canopy encroachment impacts required to facilitate the cable route options are illustrated in Table 2 below. Recommendations to mitigate the working activities with respect to minimising root environment impacts is provided, which may require consideration if the respective route is pursued.
- 3.8 The potential impacts may never come into question and the associated RPA incursion percentages and or tree canopy impacts can be more precisely determined as part of the future detailed design stages.

Table 2: Potential Anticipated RPA and or Tree Canopy Impacts to Facilitate the Cable Route Options:

Tree Reference Number	Cable Route Option	Potential Impacts	Potential Mitigative Measures Options
T57	Routes 1 & 3	Potential RPA incursions due to final excavation trench alignment and up to 10m working width each side.	Complete avoidance of all RPAs by the trench excavation (as a priority) and the working width requirements, considered during detailed design stage. Maximum incursion of 20% configured if alignment through RPA is deemed required.
G39, T40, T42, T47, T48	Route 2	Potential RPA incursions due to excavation trench alignment beneath existing road surface, and canopy proximity issues due to working width area use by machinery.	Assess feasibility of aligning cable route sufficiently away from tree canopies to avoid the requirements for canopy reduction or lift pruning works; potentially needed for accommodating excavation/ cable installation machinery. Excavation of trench inside RPA to be completed using air spade under an arboricultural watching brief. Cable then to be fed beneath roots retained spanning the trench. Sensitive manual excavation of the trench inside the RPA under arboricultural watching brief with potential for pre-emptive root pruning in accordance with BS5837. Cable then to be fed beneath roots retained spanning the trench. Where trench is able to be situated outside RPA, operational recommendations to utilise a narrower working width should be considered, with appropriate ground protection matting laid to protect the RPA.



- 3.9 The TRRP shows how the Veteran tree (T17) and the entirety of the ASNW can be retained with no risk of RPA encroachment or canopy impacts. In accordance with PPW, these trees possess irreplaceable habitat characteristics and must be afforded adequate protection from development. This has been demonstrated by the proposed cable route alignment due to the proposed working width offset away from these RPAs.

Conclusion

- 3.10 Further assessment work will be necessary upon cable route option selection to gauge precisely the associated RPA and or canopy impacts. Subsequent design refinement will be needed to define a cable route that poses limited arboricultural impact to trees and hedgerows.
- 3.11 Whilst it is accepted that all three routes will result in some tree loss, the routes presented are indicative alignments and the ultimate cable route that advances will consider arboricultural impacts proportionately in the context of other constraints present. In all cases, it has been demonstrated the Ancient Woodland, Veteran tree, and high value railway embankment woodlands can be avoided and any necessary tree losses can be appropriately compensated for.



Plans

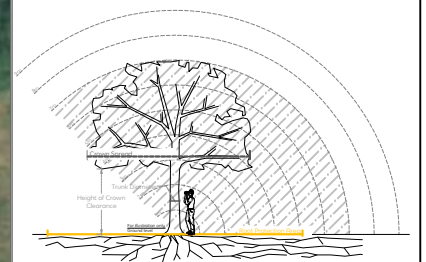
Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (16589_P01a)

Plan 2: Tree Retention & Removal Plan (16589_P02)



- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value |
|  | Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value |
|  | Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value |
|  | Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal |
|  | Root Protection Areas |
|  | Tree Shading Constraints |

*Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.



A	Additional Survey Capture	12.02.2024
Rev	Description	Date

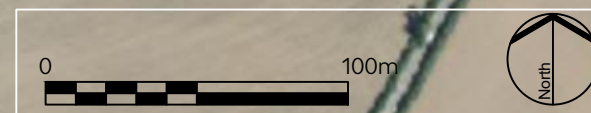


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Project title
Legacy ESS- Cable Routes

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

Scale	1:2500 @ A3	Drawn	BV
Date	15.02.2024	Checked	JJ
Drawing number		Revision	
16589_P01_TCP		A	





Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value

Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value

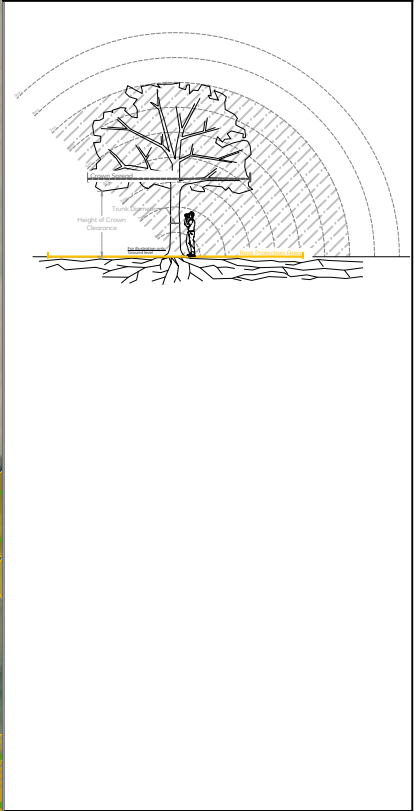
Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value

Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal

Root Protection Areas

Tree Shading Constraints

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*



A
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Additional Survey Capture
Description

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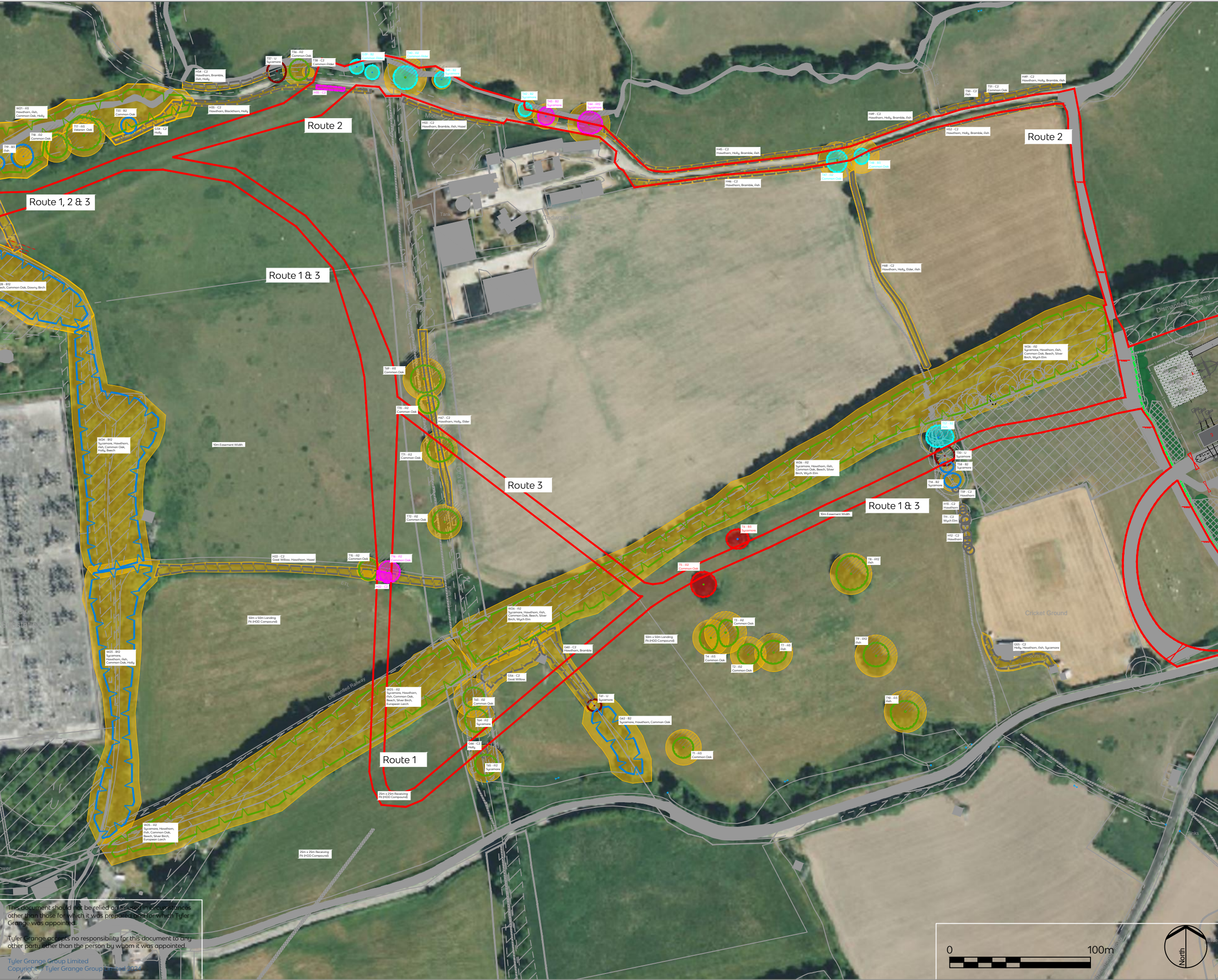
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Area Extent that Encompasses the 3 Proposed Cable Route Options

Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value

Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value

Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value

Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal

Root Protection Areas

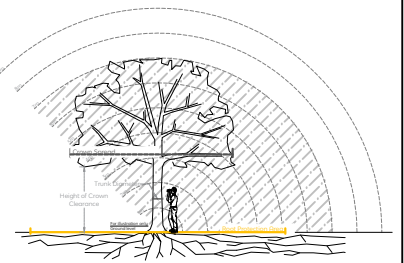
Tree Shading Constraints

Certain Tree Removals to Facilitate the Cable Route Option

Potential Tree Removals to Facilitate the Cable Route Options (losses subject to finalised designs)

Trees Potentially Subject to Canopy & or RPA Impacts (subject to finalised designs)

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*



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Drawing title

Anticipated Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Scale

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Date

21.02.2024

Drawn

BV

Checked

JJ

Drawing number

16589_P02_TRRP

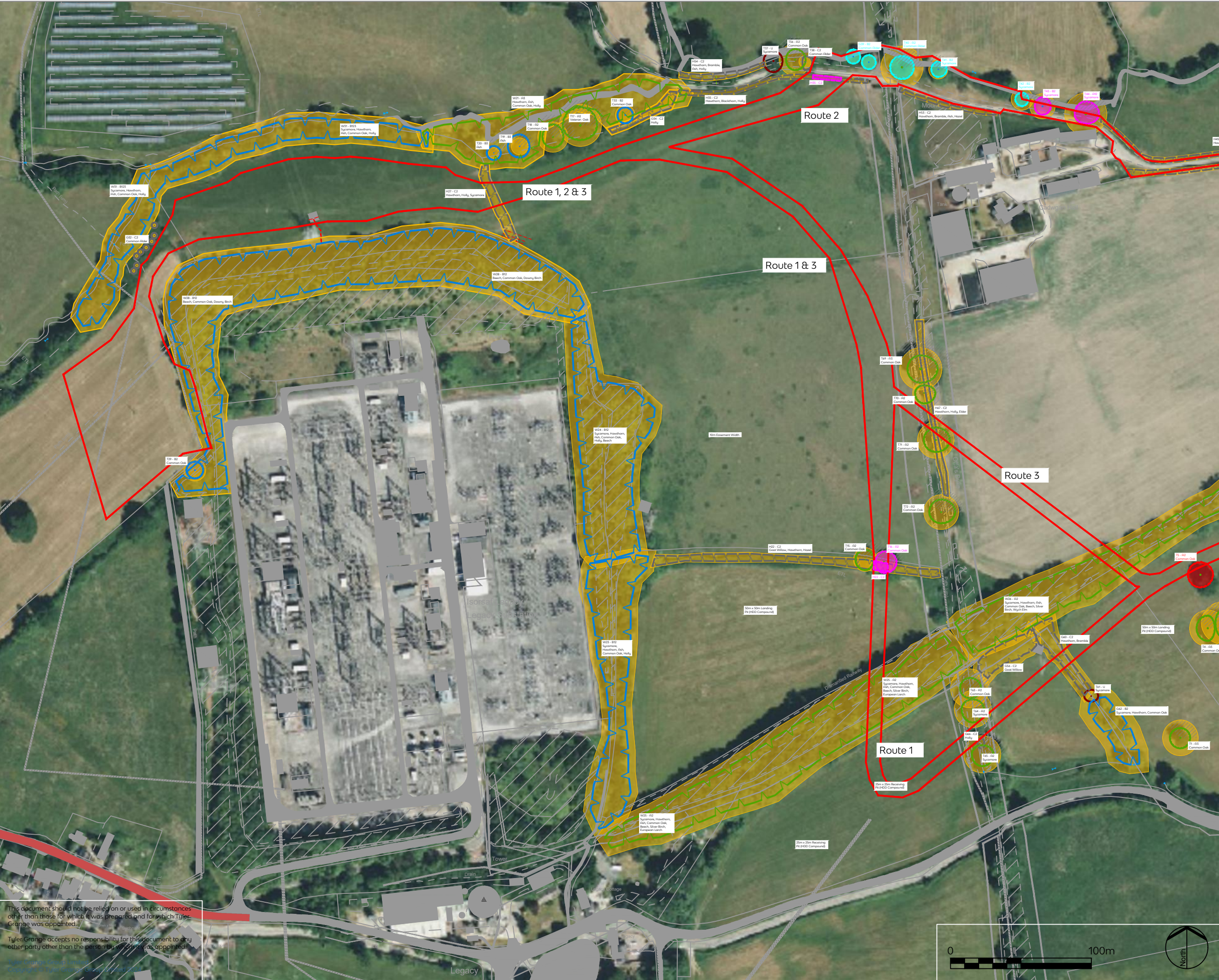
Revision

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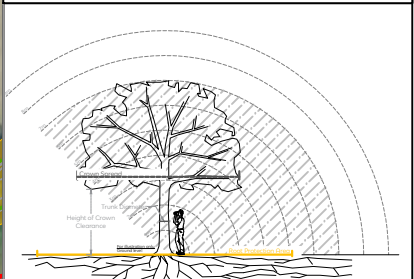
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- Area Extent that Encompasses the 3 Proposed Cable Route Options
 - Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
 - Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
 - Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
 - Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal
 - Root Protection Areas
 - Tree Shading Constraints
 - Certain Tree Removals to Facilitate the Cable Route Option
 - Potential Tree Removals to Facilitate the Cable Route Options (losses subject to finalised designs)
 - Trees Potentially Subject to Canopy & or RPA Impacts (subject to finalised designs)
- *Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*



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Anticipated Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Scale	1:2500 @ A3	Drawn	BV
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Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule (16589_TSS01a)

Appendix 2: Proposed Cable Route Options Boundary Plan

