
EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

**East Yorkshire Solar Farm
EN010143**

Environmental Statement

**Volume 2, Appendix 10-5: Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection
Report**

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Executive Summary

- ES1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment considers the likely direct and indirect arboricultural impacts of the Scheme on trees within or immediately adjacent to the Order limits.
- ES2 Following a desk top review of baseline tree data and the layout of the Scheme, 52 individual trees, 17 groups of trees and 44 hedgerows are to be removed or part removed to facilitate the Scheme: this includes four individual trees and one part group classed as high quality (Category A); 17 individual trees and two part groups classed as moderate quality (Category B); 28 individual trees, five groups, eight part groups, 19 hedgerows and 25 part hedgerows classed as low quality (Category C); and the remaining three individual trees and one group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U).
- ES3 Tree loss to facilitate the Scheme represents only 0.60% (8,432m²) of the canopy cover area of established amenity trees within the Study Area (excluding trees within biomass plantations). 10.06% (143,440m²) of tree canopy cover within the Study Area is to be removed from biomass plantations at Newsholme Parks (which would be subject to cyclical coppicing as part of the baseline management of the land) and over 89.34% (1,273,211m²) of surveyed tree canopy cover is to be retained.
- ES4 Tree loss is assessed as a reasonable worst case (excluding the retention of all veteran trees and those high quality trees which are identified to be retained) to allow flexibility in the final alignment of the Scheme within the Order limits. The assessed design has been reviewed with the project design team to ensure where tree retention is proposed that this is achievable, taking into account the likely alignment, working space and methodology.
- ES5 No veteran, ancient or trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) are to be removed.
- ES6 The iterative design process undertaken during the development of the Scheme has undertaken to avoid or minimise impacts to trees where practicable. Where practicable the detailed design (post-consent) will be further developed to avoid or minimise impacts to trees and in practice this is likely to reduce the level of arboricultural impacts reported. The final level of arboricultural impacts will be confirmed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) secured as a requirement of the **Draft Development Consent Order (DCO) [EN010143/APP/3.1]**. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]**.
- ES7 The majority of trees to be removed are located wholly within the Order limits however T392, T411 and T412 are located just outside the Order limits and may require removal. The **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]** provides powers to fell or prune trees which are within or overhang the Order limits where necessary.
- ES8 One hundred and one features are subject to an incursion into their Root Protection Area (RPA) or canopy spread. This is generally limited to new cable and access routes with some minor incursions for panel locations and

palisade fencing surrounding Grid Connection Substations. This includes two veteran trees and one ancient tree. In all cases RPA incursions can be managed so that there will be no detrimental impacts on the health or amenity of retained trees.

- ES9 Twenty-seven tree features have been identified as likely to require pruning to facilitate access, working space and visibility requirements. Proposed pruning will not significantly impact on the health or amenity of affected trees and will help to prevent any inadvertent damage during construction and where necessary, provide a framework for future management during operation.
- ES10 Of the trees to be pruned none are protected by a TPO or Conservation Area and none are within the River Derwent SSSI/SAC. One tree (T45) to be pruned is considered to be ancient and pruning may be required to facilitate a temporary clearance for vehicular access; the final extent of pruning is to be agreed on site with an arboriculturist, but is not considered likely to result in a detrimental impact to the tree due to its species (crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) which is tolerant of pruning), good vitality, and due to the existing clearance maintained over the existing hard surfaced access route.
- ES11 The final requirement for pruning will be reviewed and identified at the detailed design stage and will be confirmed in an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the CEMP secured as a requirement of the **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]**. This is commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]**.
- ES12 Tree loss will be mitigated with a robust and high quality scheme of new tree planting as detailed in the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.14]** which represents an opportunity to increase the quality, impact, diversity and resilience of the local tree stock.
- ES13 Soil structure for areas of new tree planting where the ground is currently unsurfaced will either be protected using ground protection or fenced exclusion zones; or the soil structure will be ameliorated or replaced following the completion of construction works on the Site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Appendix

- 1.1.1 This Environmental Statement appendix presents the assessment of the likely arboricultural impacts of the East Yorkshire Solar Farm (the Scheme) for arboriculture. The assessment includes consideration of the likely direct and indirect impacts to trees.
- 1.1.2 The Order limits represent the maximum extent of land to be acquired or used for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Scheme. The Site is the collective term for all land within the Order limits.
- 1.1.3 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 8: Ecology** and **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/PP/6.1]**. Further details of the Scheme can be found in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/PP/6.1]**.
- 1.1.4 The appendix is supported by the following Annexes:
- Annex A:** Tree Survey Schedule;
 - Annex B:** Outline Tree Protection Measures;
 - Annex C:** Tree Protection Fencing Signage (Example);
 - Annex D:** Tree Constraints Plan; and
 - Annex E:** Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.1.5 The appendix is supported by the following Plates which are embedded into the text of the report:
- Plate 1.** Extract from the Ancient Tree Inventory showing location of Veteran (green) and Notable (purple) trees (1 of 2); and
 - Plate 2.** Extract from the Ancient Tree Inventory showing locations of recorded Ancient (orange), Veteran (green) and Notable (purple) trees (2 of 2).

1.2 Trees and the Planning Process

- 1.2.1 The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN1) (2011) (Ref. 1) states that:

“Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated. The IPC [now the Secretary of State for Department for Energy Security and Net Zero] should not grant development consent for any development that would result in its loss or deterioration unless the benefits (including need) of the development, in that location outweigh the loss of the woodland habitat. Aged or ‘veteran’ trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided.

Where such trees would be affected by development proposals the applicant should set out proposals for their conservation or, where their loss is unavoidable, the reasons why”.

