

Glanyrafon Brook Woodland

Rhostyllen

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Report Ref: 238/R/W300

September 2025

mdlandscape

6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford| Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | mdlandscape@btinternet.com | 07710 498231

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Prepared by:
Marianne Dobson CMLI, BA Hons, FdScArb, MArborA
Lantra certified in Professional Tree Inspection
Landscape Architect and Arboricultural Consultant
mdlandscape
6 Kinderton Close
High Legh
Knutsford
Cheshire
WA16 6LZ

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been produced to detail the arboricultural impacts of improvements to an existing permissive footpath, diversion of the Public Right of Way (PRoW) ESC9 / ESC10 that currently crosses the railway line and the installation of a new footpath and cycleway and bridge with associated soft landscaping at Glanyrafon Woodland, Rhostyllen.
2. A Tree Constraints Report and Plans have been produced for the woodland between the Wrexham to Chirk railway line to the north west and Hafod Road to the south east. This land is under the ownership of the National Trust. The land to the north of the railway is under the ownership of Wrexham County Borough Council. The section of land below the railway line is owned by Network Rail.
3. Based on an objective assessment of the woodland made in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, there are eight distinct woodland compartments in the south section of woodland and four compartments to the north. Individual trees and hedgerows were also recorded and the features fall within category A, B, C and U of the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree categories.
4. Inspection of the Natural Resources Wales website and correspondence with the Wrexham Borough Council Tree Officer, has identified no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) at the site and the woodland is not within a Conservation Area.
5. The woodland contains several notable trees with at least three veteran and two ancient trees noted within the area of the survey.
6. To the north east of the woodland is an area of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ANSW), which runs primarily along the north east and east of the woodland, between Glanyrafon Brook and the field boundary.
7. Numerous trees were observed to have arboricultural features suitable for bats and a separate ecological inspection of the woodland has been undertaken. The capacity of any trees potentially affected by the works to support roosting bats, should be confirmed by an Ecologist prior to undertaking tree works. The trees also provide nesting opportunities for birds and any tree works should occur between September to February to avoid the nesting and breeding bird season from March to August inclusive.
8. A total of 111 trees would be removed to facilitate the works, including felling requirements to provide temporary working access and removal of trees outside the working area that are potentially hazardous. Of the trees to be removed, there are four Category A trees, nine Category B trees, 79 Category C trees and 16 Category U trees. Three 5m lengths of hedgerow at Hafod Road will also be removed for a new footpath and cycleway access and temporary access for construction.
9. Trees along the construction access route will also be crown pruned to provide sufficient space for delivery and construction of the bridge and footpath and cycleway route.
10. Tree protection will be required to demarcate a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around trees to be retained prior to site establishment and commencement of construction. This will take the form of temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection to confine site access and avoid detrimental impact on the retained trees.

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11. A proposal for replacement planting will be developed and will include a minimum of three replacement trees for every Category A and B tree removed and a one for one replacement for Category C trees. A total of 117 trees will be planted.
12. This assessment considers potential impacts based on the proposed construction and is valid for two years from the date of the report. Changes to trees can occur as a result of natural processes and disease, as well as the influences of development, therefore regular tree inspections are recommended to monitor the health and condition of the woodland and individual trees.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of assessment

1.1.1 MDLandscape have been commissioned by SG Estates Ltd to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) of woodland along Glanyrafon Brook, Rhostyllen, in the context of potential development. It has been compiled to help ensure the successful retention of the trees on site during the proposed construction of a bridge and a new access footpath and cycleway route, and details the arboricultural impact to the woodland, proposed protection measures and mitigation. The work being undertaken relates to planning application P/2012/0337 and a Public Right of Way (PRoW) diversion relating to condition 23 of planning application ESC P/2008/1063.

1.1.2 Tree surveys of the woodland were conducted between September to November 2022 by M Dobson (FdScArb, MArborA, Lantra certified Professional Tree Inspector) and K Berry in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.1.3 A topographical survey (43317MCLS-01-04-Rev F) was available at time of survey and has been used to verify tree positions and crown spread. The drawing is included in the Figure 2.0 at the end of this report. Several trees were recorded on site that were not picked up on the topographical survey and the stem locations were estimated.

1.1.4 This report includes:

- The tree data schedule and constraints plan for trees present within the survey and assessment area;
- An assessment of trees and impacts on trees in relation to development and requirements for protection during construction; and
- Recommendations for tree removal, retention and management.

1.1.5 This report does not include areas of the woodland that are considered to be unaffected by the temporary and permanent construction works and focuses on trees to the north area of the woodland and along the woodland edge from north east to south east, down to Hafod Road.

1.1.6 This report should be read in conjunction with the relevant ecology reports by UES Ltd and the following arboricultural reports and drawings:

- Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070 and Tree Constraints Report 238/R/W102;
- Proposed Site Layout and Construction Working Area 238/T/110;
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment Sheet Plan 238/T/111;
- Proposed Site Layout and Tree Removals – Overview 238/T/112; and (four individual sheets) 238/T/113, 114, 115, 116;
- Arboricultural Method Statement Sheet Plan 238/T/117;

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- Tree Works and Protection Measures - Overview 238/T/118; and (eleven individual sheets) 238/T/119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

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2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

2.1.1 The assessment area is located on land centred on SJ 2921 4822, as shown in Figure 1.0. The site is a woodland either side of the course of Glanyrafon Brook under the ownership of the National Trust, to the north of Hafod Road and south of the Wrexham to Chirk railway line. The land below the railway line is owned by Network Rail. The survey area is a wooded valley with agricultural land to the east and west.



Figure 1.0 Site location - Contains ordnance survey data (OpenStreetMap)

2.1.2 All trees over 75mm stem diameter at breast height (DBH) and potentially impacted by development, were surveyed. In areas away from the proposed access routes, trees with a stem of 150mm DBH and above were plotted[1] in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations for woodland surveys.

[1] 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.*

2.2 The Development Proposals

2.2.1 In 2012, planning approval was granted for the construction of a new footpath and cycleway and erection of footbridges located in and through the woodland. The approved planning drawing (reference 1232/72/105 rev C) Figure 3.0, shows the original proposed site layout.

2.2.2 As a result of discussions with Wrexham County Borough Council (CBC) Tree Officer, Public Right of Way Officer and National Trust representatives in 2022 and 2023, the scope of the footpath and cycleway works south of the railway line has been revised to minimise impact on the woodland and Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ANSW). The proposed footpath and cycleway alignment is shown in Figure 4.0, drawing reference 238/T/110, within this report, with the proposed route now exiting the woodland to the north east, rather than the south and the number of new routes reduced from two to one. The AIA and AMS focus on the route through the woodland to the north and the woodland boundary from the north east to the south east, culminating at Hafod Road.

2.2.3 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 the subject of a TPO.

2.3 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees

2.3.1 An examination of the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Interactive Map Viewer on 5th September 2022[2] confirms the presence of ASNW to the north east and east of the woodland, with an area of 0.3465 hectares.

2.3.2 There is no comprehensive national register of veteran trees, however, an examination of the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory[3] confirms the presence of recorded veteran, ancient and notable trees in the immediate area, particularly in relation to the Erddig estate and parkland. 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 in Appendix 1, includes an additional column and highlights trees where girth exceeds 2m.

2.3.3 The trees displaying ancient tree characteristics include:

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

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

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

2.3.4 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

It is anticipated that all of these trees can be satisfactorily protected during the development works.

2.4 Protected Species

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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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3 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 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[4] 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.

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

4 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION

4.1 Tree species and population

4.1.1 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.

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

4.1.3 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.

4.1.4 During the survey, the overall woodland composition and character was assessed as well individual species recorded. A full description of the woodland compartments and individual trees, is given in the tree data schedule in Appendix 1 and is not repeated in the body of the report.

4.1.5 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 also noted in clearings away from the watercourse. Small quantities of Montbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora* are also present.

4.2 Categorisation and value

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 Photographs of notable trees and general woodland compartments are illustrated in the Tree Constraints Report 238/R/W102.

4.2.3 A summary of the cascade chart for tree categories is given below. The full table is included within the Tree Constraints Report.

- Category A Trees of high value including those that are particularly good examples of their species and/or those that have visual importance or significant conservation or other value.
- Category B Trees of moderate value including those that do not qualify as Category A due to impaired condition and/or those that collectively have higher value than they would as individuals; also trees with material conservation or other value.
- Category C Trees of low value including those with very limited merit or impaired condition; trees offering transient or temporary landscape benefits.
- Category U Trees with irremediable defects and anticipated early loss due to collapse; dead trees or those in immediate decline and those with infectious pathogens that threaten other trees.