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12m	1060	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	2.00	Mature	Fair	Good	A2/A3	Good quality with high landscape value. Large deadwood. Suppression growth. Entire stem covered in burls and epicormic. Historic pruning, minor apex crown dieback but wouldn't classify it as retrenchment or an clear indication of a veteran characteristic. Noted as potentially veteran due to size and canopy decline, but classified a Notable tree at minimum. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	12.7	508
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15m	1060	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	3.00	Mature	Fair	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Minor deadwood. Some epicormic on stem. No clear primary veteran tree characteristics. Classified a Notable tree at minimum. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	12.7	508
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17m	1320	9.00	9.00	10.00	5.00	3.50	Mature	Fair	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Minor deadwood. Some epicormic on stem. No veteran features clear. Buttress underneath exposed due to soil erosion. No apparent fruiting bodies of decay beneath open stem buttresses but exposed heartwood with some dry degradation and hardened wood rot due to exposure. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	15.0	707

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17m	1080	9.00	5.00	9.00	8.00	3.50	Mature	Fair	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Minor deadwood. Some epicormic on stem. No obvious primary veteran features. Classified a Notable tree at minimum. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	13.0	528
T5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17m	1000	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	3.50	Mature	Fair	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Minor deadwood. Some epicormic on stem. Few lower limbs dead with small cavities. Historic stem tear with exposed heartwood, case hardened. Healthy canopy. No obvious primary veteran features. Classified a Notable tree at minimum. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	12.0	452