- 1.2.2 The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 1) includes specific references to trees, notably in relation to ancient woodland, veteran trees and other irreplaceable habitats:
- 1.2.3 *“5.4.14 Irreplaceable habitats are habitats which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity.”*
- 1.2.4 *“5.4.15 Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable. Other types of irreplaceable habitats include blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen.”*
- 1.2.5 *“5.4.32 Applicants should include measures to mitigate the direct and indirect effects of development on ancient woodland, veteran trees or other irreplaceable habitats during both construction and operational phase.”*
- 1.2.6 *“5.4.54 The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of any irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, and ancient or veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (Footnote 190: for example where the public benefits (including need) of the nationally significant energy infrastructure would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of the habitat) and a suitable compensation strategy exists.”*
- 1.2.7 In relation to the applicant’s assessment the draft NPS states:
- 1.2.8 *“5.11.27 Existing trees and woodlands should be retained wherever possible. The applicant should assess the impacts on, and loss of, all trees and woodlands within the project boundary and develop mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts and any risk of net deforestation as a result of the scheme. Mitigation may include the use of buffers to enhance resilience, improvements to connectivity, and improved woodland management. Where woodland loss is unavoidable, compensation schemes will be required, and the long-term management and maintenance of newly planted trees should be secured.”*
- 1.2.9 In addition, the Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2021) (Ref. 2) includes specific references to trees:
- 1.2.10 *“2.51.5 The applicant should have regard in both the design layout of the solar farm, and future maintenance plans, to the retention of growth of vegetation on boundaries, including the opportunity for individual trees within the boundaries to grow on to maturity. The landscape and visual impact should be considered carefully at the pre-application stage. Existing hedges and established vegetation, including mature trees, should be retained wherever possible. Trees and hedges should be protected during construction. The impact of the Scheme on established trees and hedges should be informed by a tree survey or a hedge assessment as appropriate.”*
- 1.2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023) (Ref. 4) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses a recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the

management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. Finally, it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.

- 1.2.12 Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or other statutory designation) is therefore a material consideration.
- 1.2.13 British Standard 'BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837)' (Ref. 5) provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.
- 1.2.14 BS5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.
- 1.2.15 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is then developed to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme, and a Tree Protection Plan is prepared to identify trees to be removed or retained and to illustrate how retained trees are to be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required to detail how sensitive operations are to be achieved in proximity to retained trees.

1.3 Local Policy Context

- 1.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and North Yorkshire Council who have a statutory duty to consider tree retention and new planting when assessing planning applications.
- 1.3.2 The East Riding Local Plan (Ref. 6) was adopted in April 2016. It sets out the long-term strategic policies for East Riding of Yorkshire Council's future development and will form the framework against which planning applications will be assessed.
- 1.3.3 A summary of the local planning policy context pertaining to trees, hedgerows and woodlands is provided below.

"Policy ENV2: Promoting a high quality landscape;

Development proposals should be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, demonstrate an understanding of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting and, where possible, seek to make the most of the opportunities to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features. To achieve this, development should:

3. Ensure important hedgerows and trees are retained unless their removal can be justified in the wider public interest. Where important hedgerows and trees are lost replacements will usually be required.

4. Maintain or enhance the character and management of woodland where appropriate.

Policy ENV4: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity;

Proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on an International Site will be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to the site.

Proposals that are likely to have an adverse effect on a National Site (alone or in combination) will not normally be permitted, except where the benefits of development in that location clearly outweigh both the impact on the site and any broader impacts on the wider network of National Sites.

Development resulting in loss or significant harm to a Local Site, or habitats or species supported by Local Sites, whether directly or indirectly, will only be supported if it can be demonstrated there is a need for the development in that location and the benefit of the development outweighs the loss or harm.

Where loss or harm to a National or Local designated site, cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, as a last resort, compensation for the loss/harm must be agreed. Development will be refused if loss or significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.

Proposals should further the aims of the East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (ERYBAP), designated Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) and other landscape scale biodiversity initiatives. To optimise opportunities to enhance biodiversity, proposals should seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible and will be supported where they:

- 1. Conserve, restore, enhance or recreate biodiversity and geological interests including the Priority Habitats and Species (identified in the ERYBAP) and Local Sites (identified in the Local Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire).*
- 2. Safeguard, enhance, create and connect habitat networks in order to:*
 - i. protect, strengthen and reduce fragmentation of habitats;*
 - ii. create a coherent ecological network that is resilient to current and future pressures;*
 - iii. conserve and increase populations of species; and*
 - iv. promote and enhance green infrastructure.”*

1.3.4 The East Riding Local Plan Update 2020-2039 (Ref. 7) is currently undergoing examination. This includes very similar policy wording to that included in the East Riding Local Plan (Ref. 6) however the former Policy ENV4 is now included ENV5.

1.3.5 On 1 April 2023 North Yorkshire Council became the local planning authority for the area previously covered by eight local planning authorities (including Selby District Council); and North Yorkshire County Council. It is expected that over time a new Local Plan for North Yorkshire Council will be prepared, however it is anticipated that this will not be in place (either adopted or at draft review stage) within the timescale of the DCO Application.

- 1.3.6 The North Yorkshire Council Statutory Development Plan (Ref. 8) includes adopted documents associated with the former Selby District Council policy area and these are set out below.
- 1.3.7 The Selby District Local Plan (saved policies) 2005 (Ref. 9) and the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (Ref. 10) are the adopted Local Plans that form the Development Plan for the (former) District.
- 1.3.8 Policy ENV1 of the Selby District Local Plan identifies that when considering granting planning permission, the potential loss of and impact to trees and hedgerows will be considered.
- 1.3.9 Policy ENV21 requires that where appropriate retained trees and hedgerows and new planting are incorporated as an integral part of the layout. It also states that TPOs or other measures may be used to require the protection, future maintenance or replacement of existing and planted trees and hedgerows.
- 1.3.10 Policy SP15 of the Core Strategy Local Plan, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Section B. Design and Layout of Development states:
"In order to ensure development contributes toward reducing carbon emissions and is resilient to the effects of climate change, schemes should where necessary or appropriate:

e) Include tree planting, and new woodlands and hedgerows in landscaping schemes to create habitats, reduce the 'urban heat island effect' and to offset carbon loss."