6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford| Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | mdlandscape@btinternet.com | 07710 498231

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Trees to be removed to facilitate development

5.1.1 The proposed site layout has been overlaid onto the Tree Constraints Plan to identify the potential impact of the permanent works on existing trees. In addition, a temporary construction area approximately 20m wide at the new bridge location and 7m wide for access from the railway bridge to the temporary compound, has been overlaid to identify the potential impact of the temporary works on existing trees. The combined layouts have allowed an assessment to be made of the tree removals required to facilitate the development. Where feasible, the temporary access width and working area was revised to include poor quality and hazardous trees that require removal for health and safety reasons and to exclude trees of good form and condition, which it would be desirable to retain.

5.1.2 The extent of the proposed working area, tree removals to facilitate development and removals for health and safety reasons, are shown on drawing 238/T/112 Proposed Site Layout and Tree Removals Overview.

5.1.3 Hedgerows have not been afforded a quality category rating, as they do not fall within the scope of BS5837:2012, but their composition, height, width, approximate age and condition are noted in the survey data schedule. Three sections of hedgerow at Hafod Road, each 5m long, will be removed to facilitate the works. This is to remove a stile and form a permanent access and for temporary widening of a field gate for construction and compound access.

5.2 Impacts as a result of tree removal

5.2.1 The impact of the tree losses in the woodland are summarised as follows:

A total of 111 trees would be removed to facilitate the works, including felling requirements to provide temporary working access and removal of trees outside the working area that are potentially hazardous. Of the trees to be removed, there are four Category A trees, nine Category B trees, 79 Category C trees and 16 Category U trees. Three 5m lengths of hedgerow at Hafod Road will also be removed for a new footpath and cycleway access and temporary access for construction.

5.2.2 The impact of the tree losses will be noticeable at the proposed bridge location, widening of the existing footpath route and at the temporary compound. While the tree clearance works for the footpath and cycleway will be noticeable along the route, they will be mostly screened from views to the north by the railway line and embankment and the existing woodland compartments W1 and W8. Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity from views towards the woodland are expected to be low.

5.2.3 Due to topography and existing tree cover, it is not considered that there would be any discernible change in landscape character to the setting of Erddig house and the parkland as a result of tree removal. Views to and from Erddig house, gardens and parkland are not expected to be discernibly altered as a result of the temporary and permanent works. Mitigation planting will be carried out on completion of the construction works in the woodland and to the edge of woodland compartment W1 to compensate for tree removal and habitat loss and to enhance the existing woodland edge to the east.

5.2.4 Features over 75mm DBH requiring removal and proposed tree works are shown in numerical order in Table 1.0[5] on the following pages. Trees in the woodland that are not affected or that will be protected by fencing, are not listed.

Table 1.0 Schedule of tree works by tree category

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
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		**A2, A3**	see plan		see individual trees			
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.		**B2**	see plan		see individual trees			
W3	Sycamore, hawthorn, Wych elm, beech, small leaved lime, wild cherry, field maple		**B1, B2**	see plan		see individual trees			
W4	Alder and ash, occasional oak, with elder, hawthorn, blackthorn and rose scrub		**C2**	see plan		see individual trees			
W5	Mixed species with common and grey alder, small leaved lime, Wych elm, beech, ash, sycamore, hazel, hawthorn, occasional oak and hornbeam		**A2**	see plan		see individual trees			
W6	Woodland boundary with ash, holly, hawthorn, elder, hazel, blackthorn, rose, sycamore, cherry, alder, willow sp., small leaved lime, beech, silver birch		**A2, A3**	see plan		see individual trees			
W7	Predominantly alder woodland with ash, and occasional willow sp., wild cherry, sycamore, small leaved lime, hornbeam, larch and beech		**B2, B3**	see plan		see individual trees			

[5] Refer to the tree survey data schedules for further information.

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
W8	Predominantly ash plantation with beech, Norway maple, alder, larch, sycamore, oak and cherry.		C2	see plan		see individual trees			
W9	Silver birch, dogwood, alder, sycamore, hazel, cherry, holly, blackthorn, grey alder, ash		B2, B3	see plan		see individual trees			
U on plan	*dead tree*		*U*			**X within working area**			
143	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	970	A2	11.64	3.05	other works	X		X
535	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	750	A2	9	2.36	other works	X	X	
537	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	330	C3	3.96		other works		X	
549	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	360	B3	4.32		other works	X		
550	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	450	B3	5.4		other works	X		
556	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	230	C2	2.76		other works	X	X	
563	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	240	A2	2.88		other works	X	X	
566	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	540	B2	6.48		other works	X	X	
572	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	370	B3	4.44		other works	X	X	
572	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	550	B2	6.6		other works	X	X	
573	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	230	B2	2.76		other works		X	
575	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	400 200	C2	4.5		other works	X		
577	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	400	C2	4.8		other works	X		
936	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	730	A2, A3	8.76	2.29	other works			X
939	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	940	A2, A3	11.28	2.95	other works			X
940	*Dead tree - standing hollow tree - RETAIN*	900	Retain for biodiveristy and visual interest	10.8	2.83	other works			X
978	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	180	B2	2.16		other works	X	X	
979	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	520	B2	6.24		other works	X	X	
1000	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	240	B2	2.88		other works	X	X	
1001	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	700	B2	8.4	2.20	other works	X	X	
1132 (not tagged)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	460	C2	5.52		other works		X	
945(G)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	up to 210	C3	4		remove one tree in group			
510	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	390	C2	4.68		X			
511	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	350	C2	4.2		X			

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
512	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	340	C2	4.08		X			
514	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	480	C2	5.76		X			
515	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	370	C3	4.44		X			
516	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	430	B3	5.16		X			
517	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C3	3.72		X			
518	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	290	C3	3.48		X			
519	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
520	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
521	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	450	C3	5.4		X			
522	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C3	3.72		X			
523	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	380	C2	4.56		X			
524	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	290	C2	3.48		X			
525	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	270	C3	3.24		X			
526	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	300	C2	3.6		X			
527	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	300	C2	3.6		X			
528	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	320	C2	3.84		X			
529	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	500	C2	6		X			
530	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	250	C3	3		X			
531	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	210	U	2.52		X			
532	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	210	C3	2.52		X			
533	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	340	C3	4.08		X			
534	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	300	C3	3.6		X			
538	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C3	3.72		X			
539	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	410	C2	4.92		X			
540	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
541	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	370	C3	4.44		X			
542	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C3	3.72		X			
543	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	360	C2	4.32		X			
544	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	260	C3	3.12		X			
545	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
546	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	150	A2	1.8		X			
547	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C3	3.72		X			
548	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	300	C2	3.6		X			

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
551	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	300	C2	3.6		X			
552	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	200	C3	2.4		X			
553	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
554	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	290	C2	3.48		X			
555	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	310	C2	3.72		X			
564	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	260	C2	3.12		X			
567	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	350	C2	4.2		X			
568	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	330	C2	3.96		X			
569	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	320	C2	3.84		X			
570	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	270	C2	3.24		X			
583	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	210	C3	2.52		X			
584	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	320	C2	3.84		X			
647	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	240	C3	2.88		X			
648	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	290	C3	3.48		X			
657	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	340	C3	4.08		X			
662	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	220	C3	2.64		X			
663	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	240	C3	2.88		X			
664	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	330	C2	3.96		X			
937	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	380	C3	4.56		X			
938	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	270	B2	3.24		X			
953	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	200 100 170	C2	2.8		X			
954	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	220	B3	2.64		X			
955	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	150 400 170 100 120	U	0		X			
956	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	470	C2	5.64		X			
957	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	170	C3	2.04		X			
958	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	90	C2	1.08		X			
959	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	90	C2	1.08		X			
960	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	130	C2	1.56		X			
961	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	540	B2	6.48		X			
980	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	90	C3	1.08		X			
981	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	70	C3	0.84		X			
982	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	100	C3	1.2		X			