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11m	1050	7.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B3	Moderate quality and value. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown on upper parts of snapped stems (potentially storm damaged). Some epicormic on stem. No primary veteran features are clear according to 'RAVEN 2' assessment criteria. 'Upper stem failures likely due to external factors (wind exposure). Reduced physiological capacities due to dieback and snapped upper canopy branches. Historic branch entrance holes into stems with some internal wood decay likely. Large swollen buttress. Considered Notable tree. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	12.6	499
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16m	1130	8.50	9.00	8.00	9.00	5.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	A2/A3	Declining in health and condition. High landscape value collectively with adjacent trees. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Minor deadwood. Veteran features not completely convincing- presence of some canopy retrenchment potentially but notable portion of canopy still with live shoots. Classified a Notable tree minimum with likelihood of veteranisation long-term as canopy declines and retrenchment begins/ continues. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	13.6	578

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17m	1230	13.00	12.00	11.50	10.50	5.00	Mature	Good	Good	A12	Good quality with high landscape value. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Minor deadwood. Potential veteran features unclear other than size and large deadwood. Tree of good health considering species susceptibility to Ash Dieback. Large lower stem hollow wound at 3.2m. Internal decay likely yet cannot inspect due to height. Considered a Notable tree at minimum due to size with some 'secondary' veteran tree characteristics owing to large deadwood branches. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	14.8	685
T9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17m	1350	9.50	9.00	7.50	9.00	4.00	Over Mature	Good	Good	A12	Good quality with high landscape value. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Scattered deadwood. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Minor deadwood. Considered a Notable tree at minimum due to size with some 'secondary' veteran tree characteristics owing to large deadwood branches. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	15.0	707

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18m	1550	7.50	9.50	12.50	10.50	4.00	Veteran	Good	Good	A2/A3	Declining in health and condition. Good quality with high landscape value. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Considered a Notable tree at minimum due to size with some 'secondary' veteran tree characteristics owing to large deadwood branches, storm damage, and stem/ branch breakouts at 4-5m. Very large given species- likely to possess veteran features long-term as decline and potential retrenchment initiate. Potential for bat roosting features. Would assume ecologist bat roost assessments required to confirm presence of bats and or features.	15.0	707
T11	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	10m	290	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Moderate quality and value. Part of linear group.	3.5	38
H12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	7m	200	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Part of linear group.	2.4	18
H13	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6m	260	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Part of linear group.	3.1	31
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13m	320, 430, 460	4.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Part of linear group-cohesive canopy.	8.5	225
T15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14m	700	7.00	6.00	7.50	7.00	5.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Stem divides above 1.5m. Epicormics on stem. Scattered deadwood. Located on edge of embankment stream bordering field parcels.	8.4	222
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14m	650	7.50	9.00	8.00	6.00	4.50	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Stem divides above 1.5m. Epicormics on stem. Scattered deadwood. Unbalanced crown shape. Located on edge of embankment stream bordering field parcels.	7.8	191

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T17	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18m	1350	13.00	12.00	10.50	12.50	6.00	Veteran	Good	Good	A3	Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Plotted by eye on plan. Pruning wounds on stems. Scattered deadwood. Epicormic shoots throughout crown. Broken branches in crown. Confirmed Veteran tree Woodland Trust.	15.0	707
T18	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16m	900	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality. Standard minor defects for species and size. Unable to inspect stem due to vegetation and undergrowth. Minor deadwood.	10.8	366
T19	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11m	500	8.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	4.50	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	B3	Declining in health and condition. Moderate quality and value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	6.0	113
T20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10m	320	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	B3	Declining in health and condition. Moderate quality and value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	3.8	46
W21	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	14m	500	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	A3	Confirmed designation of Ancient woodland. Mixed native broadleaf trees in upper canopy formed by Ash, Oak, with some naturalised sycamore. Ash of generally low quality given poor physiological condition yet possess wider environmental and ecological merits and historic value due to longevity of woodland segment. Individual trees located within ancient woodland not explicitly considered Category A given poor physiological/ structural decline. Oak trees located within group possess best condition from arb perspective.	6.0	113
H22	Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	2m	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	No obvious significant defects. Small with limited current landscape value. Vegetation divide of field parcels.	.9	3