The Selby District Council Local Plan Publication Version Consultation (2022) (Ref. 11) includes policy NE6 which states:

"Policy NE6 - Protecting and Enhancing Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

In order to increase and enhance the quality of trees and hedgerows:

A. Developments will be supported where:

- 1. There has been a suitable assessment of the woodland, trees and hedgerows (where deemed necessary), to a recognised professional standard which is able to demonstrate evaluation of these features for realistic long-term retention, and how this has positively informed the design process;*
- 2. It has been clearly demonstrated how retained and new features will be protected during development;*
- 3. There has been an appropriate replacement planting scheme agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority, where the felling of trees or the removal of hedgerow is proved necessary;*
- 4. It prevents the loss or deterioration of woodland unless part of an agreed forestry management scheme;*
- 5. Any proposals for the removal of trees, woodland and/or hedgerows do not increase the risk of flooding;*
- 6. Proposed works to trees under Tree Preservation Orders or within a Conservation Area are not detrimental to the public realm, the character of the designated area, or to the detriment of the health and sustainability of the trees;*

7. Proposals promote and enhance the rural and urban tree coverage of the Selby District in line with the most recent strategies relating to trees, woodland and hedgerows (e.g. White Rose Forest Partnership Scheme and Conservation Area Appraisals).

B. There will be presumption against development that results in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and or maturely aged, ancient or veteran trees and hedgerows”.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 As set out in **Chapter 10:Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** it is a design principle of the Scheme that where practicable the Scheme design will incorporate a standard offset from tree features of 15 m to account for the minimum buffer required in standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission (2022) (Ref. 12) and the maximum capped RPA in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5). An offset of 10 m from hedgerows (not containing full canopied trees) increasing to 15m where there are hedgerow trees present, has also been applied. These offsets result in very few situations where trees are likely to be removed or impacted.
- 1.4.2 The methodology of the arboricultural assessment of the Scheme has been developed to reflect the nature and scale of the Site and the implementation of the offsets detailed above along with the type of development proposed.
- 1.4.3 National Tree Map (NTM) data provided by Bluesky International Ltd was obtained which uses LiDAR and aerial imagery to estimate tree canopy extent and tree heights.
- 1.4.4 A notional RPA buffer zone based on tree height was subsequently added to each tree feature. This buffer is determined with reference to a database of tens of thousands of surveyed trees which correlates recorded tree heights with recorded tree stem diameter to assign a likely stem diameter range and an estimated RPA is then calculated as per BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5) (and is accordingly capped at a radius of 15 m). This database has been compiled by AECOM.
- 1.4.5 A site walkover was then carried out for the Scheme to identify any potential ancient and/or veteran tree features which could be at risk of not being fully considered via the applied buffer zones. Where such trees were encountered they were subject to a detailed tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5) and are included in the **Tree Survey Schedule in Annex A**. This information was then used to inform the design process. The draft design for the Scheme was then reviewed to identify any unsurveyed trees likely to be impacted and targeted follow up tree surveys were subsequently carried out in these areas.
- 1.4.6 Low growing or formally maintained hedgerows (typically those below 5 m in height) are not reliably identified by the NTM dataset and are therefore outside of the scope of this assessment. Lower growing hedgerows are considered in **Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** using Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey data and hedgerow survey data.
- 1.4.7 A small number of trees at risk of impact from the final design for the Scheme have not been fully surveyed but have been assessed via desk

- study (and reviewed by the original veteran/ancient tree walkover) and these features are clearly marked on the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)**. These trees will be surveyed in detail to inform the development of the Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the CEMP secured as a requirement of the **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]**.
- 1.4.8 A **Tree Constraints Plan** showing the position of trees subject to a detailed tree survey and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as **Annex D** of this report, which corresponds with the **Tree Survey Schedule** presented in **Annex A**. This plan also shows the estimated canopy and notional RPA buffer zone associated with tree features based on the NTM dataset. Following a review of publicly available aerial imagery a small number of trees were identified which weren't fully captured by the NTM data or fell outside of the extents of the available dataset and the canopy outline of such features has been included for context (such features are clearly identified with spot notes on the plans).
 - 1.4.9 A total of 206 features were identified as likely veteran with seven of these also meeting the criteria for ancient and therefore their RPAs on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** have been extended to 15 times their stem diameter (at 1.5 m) or an additional 5 m beyond the edge of their canopy (whichever is greatest) as per standing advice from the Forestry Commission and Natural England (2022) (Ref. 12).
 - 1.4.10 The tree survey has been based on Ordnance Survey Base Mapping and trees have been plotted indicatively with reference to Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, NTM, site features and publicly available aerial photography. As such all positions are indicative and the relative distances of features must be measured out as required.
 - 1.4.11 The survey of the potential veteran or ancient trees and those trees identified as at risk of impact by the Scheme was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of BS5837 (Ref. 5).
 - 1.4.12 The initial fieldwork was undertaken between November 2022 and September 2023, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.
 - 1.4.13 The fieldwork informing this report has comprised a preliminary, non-intrusive, visual survey undertaken from ground level with the specific intention of evaluating the quality and benefits of trees on the Site.
 - 1.4.14 Where further inspection is deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the tree or other arboreal features, this has been identified within the preliminary management recommendations. Average dimensions or dimensional ranges have occasionally been used, where appropriate, to best describe features.
 - 1.4.15 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the notional extent of what is considered to be the key rooting area for tree health and function. This is generally depicted as a circle but can be amended to a polygon with an equivalent area in accordance with Section 4.6.2 of BS5837 (Ref. 5) where the RPA is likely to have developed asymmetrically.

- 1.4.16 A **Tree Constraints Plan** showing the position of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as **Annex D** of this report, which corresponds with the **Tree Survey Schedule** presented in **Annex A**.
- 1.4.17 The tree categorisation process recommended by BS5837 (Ref. 5) is summarised in **Table 1** below and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and the information in the **Tree Survey Schedule (Annex A)**.

Table 1. BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation process

Category	Definition
A	High quality, minimum of 40+ years remaining contribution
B	Moderate quality, minimum of 20+ years remaining contribution
C	Low quality, minimum of 10+ years remaining contribution
U	Unsuitable for retention, <10 years remaining contribution
1	Arboricultural value
2	Landscape value
3	Conservation or cultural value

2. General Arboricultural Principles

2.1 General Principles

- 2.1.1 Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any scheme with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on a site, the impact of any proposed activity, along with any potential future conflicts on a site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) will need to be fully considered and may be subject to a condition of planning consent.
- 2.1.2 Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off-site trees can pose a significant constraint and should be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a site.