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
983	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	180	C2	2.16		X			
984	Alnus incana (grey alder)	270 290	B2	4		X			
985	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	200	B2	2.4		X			
986	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	500	C2	6		X			
987	Taxus baccata (yew)	100	C2	1.2		X			
988 (not tagged)	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	200 250	C2	5.4		X			
989	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	220	C2	2.64		X			
990	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	330	C3	3.96		X			
991	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	120	C2	1.44		X			
992	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	170	C2	2.04		X			
993	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	100 110	C2	1.5		X			
994	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)		U	0		X			
995	Carpinus betulus (hornbeam)	270	A2	3.24		X			
996	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	450	A2	5.4		X			
997	Larix decidua (European larch)	370	B2	4.44		X			
998	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	190	B2	2.28		X			
999	Betula pendula (silver birch)	420	A2	5.04		X			
1003	*Dead tree*		U	0		X			
1004	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	290	C2	3.48		X			
1005	Fagus sylvatica (beech)	490	B2	5.88		X			
1006	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	140	U	1.68		X			
1009	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	190 120 70 80	C2	2.5		X			
1010	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	150 180 150 180 80 (x6)	C2	5.8		X			
1011	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	150	C2	1.8		X			
1012	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	250 230	C2	3.4		X			
1013	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	150	C2	1.8		X			
1014	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	170 90 110	C2	2.2		X			
1015	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	140 130 180	U	2.6		X			
1016	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	180	C2	2.16		X			
1017	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	290	C2	3.48		X			
1018	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	110	U	1.32		X			

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia.	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Potential Notable, Veteran or Ancient Tree	For removal due to construction impact OR poor condition	**Temporary ground protection required to RPA**	**Crown clearance to 5m in height and pruning back to temporary fence; reshaping if required**	**Excavation under supervision**
T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedgerow	*Latin name* Common name	mm	A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	m	Individual Stem Girth over 2m	**Shown by X on Tree Removal Plans**			
1020	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	290 270	C1	4		X			
1021	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	150	C2	1.8		X			
1022	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	260	C2	3.12		X			
1026	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	160	U	1.92		X			
1028	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)		U	0		X			
1155	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	350	C2	4.2		X			
1156	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	240	U	0		X			
1157	Fraxinus excelsior (ash)	220	C2	2.64		X			
H1	Crataegus monogyna	ave. 75-100mm		see plan		X 3 lengths of 5m			

6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 General requirements

6.1.1 A copy of this document should be provided to the Project Manager and retained at the site office, with all relevant drawings included in the appendices clearly displayed on site notice boards. The method statement must be made freely available for inspection to contractors and sub-contractors. The document shall be introduced to all new contractors as part of the general site induction.

6.1.2 An Arboricultural Consultant shall be appointed to inspect the tree works and protection measures to ensure compliance with this method statement in accordance with the draft Arboricultural Inspection Proforma in Appendix 5 and reporting procedures. Timing of inspections will generally be every 6-8 weeks, timed to coincide with planned work stages and include ad-hoc inspections.

6.1.3 All proposed tree works should be carried out by a suitably qualified, competent and insured contractor, preferably an Arboricultural Association approved contractor. Tree work should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – "Tree Work - Recommendations" and current issued FISA Safety Guides (Forestry Industry Safety Accord). No tree works should be undertaken by construction personnel.

6.1.4 All tree works to be carried out should comply with all appropriate legislation, including planning application decision notices and conditions, felling licences, statutory Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area constraints and requirements. This includes The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 which provides statutory protection to protected species and birds. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist should be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

6.1.5 The proposed tree works are shown on:

- Arboricultural Method Statement Sheet Plan 238/T/117;
- Tree Works and Protection Measures - Overview 238/T/118; and
- Tree Works and Protection Measures (eleven sheets) 238/T/119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

6.1.6 All proposed tree pruning and tree removal, should be undertaken in accordance with the approved schedule and plans appended within this report and in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and Ecologist. No works are to be undertaken on trees that are shown to be retained and protected without prior consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and Ecologist.

6.1.7 Trees to be removed should be spray painted in accordance with the drawings and accompanying schedule.

6.1.8 The Site Manager would be responsible for daily compliance with this method statement and should contact the Arboricultural Consultant as required for general queries, ad-hoc inspections and unexpected occurrences affecting trees during the course of the works, such as encountering large roots over 25mm diameter or if additional pruning is required.

6.1.9 The tree works and subsequent installation of protection must be carried out prior to the commencement of construction, ground preparation works, establishment of site compounds, delivery of construction plant and materials or other investigation works.

6.1.10 No tree removal or pruning works other than those identified in this method statement, are to be carried out as further permissions from Wrexham CBC may be required and ecological constraints may be present.

6.1.11 All tree works should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season which is between 1st March to 1st September, however it should be noted, that should warm weather be prevalent at the end of February, it is possible that bird nesting activity may start early.

6.1.12 If any tree works are to take place between March and August, a suitably qualified Ecologist should check the tree works area a maximum of 24 hours before any works commence. Should any nesting birds be found, or suspected to be present, advice should be sought from the Ecologist before proceeding.

6.1.13 If nesting birds are found, the tree should be marked with tape or spray paint to prevent the tree from being removed until the young have fledged the nest. The drawing displayed in the site office and showing the relevant tree should be marked to identify the presence of a birds nest and the date noted. This will allow forward planning for reinspection and removal once the young have fledged the nest.

6.1.14 Invasive non-native species (INNS) are present at the site and within the working area. A separate INNS management plan will be developed and this will include storage and treatment areas for Japanese knotweed.

7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT WORKS TO EXISTING TREES

7.1 Tree works

7.1.1 In addition to the tree removals, tree surgery works are recommended to allow clearance for construction access, to prevent potential damage from construction vehicles and as remedial or formative pruning. The tree works proposed are shown in Table 1.0 and on the:

- Arboricultural Method Statement Sheet Plan 238/T/117;
- Tree Works and Protection Measures - Overview 238/T/118; and
- Tree Works and Protection Measures (eleven sheets) 238/T/119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

7.1.2 All operations must be carried out to avoid damaging neighbouring retained trees. Trees to be retained must not be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

7.1.3 Any pruning to facilitate access must ensure there is no significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value. A suitable working area may be created by temporarily tying back tree branches to avoid excessive pruning. The visual appearance, health and stability of a tree must be considered when undertaking pruning works and remedial pruning may be required as part of the tree works.

7.1.4 All trees that have been approved for removal should be cut down to a low stump. Those that are in close proximity to trees to be retained should either have their stumps ground out or left in situ. The stumps of felled trees not in close proximity to retained trees can be fully grubbed out. Access for stump removal must gained from within the designated construction working area, not through the woodland to avoid damaging the RPA of trees to be retained.

7.1.5 All arising timber should be stacked to form habitat piles in clearings within the woodland in the CEZ, it should not be stacked below the canopy of trees to be retained and not within the construction working area.

7.1.6 Removal of ivy growth is included in these works 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 therefore where this is considered of wildlife benefit, it will be retained.

7.1.7 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, or where new access is planned, in the vicinity of category U trees, it is proposed that these trees are either reduced to 4m in height as standing dead wood, or removed completely.

7.1.8 Tree protection fencing and ground protection measures should be installed following completion of the tree works and prior to any other construction or clearance works taking place.

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

7.2 Tree and root protection

7.2.1 Following completion of the tree works, and subsequent inspection and sign off by the Arboricultural Consultant, the Site Manager will arrange installation of the temporary tree protection.

7.2.2 Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012 (See Appendix 2 for details) or other suitable robust and immovable fence to minimum 1.5m in height to be approved by the Arboricultural Consultant and Wrexham CBC Tree Officer, should be erected prior to the commencement of any of the following activities:

- Soil stripping;
- Delivery of any plant or materials;
- Demolition and site clearance;
- Commencement of construction works;
- Installation of any utilities;
- Soiling / ground reinstatement; and
- Landscape works.

The protective fencing should be erected to the alignment as shown on the

- Arboricultural Method Statement Sheet Plan 238/T/117;
- Tree Works and Protection Measures - Overview 238/T/118; and
- Tree Works and Protection Measures (eleven sheets) 238/T/119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

7.2.3 Weather proof tree protection fence signs (See Appendix 3) should be attached to the fencing at 10m intervals and positioned at eye level. These signs must be replaced if they are removed or become illegible.

7.2.4 Once erected these fenced areas should be respected and after installation, barriers and ground protection should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the Arboricultural Consultant and must remain in place until completion of all construction works on site.

7.2.5 No works are proposed within the CEZ once the fence and ground protection measures are installed. The CEZ must not be altered and the following restrictions should apply:

- No change in ground level, reprofiling or mechanical excavations;
- No excavations by other means without the advice and agreement of the Arboricultural Consultant;

- No removal of grass areas by mechanical means;
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemicals, fuels, wash out areas; and
- No vehicular access.