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
W23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	15m	500	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B12	Good quality with high landscape value. Provides some screen to the LSS. Mixed dense trees forming tiered canopy structure with understory shrubs and smaller establishing trees- many self set and regenerated, including hawthorn. Dense mature upper canopy coverage, of average data parameters input. Maximum DBH of trees located closed to eastern canopy extent of group is approx 500mm, yet average across woodland group is significantly lower.	6.0	113
W24	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	16m	500	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B12	Good quality with high landscape value. Provides some screen. Mixed dense trees forming tiered canopy structure with understory shrubs and smaller establishing trees- many self set and regenerated, including hawthorn. Dense mature upper canopy coverage, of average data parameters input. Maximum DBH of trees located closed to eastern canopy extent of group is approx 500mm, yet average across woodland group is significantly lower.	6.0	113
W25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Larix decidua (European Larch)	17m	600	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Trees located on steep old railway embankments of approx 30-45% incline. RPAs of trees located on slope likely within earthworks mound itself. Approx. maximum tree DBH of those located at bottom of slope, with RPAs extending outwards of canopy extent to the North and South of the woodland group as plotted on TCP. Average DBH of trees significantly lower. Woodland contains mixed stands of species, changing in composition to include more Beech heading west, with Birch dominating eastern portion. Cohesive canopies, slender tree forms due to closeness/ tree density. Some trees collapsed/ in decline.	7.2	163

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
W26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	17m	600	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Cohesive canopies, slender tree forms due to closeness/ tree density. Some trees collapsed/ in decline. Trees located on steep old railway embankments of approx 30-45% incline. RPAs of trees located on slope likely within earthworks mound itself. Approx. maximum tree DBH of those located at bottom of slope, with RPAs extending outwards of canopy extent to the North and South of the woodland group as plotted on TCP. Canopy breadth narrowest to centre of woodland segment as shown on TCP, whereby tree planting width reduces.	7.2	163
H27	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3m	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Small with limited current landscape value. Little wider long-term landscape value. Provides some screen. Becomes patchy and discontinuous towards south portion of hedgerow.	1.2	5

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
W28	Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Betula pubescens (Downy Birch), Populus x canescens (Grey Poplar)	17m	450	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	B12	Good quality with high landscape value. Provides some screen. Mixed dense trees forming tiered canopy structure with understory shrubs and smaller establishing trees- many self set and regenerated, including hawthorn. Dense mature upper canopy coverage. Slender trees and ones with limited lower canopy growth on lower portions of stems due to light restrictions. Some trees suffering more notable structural and physiological inhibitors yet average remains health with long-term benefits projected. Trees located on steep embankment of earthworks for LSS screening. Maximum RPA of trees located to the northern/ outer perimeter (closest to open grassland) as plotted on TCP. Woodland on western side of LSS contains Poplar trees of greater height than average yet <450mm stem size individuals.	5.4	92
T29	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11m	650	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality, but of moderate value due to small size. Woodland edge tree that overhangs grassland field. Part of linear woodland screening for LSS. Scattered deadwood. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	7.8	191
T30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15m	900	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	Mature	Poor	Poor	U	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. Stem divides above 1.5m. Cavity on stem. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Storm damaged tree, collapsed main stem in recent strong winds (Jan 2024). Poor condition due to reduced physiological capabilities.	10.8	366

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
W31	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	13m	500	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Provides some screen. Located on bank. Part of linear group. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy and dense understory vegetation/ continuous shrubs. Pruning wounds on stems. Epicormics on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Dieback in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Potentially part of historic boundary and contains ancient woodland features/ designation- require confirmation.	6.0	113
G32	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	4m	75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	Young	Good	Good	C2	Small with limited current landscape value. Self-seeded group of stems amongst scrubby brambles and ground vegetation. Trees only just meet survey size criteria. Stem locations plotted indicatively.	.9	3
T33	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10m	580	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	4.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality, but of moderate value due to small size. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown.	7.0	152
G34	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5m	200	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Self-seeded group of stems. Part of linear group in understory and edge of Ancient Woodland segment. Creates dense façade of evergreen cover.	2.4	18
H35	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	2m	75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen.	.9	3
T36	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16m	950	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.50	5.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. Major deadwood in crown. On edge of stream alongside road	11.4	408