2.2 Below Ground Constraints

- 2.2.1 Below ground tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow need to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Trees grow in association with fungi and other soil organisms which are of key importance to tree health. Roots are essential for anchorage, the uptake of water and nutrients, and the storage of energy (carbohydrates) for the future growth and function of the tree.
- 2.2.2 Roots can be damaged by physical severance or wounding (e.g. following excavation of the soil) which can lead to the development of decay and a decline in vitality and/or instability. Raising the soil level can bury tree roots

at a depth where suitable conditions for growth are less available. Toxic materials discharged into the soil (such as cement-based aggregates, fuel and chemicals) can lead to root death and dysfunction. Soils can be compacted to levels inhospitable to tree growth with even a single pass of machinery, regular pedestrian traffic or the storage of plant and materials. Relieving compaction can be problematic and may require costly remedial works. Changes in drainage/water levels can also have significant long-term impacts for tree health.

- 2.2.3 The effects of these incursions may take many years to manifest, with a resulting decline in amenity value and potentially the death or failure of the tree. It should be noted that older trees are particularly sensitive to damage and changes in conditions.
- 2.2.4 The RPA is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. This area is deemed to be particularly important for tree stability, growth, function and health. However, roots may extend far greater distances, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients). It is generally accepted that tree roots are predominantly located in the upper 1000 mm of soil; however, roots may develop at deeper levels where conditions allow.
- 2.2.5 RPAs are calculated as per BS5837:2012 – specifically Section 4.6, Annex C and Annex D (Ref. 5). Veteran and ancient trees have a larger RPA in accordance with standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission (2022) (Ref. 12).
- 2.2.6 The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPA of surveyed trees is shown on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and this also includes the indicative RPA buffer zone for trees assessed via desk study and veteran tree walkover only.
- 2.2.7 The default position must be that all development, including any associated services will occur outside the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable, it may be appropriate to use special measures to install structures, services or surfacing within RPAs which allow the protection of roots and soil structure which are essential for tree growth and keep any incursion to a minimum.
- 2.2.8 Further steps to improve or increase the useable rooting area available to the tree may also be required.

2.3 Soils

- 2.3.1 On shrinkable clay soil, tree growth can lead to the differential movement of structures as moisture is removed from the soil during the growing season. Soils must be carefully assessed, and any foundations must be installed following the recommendations of National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees (2023) (Ref. 13) to avoid potential future damage. Where trees which predate existing structures are to be removed, this can result in heave as the soils are re-wet.

- 2.3.2 The advice of a suitably qualified engineer must be obtained to inform any potential issue of heave. Specific advice in relation to this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

2.4 Above Ground Constraints

- 2.4.1 Tree stems and branches can restrict available space on a site. Damage or wounding (including excessive pruning) can significantly reduce the amenity contribution of the tree and may lead to the development of dysfunction and decay, with significant long term implications for tree health. The future impact of existing trees should be carefully considered, including individual species characteristics (such as potential future size, fruit fall, shade etc.) and how the tree will interact with any Scheme and future land use. Annual tree growth can lead to direct damage if stems/branches (or roots) come into physical contact with structures and this must also be taken into consideration.

2.5 Trees and Risk in the Context of Development

- 2.5.1 Tree owners/managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate.
- 2.5.2 Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group (Ref. 14).
- 2.5.3 The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning purposes, focusing on the quality and benefits of the trees and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees on the Site. However, when obvious issues have been identified recommendations have been included in the **Tree Survey Schedule (Annex A)**.
- 2.5.4 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) (Ref. 15) states that developers and contractors have responsibilities for health and safety as a result of their actions. Should trees be left in an unstable or hazardous condition the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) could seek to prosecute those responsible along with the potential for further Civil claims for damages.

2.6 Trees and Wildlife

- 2.6.1 Full consideration must be given to the presence of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 – as amended) (Ref. 16), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) (Ref. 17) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (Ref. 18), in particular the presence of bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that wherever possible, significant tree/hedge works take place outside of the typical bird nesting season of March to September. The advice of a suitably qualified Ecologist is recommended in relation to any potential impacts on protected species. See also **Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

2.7 Tree Works

- 2.7.1 Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998) (Ref. 19) by suitably qualified and insured contractors. Significant pruning works are best undertaken when trees are dormant or outside periods of high functional activity to reduce the overall impact on energy available to the tree for growth and processes. In general, the optimum period for works is between November to February and July to August (subject to the presence of protected species) when the tree is less active and better placed to respond to wounding and a reduction in leaf area.

3. Field Work Observations

3.1 The Order limits

- 3.1.1 The Order limits are shown on the **Tree Constraints Plan** included within **Annex D** of this report. The Site comprises all land within the Order limits.
- 3.1.2 Details of the Scheme, the Site and its surroundings are described in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.
- 3.1.3 The Site comprises five elements as illustrated in **Figure 1-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**:
- a. Solar PV Site – (comprising 16 Solar PV Areas in which solar PV panels and associated solar PV infrastructure, including two Grid Connection Substations, are to be located);
 - b. Ecology Mitigation Area – no solar PV infrastructure will be located within this area and consequently there will be no impact to trees in this area;
 - c. The Grid Connection Corridor – the area outside of the Solar PV Site within which the Grid Connection Cables are installed;
 - d. Interconnecting Cable Corridor – the area outside of the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor within which the Interconnecting Cables will be installed; and
 - e. Site Accesses – land required to facilitate access to the Site, such as new access routes or measures to provide better visibility splays.
- 3.1.4 The Site consists of mostly, typically large, arable fields with interconnecting narrow country lanes, farm tracks, bridleways and footpaths. The topography across the fields is generally level and around the field boundaries are hedgerows with mature trees.
- 3.1.5 As noted above there will be no Solar PV development in the Ecology Mitigation Area however trees in this area are included in this report and are shown on Sheet 5 of both the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)**.