7.2.6 Where the Root Protection Areas (RPA) for retained trees extends beyond the tree protection fencing, temporary ground protection should be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012. Such ground protection must ensure that there is no soil compaction and root growth is uninhibited. The ground protection should consist of the following as relevant to the proposed site layout and construction requirements:

7.3 Topsoil storage

7.3.1 Topsoil storage within the RPA of existing trees to be retained should be avoided. It is recommended that geotextile be laid below the proposed topsoil storage bund to segregate existing and stored soils to prevent inadvertent excavation at reinstatement. Topsoil should not be stored more than 1m in height.

7.4 Temporary pedestrian access during construction

7.4.1 Single thickness non-slip boards on a 100mm compression-resistant layer of woodchip, over a robust geo/textile membrane; or, geotextile laid over existing ground with 100mm depth clean inert hardcore; or, non-slip boards laid on a purpose formed scaffold frame, creating a suspended walkway. Alternative proposals may be submitted to the Arboricultural Consultant.

7.5 Vehicular access

7.5.1 Where vehicular construction access is required within the RPA of trees to be retained, an above ground protection system should be provided. This should be installed to accommodate the potential loading within the RPA (e.g. proprietary systems as shown in Appendix 4) and should be designed to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

7.5.2 On completion of construction and reinstatement works the above ground protection systems should be removed only with the approval of the Arboricultural Consultant. Surface de-compaction and root zone enhancement measures may be required and can then be undertaken.

7.6 Additional precautions outside the CEZ

7.6.1 Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that all types of machinery can operate without encountering retained trees. Such contact can result in significant damage and compromise safe retention of the tree. It is recommended that a banksman is employed to ensure adequate clearance from trees is always maintained. Where this is not possible, access facilitation pruning in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant may be required. No signs, apparatus or any other services should be attached to any part of a retained tree.

7.7 Site compounds, cabins, storage of materials and spoil

7.7.1 Temporary site compounds, including portable welfare facilities and temporary service connections, are to be positioned clear of the RPA of retained trees. The site poster 'Common causes of tree death' (see Appendix 6) should be posted in the site cabin(s).

7.7.2 The delivery, storage, mixing and discharge of concrete and all other cement based materials should be carried out away from retained trees, so that there is no risk of runoff and spillage in the RPA. No substances that are potentially injurious to trees (including fuels, building materials and other phyto-toxic materials) should be stored or used in the vicinity of retained trees where there is a risk of injurious contact. Emergency spillage kits must be available to minimise the impacts of any accidental spillages to the local environment.

7.7.3 No materials should be stored within the RPA of retained trees. Spoil from any site activity should be removed or if to be retained for reuse, stored or piled outside the CEZ.

7.8 Installation of services and excavation within the RPA

7.8.1 Underground services should be routed outside the RPA of all retained trees to avoid risk of roots being severed during excavation. Mechanical trenching can also affect local soil hydrology. Common ducts should be used to minimise disturbance and segregated from the RPA.

7.8.2 Where new services are to pass within the RPA, the service plans should be developed with input from the Arboricultural Consultant. Trenchless insertion methods should be used where possible, with the entry and exit pits situated outside the RPA.

7.8.3 Where this is not possible the NJUG 10 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be adopted. Hand excavation may be acceptable for shouldow service runs, where they can be undertaken with the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant and where roots can be retained and suitably protected. Where possible an air spade or air lance should be used to loosen the soil and removed using a vacuum excavator. Soils should be stored and retained on site for reinstatement on completion of the works. This may also involve wrapping or covering exposed roots to prevent desiccation and the effects of rapid temperature change. All wrappings must be removed prior to backfilling.

7.8.4 Prior to backfilling of soils the installation of a root protection barrier may be required to ensure there are no long-term effects of root growth on buried assets. Backfilling to trenches should ensure that subsoils are replaced first in 300mm layers and soils consolidated but not compacted. The final 300mm of soil backfill to ground level should be topsoil excavated from the trench or a 50/50 mix by volume of as dug topsoil and proprietary tree and shrub compost with organic matter content to replicate the upper soil profile. Injection of soils with mycorrhizal inoculant may also be considered where fibrous roots have been lost due to excavation.

7.9 Demolition and new surfacing within the CEZ

7.9.1 Demolition of existing structures in close proximity to retained trees should be carried out under the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant with works planned to avoid deposition of material within the CEZ and to avoid damage to retained trees. Mechanical plant access within the CEZ should be avoided. Temporary pedestrian access should be allowed within the CEZ to carry out these operations. A temporary breach in the fencing should be created to facilitate pedestrian access only.

7.9.2 Removal of the existing hard surfacing adjacent to the RPA should be undertaken first, working away from the retained tree to allow any exposed roots to be appropriately covered and protected as work proceeds. Debris within the RPA should be removed by hand and transported clear of the protective fencing using wheelbarrows.

7.9.3 Where roots are encountered during the course of the works, they should be retained and carefully worked around, wherever practicable. No root greater than 25mm dia. should be cut without advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. If damage does occur to a root greater than 25mm diameter, then advice must be sought from the Arboricultural Consultant. Where it is essential to sever roots, they should be cleanly cut, using an appropriate, sharp clean bladed hand tool. Roots that are to be retained should be covered with hessian, or similar, to protect from desiccation. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand, or other loose granular fill before soil or other material is replaced.

7.9.4 To minimise risk of damage to tree roots to be retained, an air spade or vacuum excavator may be used to loosen and remove soils, in order to identify the location of roots adjacent to a planned excavation. Roots may then be pruned as previously described.

7.9.5 Where there is a deficit of cover due to removal of existing surfacing, inert sandy subsoil should be placed where the depth exceeds 300mm. Where the depth of cover is 300mm or less, a loam-sand-based topsoil should be placed to provide at least 300mm of cover. Grading should be undertaken using hand tools only to avoid compaction. No reduction of levels of the underlying soil surface should be carried out. Soiling should be undertaken in accordance with the Construction code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites.[6]

7.10 Reinstatement and soft landscaping within the CEZ

7.10.1 Reinstatement and soft landscape works, excavation and ground preparation within the CEZ should be carried out using hand tools to minimise risk of damage to roots. Mechanical cultivation and rotovation should be avoided.

7.10.2 Chemical application for treatment of woody plant matter should be minimised. Where used, all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care must be taken to avoid damage to adjacent vegetation and trees to be retained.

7.10.3 During reinstatement, there must be no unplanned changes in ground levels within the RPA and works should only be carried out when ground conditions are suitable to avoid risk of compaction. Final grading to marry in new levels with existing ground with imported soils should be carried out by hand tools only. Cultivations for seeding should also be by hand.

7.10.4 All new tree planting should be undertaken in accordance with *BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations.* Planting pits for hedgerows, shrubs or trees within the RPA of existing retained trees, must be hand excavated. If substantial roots are encountered, the planting pit should be relocated if possible.

7.10.5 Plants and materials for the landscape works should be transported in wheelbarrows and must be moved across existing hard surfacing where possible, or via temporary ground protection minimise risk of compaction.

[6] Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, www.defra.gov.uk September 2009

6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford| Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | mdlandscape@btinternet.com | 07710 498231

7.11 Construction of new footpaths within the CEZ

7.11.1 The construction of any new footpaths and vehicle access within the CEZ or potentially affecting RPA of retained trees must be installed using a 'no dig' construction method using a 3D cellular confinement system such as Cellweb, in accordance with the Manufacturer's recommendations.

7.11.2 The process for installation generally involves:

- Remove all existing vegetation from the surface using hand tools only. Arisings should be removed from the RPA using wheelbarrows only. No further excavations in this area are to take place. Any voids or depressions within the ground surface are to be made good using sharp sand (not builder's sand) to maintain levels.
- Position kerb edges where there is no conflict with tree roots with minimal haunching, or Install a metal edging to the full depth of proposed surfacing.
- Install geotextile to the ground surface and lay 3D cellular confinement mat (e.g. Cellweb) to the recommended thickness for the proposed access use on top of this membrane. Expand the mat to its full length and trim to the desired length and width. Carefully peg down the matting with proprietary staking pins to keep the cells open. Fill all the cells with a 20-40mm no fines angular granular stone working from the area furthest from the tree first. Continue filling all the cells using the previously filled cells as a working platform.
- The finished surface of the access area may be the gravel surface or laid as required with block paving or similar to manufacturers recommendations.

7.11.3 Topsoil is to be graded from the top of the kerb edge or installed edge restraints to the existing ground level to avoid creating trip hazards.

7.12 Arboricultural watching brief and supervision of excavations

7.12.1 The Site Manager should inform the Arboricultural Consultant as soon as possible of the need to undertake excavation works within the RPA of existing trees to be retained and programme in an arboricultural watching brief. All watching briefs must be performed by an Arboricultural Consultant.