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T37	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17m	1000	7.00	6.50	8.00	7.00	5.00	Mature	Poor	Fair	U	Declining in health and condition. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. On edge of stream alongside road. Significant physiological suppression with western half of tree canopy dead including attached branches with notable bark loss. Dieback in remainder of canopy. Clearly suppressed. Degradation around main stem union under bark.	12.0	452
T38	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	7m	160, 210, 180, 190	4.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Low quality and value. Rooted on far side of bank. Stream restricts RPA. Located on bank. Leaning South. Multiple stems at ground level. Scattered deadwood. Unbalanced crown shape. Beneath mature oak. Leaning South over track. Edge of stream	4.5	63
G39	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	13m	320, 310	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality, but of moderate value due to small size. Rooted on far side of bank. Stream restricts RPA. Located on bank. Stem divides below 1.5m. One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	5.4	90
T40	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	15m	1250	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality, large tree. Located on bank. Ivy on stem. Pruning wounds on stems. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Located on stream edge. Healthy canopy. Unable to inspect fully due to ivy coverage.	15.0	707
T41	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10m	440, 360	5.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	1.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Located on bank. Plotted by eye on plan. Stem divides below 1.5m. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood.	6.8	147
T42	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10m	650	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	Mature	Fair	Good	B2	Declining in health and condition. Moderate quality and value. Ivy on stem. Unable to inspect stem due to ivy. Ivy in crown. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Barbed wire fence occluding stem. small canopy extent, but large old tree.	7.8	191

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T43	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11m	750	6.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	3.50	Mature	Fair	Good	B2	Declining in health and condition. Moderate quality and value. Ivy on stem. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Basal epicormic growths. Ivy in crown. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Basal epicormic growth extending NE. small canopy extent, but large old tree. Approx 2.5-3m from edge of hard surface track	9.0	255
T44	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16m	1330	9.00	9.50	7.00	8.00	4.00	Over Mature	Good	Good	A2	No obvious significant defects. Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. . Approx 4m from edge of hard surface track. Beyond fence on sloped ground leading down towards stream. Dominant tree in landscape, of value for roadside track.	15.0	707
H45	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2m	80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen.	1.0	3
H46	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2m	80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen.	1.0	3
T47	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15m	1100	7.00	7.00	8.50	7.50	4.50	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Located in hedgerow. Access for accurate DBH not viable. Healthy tree on raised bank relative to road, approximately raised by <0.5m.	13.2	547

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T48	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11m	1050	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	Mature	Poor	Fair	B3	Declining in health and condition. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Located in hedgerow. Access for accurate DBH not viable. on raised bank relative to road. Approx. 0.5m raised. Major crown decline and retrenchment, stem burls with epicormic growth. Evidence of potential veteran features but hard to ascertain. Historic upper stem and branch failures, jagged wounds. Some upper apex canopy remaining.	12.6	499
H49	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3m	80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen. Gaining height easy of farm entrance track to North, maintaining 3.5m height, and Holly, Blackthorn and Ash	1.0	3
T50	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7m	300	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Scattered deadwood. In hedgerow	3.6	41
T51	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7m	270	4.50	3.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Scattered deadwood. In hedgerow	3.2	33
H52	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3m	80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen. Some unflailed segments but generally maintained yearly	1.0	3
H53	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	3m	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen.	.9	3

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				N	E	S	W								
H54	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	2m	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen.	.9	3
G55	Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7m	230	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Moderate quality, but of reduced value due to small size. Little wider long-term landscape value. Provides some screen. Self-seeded group of stems. Part of linear group. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Scrubby mixed boundary group with small establishing trees with hawthorn hedgerow within understory.	2.8	24
G56	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	7m	150, 130, 180, 220, 170, 200	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Moderate quality and value. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Group of self regenerated multi-stemmed willow trees. Unable to access due to understory scrubby vegetation. Trees established in swampy, likely seasonally waterlogged part of field to north. Collective merits of trees Category B yet reduced due to small size.	5.2	86
T57	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18m	1000	8.50	11.00	7.00	8.50	4.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Declining in health and condition. Moderate quality and value. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Scattered deadwood. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Historic stem tear approx 3.5m up stem with internal degradation.	12.0	452
T58	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13m	500	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Scattered deadwood. Dieback in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. buttress swelling. located at top of embankment	6.0	113
T59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5m	200	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	0.50	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value.	2.4	18
G60	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Rubus fruticosus (Bramble)	5m	250	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Self-seeded group of stems. Weak and suppressed. Part of linear group.	3.0	28