3.2 The Trees

- 3.2.1 A total of 950 tree features consisting of 727 individual trees, 111 tree groups, three woodlands and 109 hedges were recorded by the tree survey.
- 3.2.2 The surveyed trees on the Site are predominantly mature and in fair to good condition. The tree population is dominated by common oak (*Quercus robur*) which forms circa 65% of the individually surveyed trees. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is the second most common species and forms nearly 16%. Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), common pear (*Pyrus communis*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), apple (*Malus* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), larch (*Larix* sp.), field maple (*Acer campestre*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), hybrid black poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), Indian horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Leyland cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), willow (*Salix* sp.) and white willow (*Salix alba*) were also occasionally noted.
- 3.2.3 Of those surveyed a total of 206 trees were confirmed as likely to be veteran with seven of these also meeting the size criteria for ancient. There are multiple competing definitions and no industry consensus on veteran tree classification. Therefore, for the purpose of this assessment trees have been considered as potential veterans where they are at least mature for the species and where they exhibit extensive decayed or deadwood features (at the discretion of the surveyor). Ancient status is generally determined with reference to girth dimensions such as those published by the Ancient Tree Forum (Lonsdale 2013) (Ref. 20) for given species (although not all species are included). Veteran and ancient trees are equivalent in terms of their importance within planning policy.
- 3.2.4 The **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** shows the area of constraints associated with the trees. As identified within the drawing key, the green shaded area shows the extent of tree canopies, the canopy outline colour indicates the quality category of the tree and the dashed black line is indicative of the RPA, which is the nominal area of tree roots which are generally considered essential to tree health and function. Roots are likely to extend outside of this point but beyond the RPA extent tree roots are not considered a significant constraint.

3.3 Tree Categorisations as per BS5837:2012

- 3.3.1 The trees on Site have been assigned to a quality category as per BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5), which relates to their arboricultural, landscape and cultural/conservation value.
- 3.3.2 Category C trees are shown by a grey canopy outline on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)**. This means they are of relatively low quality and would not normally be considered a significant constraint to future development. However, these trees may still provide some useful value and

should be considered for retention where they do not pose a significant constraint to the Scheme.

- 3.3.3 Category B trees (blue canopy outline) are described as being of moderate quality and it is generally desirable to retain trees of this standard and incorporate them within the Scheme wherever feasible.
- 3.3.4 Category A trees (green canopy outline) are classified as being of high quality and trees of this nature should be retained and incorporated into the design of the Scheme due to the high level of benefits they provide.
- 3.3.5 Category U trees (red canopy outline) are trees with less than ten years of reasonable useful life expectancy or those in such poor condition that they should be removed, regardless of any development activity. Trees of this nature represent no constraint to development.
- 3.3.6 **Table 2** below summarises the number of trees in each category recorded within or adjacent to the Site.

Table 2. Summary of trees in each quality category.

Quality Category	A	B	C	U
Number of trees	385	269	269	27

3.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

Statutory Designations

- 3.4.1 AECOM has undertaken a desk study review of tree related statutory and non statutory designations and where present these are shown on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)**.
- 3.4.2 AECOM checked the East Riding of Yorkshire Council’s Interactive Map (Ref. 21) in October 2023. Although the areas of the Site within the East Riding of Yorkshire (Ecology Mitigation Area, Solar PV Site, Interconnecting Cable Corridor, and associated Site Accesses) do not extend into any Conversation Areas a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) were identified.
- 3.4.3 One of the TPOs identified is TPO reference 37, located in the area of Wood Farm, Wressle, consisting of individual oak trees along Brind Lane, Wood Lane and Rowland Hall Lane and along the field boundary that intersects Solar PV Area of 3b as shown on Sheet 15 of both the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)**.
- 3.4.4 TPO reference 34 is detailed as land surrounding the Coach House, Spaldington and consists of three area (A) TPOs. A3 is located within the Site and is detailed as including oak, sycamore, lime, poplar, alder and pine (north-east of Solar PV Area 2e on Sheet 10).
- 3.4.5 TPO reference 15 is also in Spaldington and is located on land surrounding Oak Tree Farm (Sheet 10). Consisting of individual trees (T), groups (G) and an area order the group within the Site is identified as G5 consisting of 32 oaks and three ash (south of Solar PV Area 1f)

- 3.4.6 AECOM also checked the North Yorkshire Council Selby Locality Interactive Map (Ref. 22) in October 2023 which identified a number of TPO's within the vicinity of the Grid Connection Corridor and associated Site Accesses. However, these TPO areas are significantly beyond the Order limits (shown on Sheets 18, 20, 21 and 22). It was also confirmed that there are no Conservation Areas within these areas of the Site.
- 3.4.7 A review of the UK Government's Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside website (Magic Map) (Ref. 23) confirmed that the Site is located within and in proximity to the River Derwent Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 3.4.8 The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) (Ref. 24) protect agricultural or countryside hedgerows which meet the requirements of an 'important hedgerow'. These include a minimum length of 20 m (or meets another hedge at each end) and a minimum age of at least 30 years. A wide range of other ecological and archaeological/heritage features can constitute an important hedgerow. Impacts to such hedgerows are discussed in **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN10143/APP/6.1]** and **Appendix 8-4, ES Volume 2 [EN10143/APP/6.2]** comprises a hedgerow report informed by hedgerow survey.
- 3.4.9 A felling licence may be required by the Forestry Commission to fell more than 5 m³ in any calendar quarter (subject to relevant exceptions including trees in gardens, designated public open spaces or churchyards).
- 3.4.10 DCO consent is an exemption from the need to apply for consent for works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, the need to give notice of the intention to undertake works within a Conservation Area, the need to apply for the removal of a protected hedgerow, and the need to apply for a Felling Licence with the Forestry Commission (to fell more than 5 m³ or sell more than 2 m³ per calendar quarter). Prior to any tree works the status of trees to be removed or pruned must be verified with the relevant Local Planning Authority (East Riding of Yorkshire Council or North Yorkshire Council) and the Forestry Commission as appropriate.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 3.4.11 Following a review of Magic Map (Ref. 23) which was last checked in September 2023 it was confirmed that there are several Deciduous Woodlands included within the Priority Habitat Inventory located along the boundaries of the Site. One Traditional Orchard, also included within the Priority Habitat Inventory, is located adjacent to the Site at the junction of Hull Road and Woodhall Lane, east of Hemingbrough (along the Grid Connection Corridor). No other tree related designations such as ancient woodland or Wood Pasture and Parkland were identified within or in proximity to the Site.
- 3.4.12 A review of the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory (Ref. 25) last checked on 3 October 2023, confirmed that there are multiple trees recorded as veteran, ancient or notable within or in proximity of the Site as shown on and **Plate 2**, veteran and ancient trees are also shown indicatively on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)**. This is a limited data set (updated by volunteers) and some positions and classifications may be unreliable.