7.12.2 The Arboricultural Consultant will make a photographic record of these works for inspection by the local authority and the completion of the watching brief must be verified by the Arboricultural Consultant.

8 MITIGATION PLANTING & LANDSCAPING

8.1 Mitigation

8.1.1 On completion of construction, soil stored within the working area will be reinstated to the edge of the newly laid footpath and cycleway, to marry in levels with the woodland soils. Temporary geotextile membranes should be lifted and removed, and the soil surface beneath should be lightly raked over. Works are to be carried out in accordance with section 7.10 and the replanting requirements will be detailed on the drawings Cycleway and Footpath Landscape Zone 238/L/100 to 105 inclusive.

8.1.2 Plants and materials for the landscape works should be transported along the new footpath and cycleway to avoid trafficking over existing soils.

8.1.3 Soils to either side of the new footpath and cycleway should be graded to smooth, flowing contours, suitable for seeding with a woodland wildflower and grasses mix, which is to be sown between April to September. Care should be taken not to overwork soils.

8.1.4 Replacement tree planting is proposed to mitigate for the removed woodland and trees, and to replace amenity or biodiversity value that may be lost because of the 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. It is proposed that Category U trees will not be replaced, Category C trees will be replaced on a 1:1 ratio and Category B and A trees replaced on a 3:1 ratio.

8.1.5 Native trees and shrubs appropriate to the area are to be planted within the woodland, with scrub understorey species consistent with the vegetation of the locality and for the benefit of biodiversity and site ecology. It is anticipated that tree species will readily self-seed within the areas of new planting and clearings and this will be encouraged during the establishment maintenance.

8.1.6 Planting works would be undertaken between November to March.

9 INSPECTIONS

9.1 Prior to commencement of construction

9.1.1 Once the protective fencing and ground protection measures have been installed but prior to the commencement of the development a site inspection should be undertaken by the Arboricultural Consultant. This is to confirm that all protection measures have been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan and the method statement.

9.1.2 Checks of the tree fence and ground protection should be carried out by the contractor at regular intervals during the development to ensure trees remain adequately protected.

9.1.3 If any arboricultural issues arise during the development then the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant for advice on how to proceed.

9.2 Reinspection

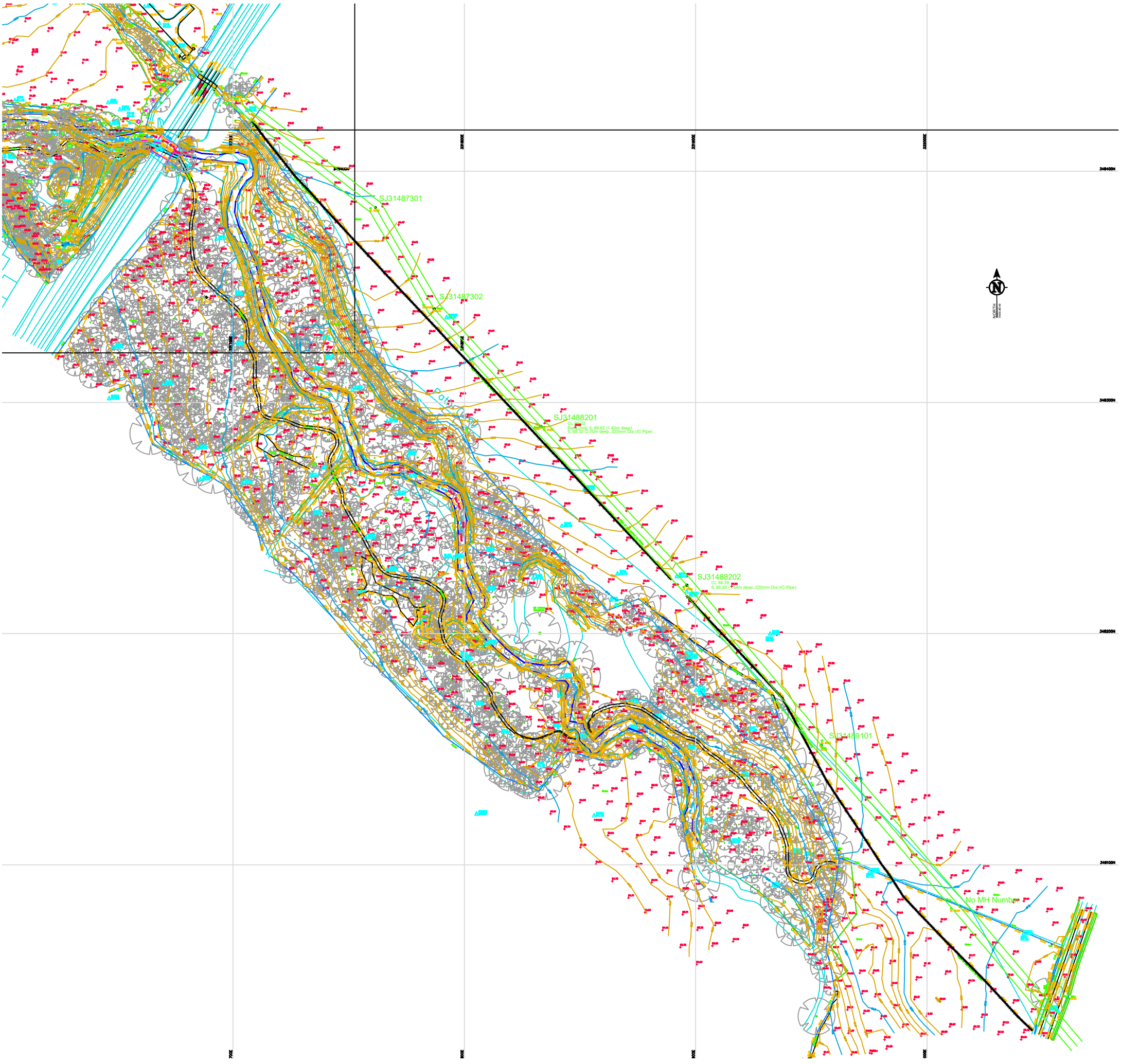
9.2.1 It is recommended that trees are inspected every two years, particularly after storms or other extreme weather events, to identify potential new hazards or changes to known defects. Annual inspections have been recommended for specific trees where fungal fruiting bodies or defects are known to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

9.2.2 Hazard recommendations are based on observations at the time of survey. Trees are dynamic living organisms whose structure is constantly changing. Even those in good condition can suffer from damage or stress. Following site development, regular (annual or biennial) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboricultural Consultant.

10 FIGURES

- Topographical survey 43317MCLS-01-04-Rev F (Figure 2.0)
- Original planning application drawing 1232/72/05 rev C (Figure 3.0)
- Tree Constraints Plans 238/T/040, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070;
- Tree Constraints Report 238/R/W102;
- Proposed Site Layout and Construction Working Area 238/T/110 (Figure 4.0);
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment Sheet Plan 238/T/111;
- Proposed Site Layout and Tree Removals – Overview 238/T/112;
- Proposed Site Layout and Tree Removals (four sheets) 238/T/113, 114, 115, 116;
- Arboricultural Method Statement Sheet Plan 238/T/117;
- Tree Works and Protection Measures - Overview 238/T/118; and
- Tree Works and Protection Measures (eleven sheets) 238/T/119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford| Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | mdlandscape@btinternet.com | 07710 498231


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



Notes:

1. TO BE READ IN CONJUCTION WITH ALL OTHER ENGINEERS DRAWINGS
2. THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST AND IS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY THEM
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- SIGN POST
- COMBINED KISSING GATE AND MOTORCYCLE INHIBITOR
- KISSING GATE

Rev:	Date:	Amendment:	Chk'd:
C	24.04.07	FOOTPATH FURNITURE ADDED	LS
B	16.04.07	ALIGNMENT AMENDED FOLLOWING MEETING WITH NATIONAL TRUST ON 11.04.07	LS
A	05.04.07	ALIGNMENT AMENDED TO FIT WITHIN OS LAND OWNERSHIP BOUNDARIES FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION FROM NATIONAL TRUST	LS
-	21.03.07	FOR DISCUSSION	LS

ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES
INTEGRATED DESIGN FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

75 COWCROSS STREET, LONDON EC1M 6EL
TELEPHONE 020 7250 1555 FAX 020 7250 3022
EMAIL: aba@alanbaxter.co.uk

Job:

WREXHAM ROAD FOOTBRIDGES

Drg. Title:

INDICATIVE FOOTPATH ALIGNMENT & BRIDGE LOCATIONS

Scale: (original - A1)	Date:	Drawn:
1:1000	14.03.07	PW
		Checked: LS

Drg.No.	Rev.
1232/72/105	C

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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	November to December 2022	Weather	**Generally cold and dry**	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. Default reinspection period for trees and woodland is every two years unless stated otherwise.