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T61	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13m	650	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	Mature	Poor	Fair	U	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Rooted on edge of field irrigation stream, poor physiological health with upper canopy completely dead and furthering decline.	7.8	191
G62	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15m	700	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	3.50	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality with high landscape value. Moderate quality and value. Located on bank. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Epicormics on stem. Scattered deadwood. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Trees rooted on edge of field irrigation stream, with some RPA restriction and potential soil and stem buttress erosion. Trees forming cohesive linear group canopy with understory scrubby vegetation and mixed self regenerated trees, mainly hawthorn. Mature upper canopy of trees formed by large Oak and Sycamore with no obvious major defects. Naturalised form and physiological condition- minor basal decay.	8.4	222
T63	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14m	1150	7.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	Mature	Fair	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Dieback in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Stem occluding barbed wire fence. No signs of induced damages. Part of linear group, with hawthorn and holly in understory. On edge of field irrigation stream. Large Ivy stems on stem. Potentially some RPA offset due to stream on western side of tree. DBH estimated on upper bound due to undergrowth and barbed wire.	13.8	598

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T64	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16m	1100	7.00	8.00	9.50	8.00	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Healthy tree. field irrigation stream within RPA on west side of stem. Potentially some RPA influence offset and restriction. DBH estimated on upper bound due to undergrowth and barbed wire.	13.2	547
T65	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16m	1100	6.50	8.00	8.50	7.50	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Ivy on stem. Ivy in crown. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Healthy tree. field irrigation stream within RPA on west side of stem. Potentially some RPA influence offset and restriction. DBH estimated on upper bound due to undergrowth and barbed wire.	13.2	547
G66	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5m	200	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Small with limited current landscape value.	2.4	18
H67	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	2m	170	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen. Located on bank. Field boundary hedgerow, primarily hawthorn with other mixed species as listed. Sporadic spread and discontinuous beneath mature oak trees. Failed yearly management obvious. Some suppression and dieback potential. Soil compaction and livestock damages around stems. Located at top of stem banking along boundary.	2	13
H68	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3m	150	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Small with limited current landscape value. Provides some screen. Located on bank. Continuous failed hedgerow alongside road, offering good screening values. bordering field parcel. Mixed species with intermittent self seeded trees emerging yet primarily Hawthorn.	2	10

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T69	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22m	1750	9.50	12.00	10.00	9.50	4.5	Veteran	Good	Fair	A3	Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Decay present on stem. Fungal brackets visible on stem. Pruning wounds on stems. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Multiple large dead limbs approx 120-170mm diameter at attachment point on stem and no longer than 2.5m. Tree appears to be co dominant in past with stems now fused and natural branch brace completely included and fused in stem at about 4m. Located on steep embankment with large buttress exposure and reactive growth. Multiple large and mature fungal brackets on stem, extent of decay internally unknown as no clear stem cavities. Fungal brackets appearing to be Fuscoporia torulosa (Tufted bracket fungus), which is associated white rot and is quite rare, or potentially Ganoderma sp- species ID require further assessment. Irrespective, tree to be retained given age and classification.	15	707
T70	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12m	680	5.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	3.5	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Located on steep embankment amongst hedgerow. Multiple large dead branches in lower and mid- canopy; 150mm approx diameter and 3-4m long. Potentially some early canopy dieback signs yet outer canopy apex remains healthy. Canopy unbalanced due to other oak to north	8	209

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T71	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17m	1080	9.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	4.5	Mature	Good	Good	A2	No obvious significant defects. Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Located at top of banking on eastern side of hedgerow. Some soil compaction and bark abrasion damages due to livestock. DBH estimated and stem inaccessible on site visit due to livestock gathering around tree.	13	528
T72	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16m	1030	9.00	10.00	8.00	8.50	4	Mature	Good	Good	A2	No obvious significant defects. Good quality with high landscape value. Located on bank. Scattered deadwood. Broken branches in crown. Lower stem branches snapped historically, epicormic stem growth on stem around branch union tear. Some surface root exposure and soil erosion due to located on banking. Scattered deadwood and some larger limbs up to 180mm, about 2-3m long.	12	480