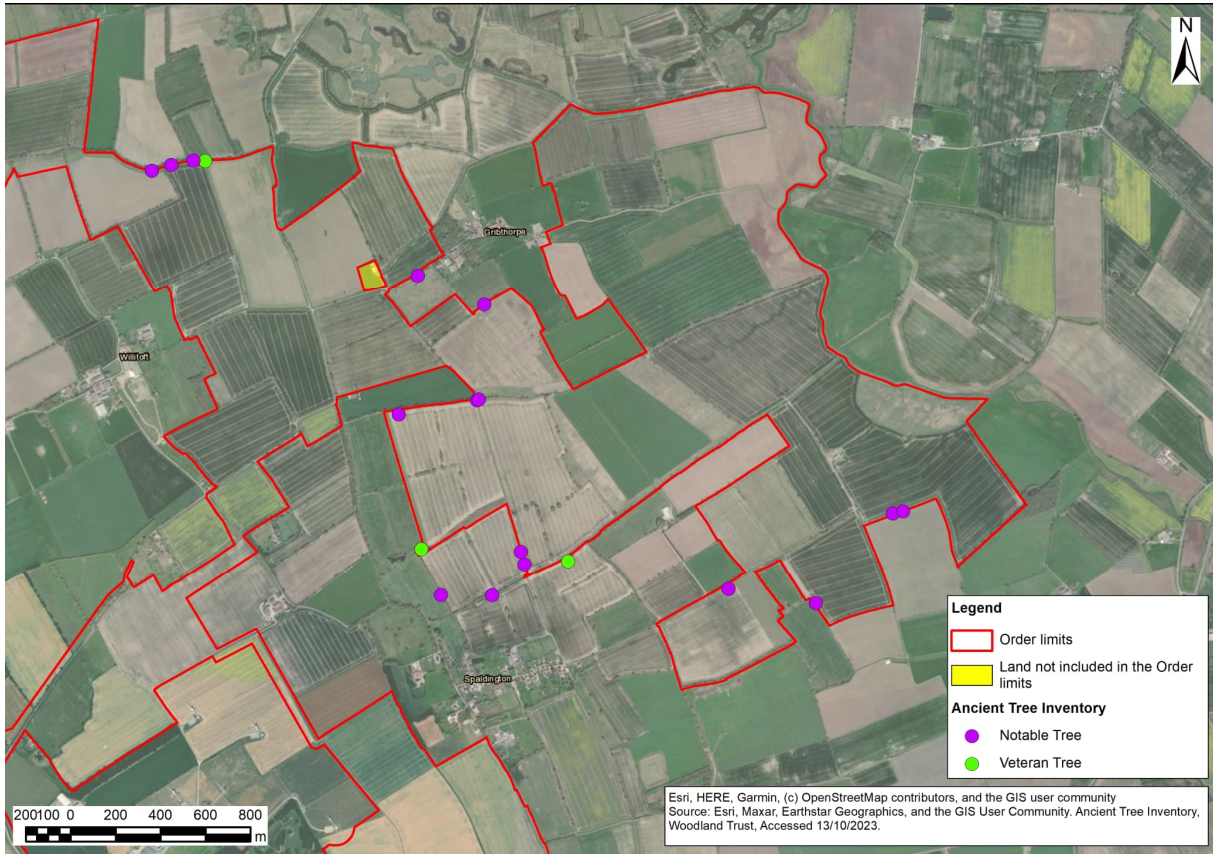


Plate 1. Extract from the Ancient Tree Inventory showing location of Veteran (green) and Notable (purple) trees (1 of 2)