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	

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
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 +	

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
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		

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
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	

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
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	

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
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	

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
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

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
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	
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	

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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
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	
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	

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252	Crataegus monogyna (hawthorn)	8	90 80							Semi-mature	Poor	Poor	Bifurcate at base with codominant stems	C3	1.2		<10 years	
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	

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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
271	Alnus incana (grey alder)	22	380							Middle Age	Good	Fair	Extensive alder beetle damage to foliage	B2	4.56		20-40 years	
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	

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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
289	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	6	130							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Significant lean to west and suppressed	C3	1.56		<10 years	
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	

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307	Ulmus glabra (wych elm)	4	75							Young	Fair	Fair	Biased growth with crown overhanging path	C2	0.9		10-20 years	
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	

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325	Alnus glutinosa (alder)	20	250							Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Slender habit with high crown clearance	B2	3		20-40 years	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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
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	
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

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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	
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	

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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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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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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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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
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	

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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
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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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	

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
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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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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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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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
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	

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
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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 +	
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	

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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
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 +	
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	

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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
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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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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	
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	

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
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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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
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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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
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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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	

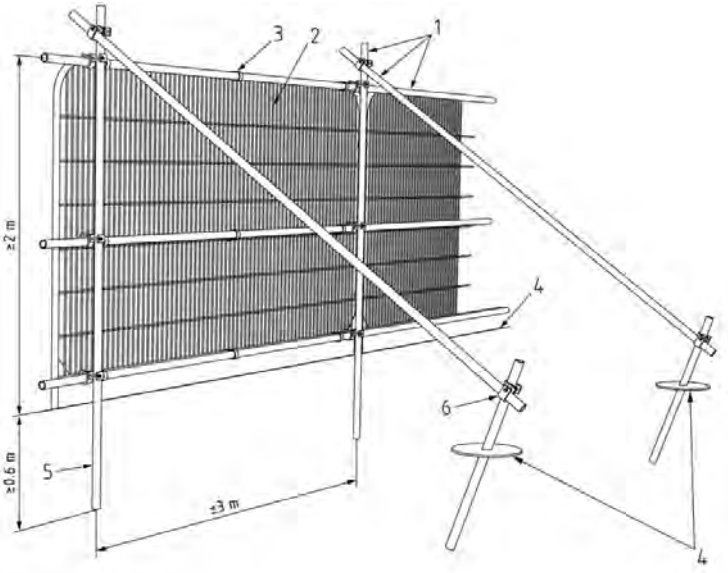
Tree ref	Species	Height	Stem dia.	Crown spread				Direction and height of lowest branch	Height of crown clearance	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category	Radius of RPA	Management recommendations	Estimated 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
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	

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
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
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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)																	

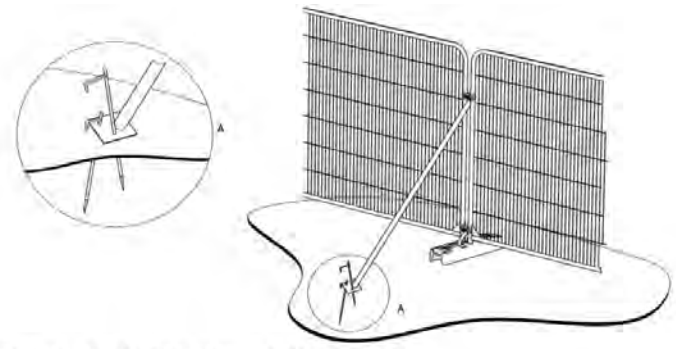
APPENDIX 2 – EXAMPLES OF TREE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

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

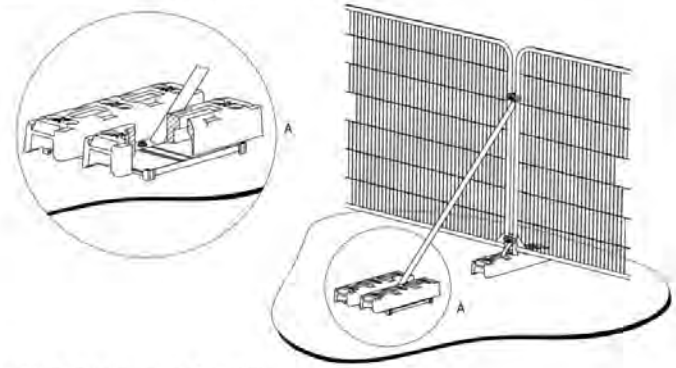


Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
13. 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Default specification for protective barrier



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



14. b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

APPENDIX 3 – TREE PROTECTION SIGNAGE



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

THIS FENCE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT



TREE PROTECTION AREA

ACCESS INTO THIS AREA IS PROHIBITED FOR THE DURATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX 4 3D CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM, eg CELLWEB TRP OR EQUIVALENT PRODUCT

Cellweb® TRP

Tree Root Protection

Cellweb® TRP is a 3D cellular confinement tree root protection system. The system provides a 'no dig' solution for the construction of new hard surfaces within root protection areas (RPAs). Cellweb® TRP has been designed and independently tested to comply with recommendations made in Arboricultural Practice Note 12 and BS 5837 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.



Cellweb® TRP Key Functions

Cellweb® is a 'no dig' solution which is constructed directly on the existing ground surface. This eliminates the requirement for excavation, preventing root severance.

Cellweb® is a completely porous system allowing continued water permeation and gas exchange between the rooting environment and atmosphere.

Cellweb® spreads point loads, minimising increases in soil compaction within the rooting environment. This maintains an open graded soil structure allowing continued root growth, water, gas and nutrient migration.

The Cellweb® TRP system comprises the following three components

Treetex™ Geotextile. Following minimal ground preparation the Treetex™ is laid onto the existing ground and top soil. This acts as a separation layer, separating the system above from the soil and rooting environment below. Treetex™ performs as a hydrocarbon pollution control measure in accordance with BS5837, holding 1.7lt of oil per square meter.

Cellweb® 3D Cellular Confinement. The Cellweb® is installed on top of the Treetex™ layer. This is fixed to the ground using ten steel J pins per panel. The panels can be cut to the required shape and adjoining panels can be connected using heavy duty staples or cell ties.

4-20mm Clean Angular Stone. The expanded Cellweb® is infilled with a 4-20mm clean angular stone. The confined angular stone locks together to produce a rigid stone mattress, while maintaining air pockets for continued water permeation and gas exchange. The low fines content of the stone prevents the Treetex™ layer from becoming blocked over time.

Which depth of Cellweb® TRP?

The Cellweb® System is provided in four different depths; 200mm, 150mm, 100mm and 75mm. The depth required is determined by the proposed traffic loadings and the site ground conditions. Geosynthetics in house engineering department can provide a free site specific technical recommendation. For free technical and engineering support please contact Geosynthetics Ltd 01455 617139 or the full installation guide can be found on our website www.geosyn.co.uk.

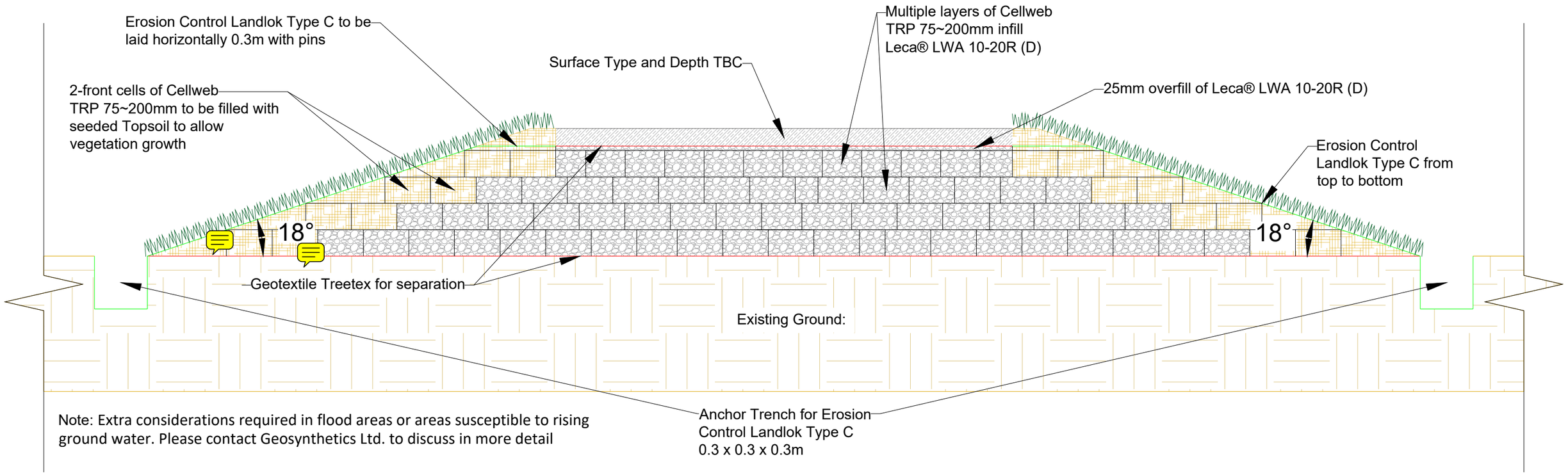
Indicative Cellweb with overfill



Web: www.geosyn.co.uk | Tel: 01455 617139
Fax: 01455 617140 | Email: Sales@geosyn.co.uk