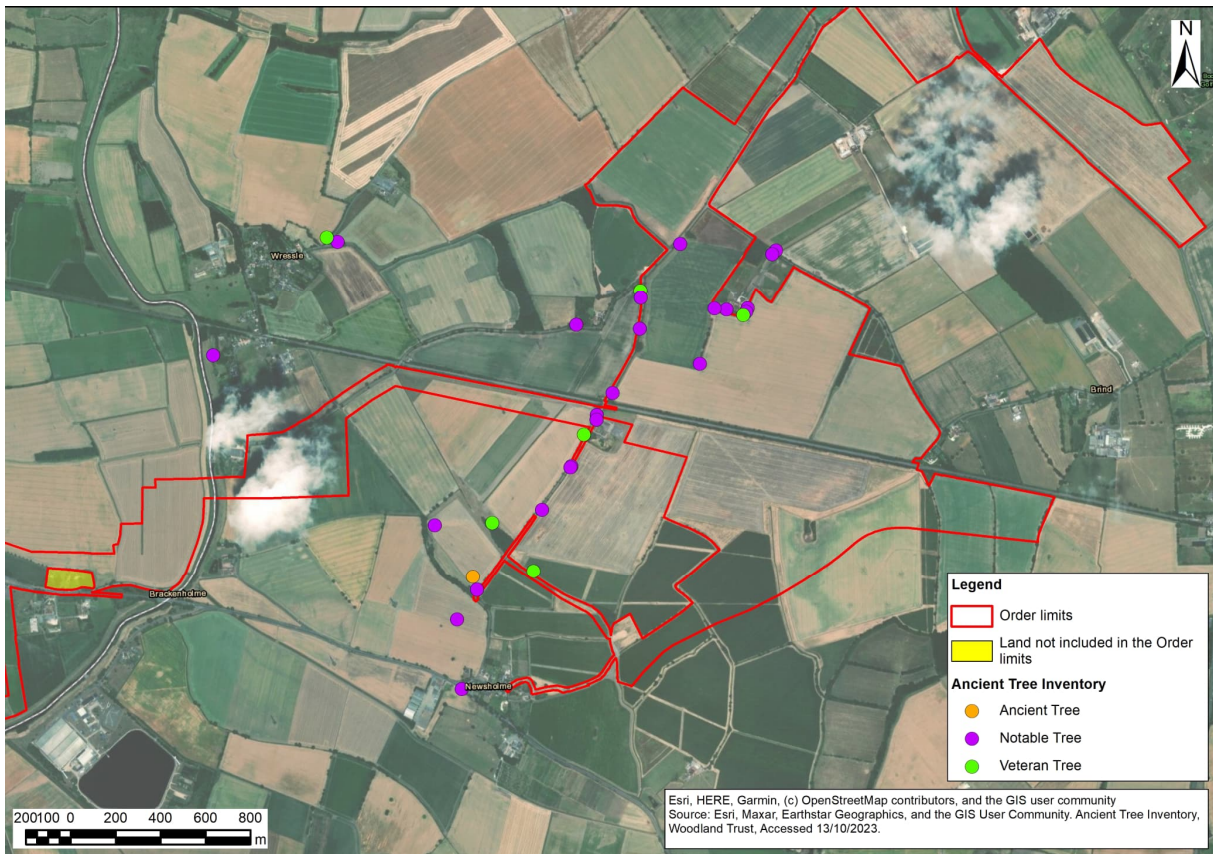


Plate 2. Extract from the Ancient Tree Inventory showing locations of recorded Ancient (orange), Veteran (green) and Notable (purple) trees (2 of 2)

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The Scheme

- 4.1.1 A comprehensive description of the Scheme is provided in **Chapter 2, ES Volume 1 [EN/010143/APP/6.1]**.
- 4.1.2 The design of the Scheme has been developed with reference to the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** to avoid trees where practicable. The design has been overlaid onto the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)** and reviewed to determine the likely arboricultural impacts (as a reasonable worst case). Where multiple options for cable routes are proposed they have been assessed in combination to represent a reasonable worst case however only one option will be taken forward in practice.
- 4.1.3 Various assumptions and parameters have been committed to in relation to working methods and working space requirements to facilitate tree retention where feasible. These build on those detailed in **Chapter 2, ES Volume 1 [EN/010143/APP/6.1]** and align with the commitments in the **Outline Design Principles Statement [EN010143/APP/7.4]** and include the following (which have been agreed to apply for specific instances):
- a. Reduced working width of 5 m for cable installation near moderate or high quality trees;
 - b. Specific cable alignment amendments to avoid trees;
 - c. Very careful cable installation using hand tools/soil vacuum, (working around and retaining significant tree roots) where the RPA of trees of quality cannot be otherwise avoided (where agreed);
 - d. The use of ground protection measures where access is unavoidable within the RPA of retained trees;
 - e. Security fencing and CCTV cameras (along with any associated cabling) to be adjusted to avoid the RPA of retained trees;
 - f. Panel locations will avoid the RPA of retained trees; and
 - g. Palisade and security fencing for the Grid Connection Substations will avoid the RPA of retained trees.
- 4.1.4 An Arboricultural Method Statement is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]**. This document will address these issues in detail where appropriate.

4.2 Impacts to Tree Features

- 4.2.1 This impact assessment sets out the likely principal direct and indirect impacts of the Scheme on the trees on or immediately adjacent to the Site and suitable mitigation measures to allow for the successful retention of significant trees or to compensate for trees to be removed, where appropriate.
- 4.2.2 A brief summary of trees to be removed, tree works and incursions related to the Scheme are detailed within Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Removals, Incursions and Pruning to Facilitate the Scheme

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree features to be removed to facilitate the Scheme	4 individual trees, 1 part group	17 individual trees, 2 part groups	28 individual trees, 5 groups, 8 part groups, 19 hedgerows, 25 part hedgerows	3 individual trees, 1 group
Total	5 features	19 features	85 features	4 features
Total canopy area removed	151,872 m² (10.66 %) formed of 143,440 m² (10.06 %) of willow biomass and 8,432 m² (0.6 %) of other tree features.			
Trees/groups which may require some incursion into their construction exclusion zone	29 individual trees, 1 group,	25 individual trees, 10 groups, 2 woodlands	25 individual trees, 2 groups, 3 hedgerows	4 individual trees
Total	30 features	37 features	30 features	4 features
Trees/groups to be pruned under arboricultural supervision	10 individual trees	5 individual trees, 2 groups	4 individual trees, 1 group, 4 hedgerows	3 individual trees
Total	10 features	7 features	9 features	3 features

4.3 Trees to be Removed

- 4.3.1 Tree loss is assessed as a reasonable worst case (excluding the retention of all veteran trees and those high quality trees which are identified to be retained) to allow flexibility in the final alignment of the Scheme within the Order limits. The assessed design has been reviewed with the project design team to ensure where tree retention is proposed that this is achievable, taking into account the likely alignment, working space and methodology.
- 4.3.2 Fifty-two individual trees, 17 groups and 44 hedgerows are to be removed or part removed to facilitate the Scheme: this includes four individual trees and one part group classed as high quality (Category A); 17 individual trees and two part groups classed as moderate quality (Category B); 28 individual trees, five groups, eight part groups, 19 hedgerows and 25 part hedgerows classed as low quality (Category C); and the remaining three individual trees and one group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U).
- 4.3.3 Where part of a group of trees is to be removed the final extent of tree loss is to be determined on site by an arboriculturist who will assess the suitability and stability of retained trees.

- 4.3.4 Tree loss to facilitate the Scheme represents only 0.60% (8,432m²) of the canopy cover area of established amenity trees within the Study Area (excluding trees within the willow biomass plantations at Newsholme Parks in Solar PV Area 3c). 10.06% (143,440m²) of tree canopy cover within the Study Area is to be removed from the willow biomass plantations however, in the absence of the Scheme these would be subject to cyclical coppicing as part of the baseline management of the land. Therefore 89.34 % (1,273,211m²) of total surveyed tree canopy cover is to be retained, with the loss of established amenity trees being below this figure.
- 4.3.5 Three small unsurveyed tree features and part of one unsurveyed hedgerow reviewed via desk study only (and not subject to detailed tree survey) are also to be removed, these constitute circa 277 m² of tree canopy and are clearly labelled on the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)**.
- 4.3.6 No veteran or ancient trees are to be removed and this is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]**.
- 4.3.7 No trees subject to a TPO are to be removed or impacted by the Scheme.
- 4.3.8 Tree loss is assessed as a worst case (Rochdale Envelope) (excluding the retention of all veteran trees and those which are specifically identified to be retained) to allow flexibility in the final alignment of the Scheme within the Order limits. Where practicable the detailed design will be further developed to avoid or minimise impacts to trees and in practice this is likely to substantially reduce the level of reported arboricultural impacts. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]**.
- 4.3.9 The majority of the trees to be removed are within the Order limits with a small number of tree features on or just beyond the Order limits boundary (such as T392, T411 and T412). The **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1]** includes relevant powers which allow the removal of trees required to construct the Scheme, including trees which are subject to a TPO.
- 4.3.10 Tree removals will be mitigated with a high-quality scheme of new tree planting and associated landscaping works as detailed in **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.1]** which will represent an opportunity to enhance the quality, benefits and resilience of trees on the Site.
- 4.3.11 All of the remaining recorded trees can be retained and protected.