Geosynthetics
Engineered Solutions

INDICATIVE CROSS SECTION PROPOSED FOOTPATH AND CYCLEWAY WITH CELLWEB TRP INFILL Leca® LWA 10-20R (D)



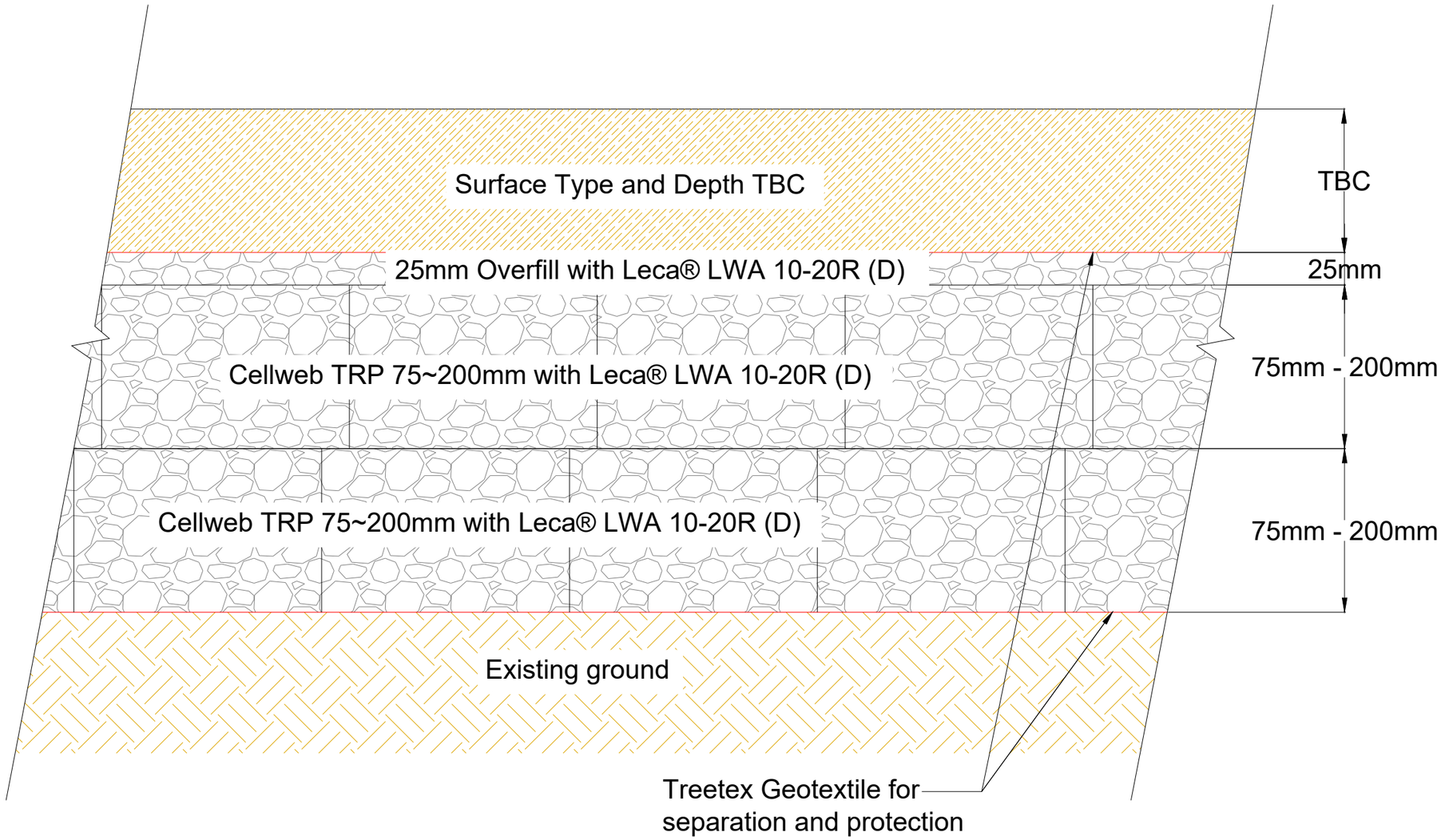
Note: Extra considerations required in flood areas or areas susceptible to rising ground water. Please contact Geosynthetics Ltd. to discuss in more detail

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Geosynthetics Ltd
Unit 3, Hinckley Park, Avery Way
Hinckley, Leicestershire. LE10 3FF
Tel: 01455 617139 Fax: 01455 617140 www.geosyn.co.uk

Project:	Description:	Drawn By:	Scale:	Date:	Checked By:
-	Embankment 75~200mm Surface Standard Detail (LECA)	MM	NTS	23/08/2024	PGE
		Ref: -	Version: -	Sheet: -	

INDICATIVE CROSS SECTION PROPOSED CYCLEPATH WITH STACKED CELLWEB TRP INFILL LECA MATERIAL



Note: Extra considerations required in flood areas or areas susceptible to rising ground water. Please contact Geosynthetics Ltd. to discuss in more detail

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Project:	Description:	Drawn By:	Scale:	Date:	Checked By:
-	Cellweb 75~200mm Surface Standard Detail (LECA)	MM	NTS	23/08/2024	PGE
		Ref: ----	Version: -	Sheet: -	

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

GRASSFORM GROUP

TuffTrak

TuffTrak



Installation Guide







1. Tufftrak Panels are delivered by HGV vehicle accompanied by specialist forklifts to unload and lay panels to clients instructions

2. Each forklift is equipped with a specialist clamp to hold and secure the panels during unloading and laying

3. This minimises any manual handling and ensures the panels are laid precisely and accurately into position

4. Once the panels are laid in position, each panel is connected to the adjoining panel by means of a steel strap connector.

5. Panels can be placed in the 3 meter or the 2.5 meter direction to make roads of varying widths and they can be laid in single or double configuration depending on the weight or loadings going over the panels.

6. Each Panel has a maximum weight loading of 150 tonnes and will flex to the ground conditions on site

7. If the surface is uneven an amount of levelling may be required by the client prior to install

8. The panels are not suitable as road plates or bridges

9. Typical install times: 200 panels per crew per day depending upon site access and location.

10. These panels must be laid by Grassforms specialist team

www.grassform.co.uk

APPENDIX 5 – ARBORICULTURAL INSPECTION PROFORMA

Part 1 Project details

RECORD OF ARBORICULTURAL INSPECTION			**Inspection by**	**Marianne Dobson** FdSCArb, MArborA, Lantra certified in Professional Tree Inspection	**Visit number**			**Date of visit**
			Signed		**Work stage**			
			Accompanied by		**Activities inspected**			
			Signed		**Weather conditions**			
	PROJECT DETAILS							
	Site name and address		**Drawing Title**		**Drawing Number**		**Version**	
	Planning application reference							
	Tree Preservation Order and/or Conservation Area Details							
	Other Site Constraints							
	Add other information as required							

Part 2 Record of arboricultural inspection – *inspections will generally be undertaken every 4-8 weeks depending on progress of the works and complexity, unless specific visits are programmed to coincide with planned site activities. Planned dates to be entered in the table once programme of works is known.*

Ref	**Work stage** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Activity requiring on site attendance by Arboriculturist** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Planned date of inspection**	**Actual date of inspection**	**Inspection details and comments**	**Compliance with AMS**	**Follow up action required**
1	Advance works	Prestart meeting for tree works					
		Marking out for trees to be removed					
		Commencement of tree works					
		Completion of tree works					
		Commencement of installation of tree protection fencing					
		Completion of installation of tree protection fencing					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
2	Site clearance and demolition	Toolbox talk					
		Removal of above ground structures within the crown spread or RPA of trees to be retained					
		Removal of hard standing and below ground structures or features within the crown spread or RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
3	Construction works	Toolbox talk					
		Excavation or works within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Reprofiling of ground levels within RPA of trees to be retained					

Ref	**Work stage** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Activity requiring on site attendance by Arboriculturist** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Planned date of inspection**	**Actual date of inspection**	**Inspection details and comments**	**Compliance with AMS**	**Follow up action required**
		Installation of services within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Installation of ground protection below temporary hard standing within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Installation of ground protection below permanent hard standing within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
4	Landscape reinstatement	Toolbox talk					
		Soiling within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Land drainage within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Turfing and Seeding within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Planting within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
5	Completion	Removal of tree protection fencing					
		Add other activities as required relevant to the project and construction activities					

Part 3 Follow up actions identified during inspection

Ref	Follow up action required	Date completed	Comments and / or photographs from site team	Follow up or close out

Part 4 Evidence of arboricultural inspection

	PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING SITE VISIT	Date

Part 5 Circulation of record of inspection

	RECORD OF INSPECTION ISSUED BY		
	Print name	*Signature*	*Date*

RECORD OF SITE INSPECTION ISSUED TO THE FOLLOWING

ISSUE	PROJECT CONTACTS	NAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ARBORICULTURAL ISSUES ON SITE
☐	**Project Manager**				• Delivery of project and compliance with legal requirements and planning consents relating to the project
☐	**Site Construction Manager**				• Ensure compliance with the Arboricultural Method Statement, monitor performance of construction site staff and sub-contractors and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with and implementation of the Arboricultural Method Statement; and • Main contact for any Third Party queries and should keep a record of any Third Party contacts and any follow up actions that may be taken.
☐	**Site Manager with responsibility for environmental compliance / Environmental Advisor / or Environmental Clerk of Works**				• Delivery of tool box talks for inductions of construction site staff and sub-contractors to ensure arboricultural protection methods are effectively communicated to the site team; • Undertake daily audits of tree protection fencing, ground protection fencing and compliance with the Arboricultural Method Statement; and • Liaises and cooperates with the Arboricultural Consultant at each site inspection and for the duration of the project
☐	**Arboricultural Consultant**				• Delivery of initial tool box talk for construction site staff to ensure arboricultural protection methods are effectively communicated to the site team; • Undertake site inspections at key work stages identified in the programme and at 8 weekly intervals during the course of the construction project; and • Report to the Local Planning Authority within 3 days of each inspection
☐	**Site construction team and sub-contractors**	*Updated information on arboricultural constraints to be issued to site team as part of regularly site briefings, inductions and tool box talks*			• Work to agreed Arboricultural Method Statements, plans and procedures and minimise environment impacts; • Understand the importance of maintaining arboricultural protection on site and maintaining the integrity of the tree protection fencing; • Understand the importance of avoiding pollution, including silt run-off, dust, escape of fuel, chemicals, cement and concrete; • Report all incidents immediately to the Environment Site Manager; and • Monitor the site for potential environmental risks and engage with co-workers to be proactive and ensure method statements, plans and procedures are complied with
☐	**Third Party Co-ordinator / Project Co-ordinator / Customer Co-ordinator**				• Liaison with Local Planning Authority, stakeholders and Third parties
☐	**Arboricultural Contractor**				• Undertake tree removal and pruning requirements prior to commencement of construction; • Works to be in accordance with approved planning drawings; and

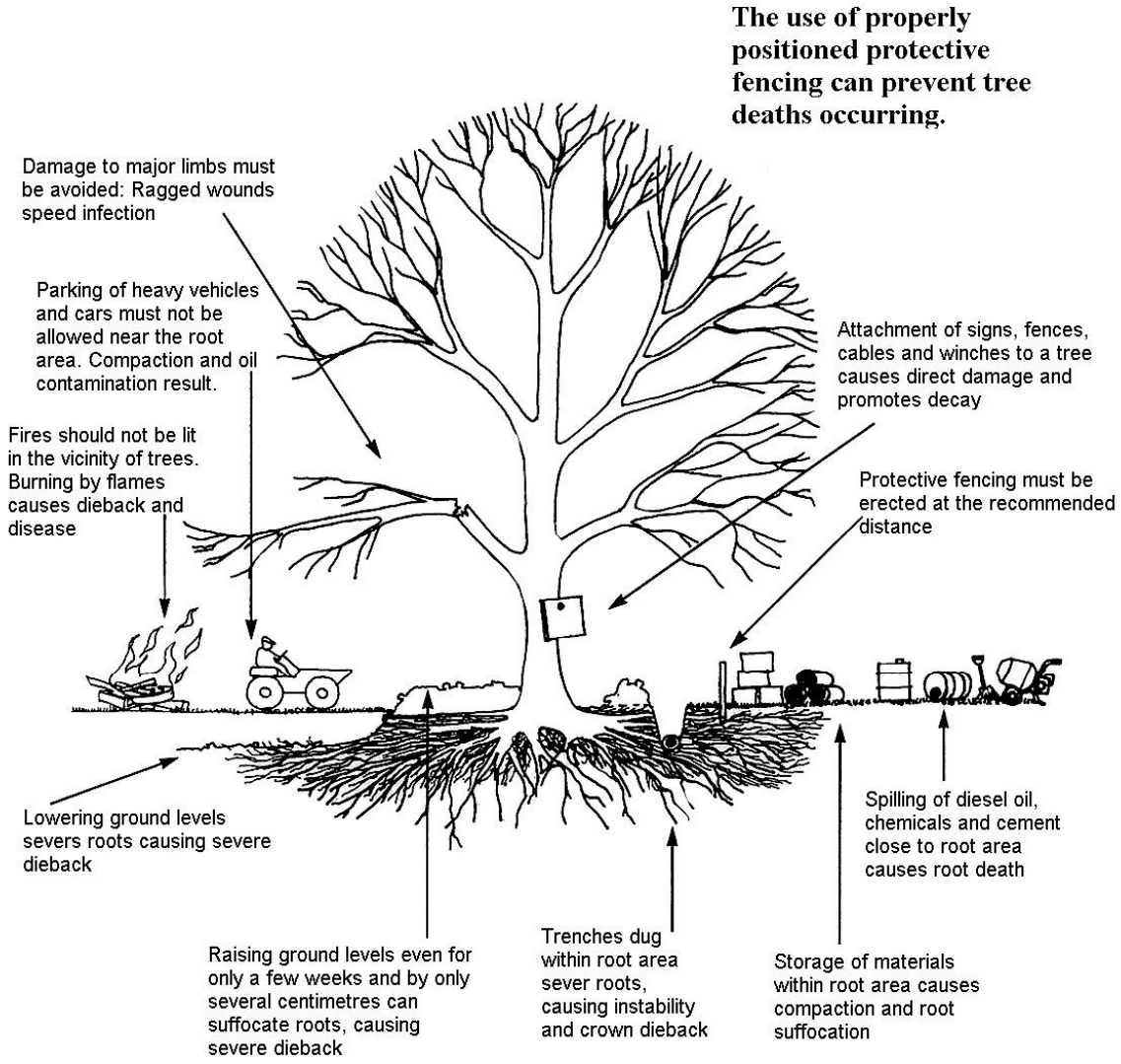
ISSUE	PROJECT CONTACTS	NAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ARBORICULTURAL ISSUES ON SITE
					• Works to be undertaken with regard to environmental and ecological constraints, such as nesting and breeding birds, bats, proximity to watercourse
☐	**Ecology Consultant**				• Advise on ecological constraints at the site
☐	**Local Authority, include Tree Officer details where known**				
	Additional contacts				

Part 6 Reporting procedure:

a) Undertake site inspection and record comments (Parts 2);
b) Discuss any follow up actions immediately with the responsible person on site for environmental compliance and set date for completion of actions (Part 3) where possible rectification works should be undertaken as soon as possible, exceptions to this may include works to protected trees that requires additional consent or work that may require LPA approval before proceeding;
c) Add evidence of rectification works or follow up actions to inspection record in Part 3;
d) Add photographic record of site visit inspection in Part 5; and
e) Issue record of inspection to nominated person for liaison with Local Planning Authority (LPA) or direct issue of record of inspection to LPA, project team and site team as per circulation list.

APPENDIX 6 – COMMON CAUSES OF TREE DEATH POSTER

Common causes of Tree Death



Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

APPENDIX 7 - 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