4.4 Tree Works

- 4.4.1 Tree removals and tree pruning to facilitate the Scheme are detailed in the **Tree Survey Schedule** included as **Annex A**. Twenty-nine tree features have been identified as likely to require pruning to facilitate access, working space and visibility requirements.
- 4.4.2 Of the trees to be pruned none are protected by a TPO or Conservation Area and none are within the River Derwent SSSI/SAC.
- 4.4.3 No trees to be pruned are classified as veteran however, one tree is considered to be ancient due to its girth (T45). Pruning is required to ensure a clearance of an existing and temporarily widened hard surfaced access route. The use of this access route cannot be avoided by the design. This

tree is a crack willow in good physiological condition which is a species that has a good tolerance to pruning with a high ability to produce regenerative growth. Pruning is not considered to be likely to have a detrimental impact on the health or amenity of the tree. The final extent of pruning will be the minimum feasible and will be agreed on site with an arboriculturist. This is commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

- 4.4.4 No additional pruning has been identified at this stage.
- 4.4.5 The final requirement for any pruning and its extent will be reviewed and confirmed at the detailed design stage.
- 4.4.6 No additional works to retained trees are likely to be required. All tree work is to follow the principles of BS3998: 2010 Treework – Recommendations (Ref. 19) and must be carried out by suitably qualified and insured contractors. The Arboricultural Association provides a list of contractors who meet these requirements.
- 4.4.7 Should the requirement for additional tree works be identified, this will be discussed with an arboriculturist and no works will be undertaken without the consent of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This is commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

4.5 Incursions within the RPA or Canopy Spread

- 4.5.1 One hundred and one features are subject to an incursion into their RPA or canopy spread. This is generally limited to new cable and access routes.
- 4.5.2 Where existing access routes are to be used for the Scheme but no change from the existing use is required (e.g., no change in the width, height or ground loading of vehicle use), such situations are not considered as RPA incursions for the purposes of this assessment.
- 4.5.3 RPA incursions are required within the RPA of two veteran trees (T71 and T209) and one ancient tree (T45).
- 4.5.4 T45 (ancient) is subject to temporary access road widening to facilitate access to the Grid Connection Substation within its RPA. This will involve the use of temporary ground protection measures which will be developed to ensure that soil structure is not compacted. The principles for ground protection measures are included in **Annex B**. Following the temporary access works ground protection will be removed and the soil will be ameliorated using compressed air and organic matter (such as Vogt Soil Injector or equivalent).
- 4.5.5 T71 (veteran) is located to the east of Tottering Lane (between Solar PV Areas 1a and 1b), a new access is proposed on the western side of the lane in an area which features an existing bellmouth formed of hard standing. There may be a requirement to slightly modify the existing bellmouth for the new access which may result in a very small area of new surfacing on what is currently unsurfaced verge. Root development beyond the road is likely to be reduced (due to the construction and level of compaction of the road) and the overall potential for significant roots to be present is low. As part of the detailed design process the footprint of the proposed new access bellmouth will be positioned within the existing hard standing where practicable. Where

- widening is required, this will be limited to the minimum extent feasible within the RPA and will be excavated carefully by hand under the supervision of an arboriculturist to determine if any roots are present. Where present all roots >25 mm diameter will be retained and worked around which may involve the use of a 3D cellular confinement system (such as Cellweb or equivalent) installed using no dig techniques.
- 4.5.6 Where proposed cable routes and working widths require an incursion within an RPA the cable trench (circa 2 m wide and up to 1.4 m depth) they will be aligned as far from tree stems as practicable and this will generally limit works within RPAs to access and working space only. Access will utilise existing hard surfacing or where not available will utilise ground protection measures to protect soil structure, this will also apply for the storage of any excavated material which will not be set on unsurfaced or unprotected ground within the RPA of a retained tree.
- 4.5.7 In general, cable alignments and working widths will be amended to avoid tree loss or RPA incursions. Two locations where cable installation may be unavoidable within the RPA of retained trees have been identified. Both locations are optional cable routes that may not be taken forward but are assessed as a worst case. This affects trees adjacent to New Road and Pear Tree Avenue (T209 (veteran), W415, T896, T941 and G942) and two trees to the north of the A63 Hull Road and west of the River Derwent (T345 and T349). In these instances, the cable will be installed below an area of existing hard surfacing which represents a less hospitable growing environment for tree roots (and where significant root development may be reduced or less likely). Following the very careful removal of the existing hard surface and its upper subbase using an excavator, the lower subbase/soil interface and any further excavation into the soil will be carried out by hand or compressed air (potentially utilising a soil vacuum). Any roots greater than 25 mm in diameter will be retained and worked around. Soil will then be carefully reinstated to mirror the original soil profile and road build up. This work would be completed under the supervision of an arboriculturist and due to the lower likelihood of significant roots below existing hard surfacing and the careful working methodology cable installation is not considered likely to result in a detrimental impact to trees. This work will be covered by an Arboricultural Method Statement which is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.
- 4.5.8 Construction access within RPAs will be achieved using existing hard surfaced routes (where no change in use is anticipated) or where new or amended access on unsurfaced ground is required and would be achieved using ground protection measures to protect soil structure and avoid any root severance (via excavation) or compaction. Ground protection measures are detailed in the Outline Tree Protection Measures included as **Annex B**.
- 4.5.9 The final extent of any incursions associated with the detailed design will be confirmed in an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the CEMP. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

4.6 The Future Impact of Retained Trees

- 4.6.1 The future impact of retained trees in conjunction with the Scheme and future use of the Site has been considered.
- 4.6.2 The land within the Order limits is currently generally managed as agriculture which includes ploughing, the movement of machinery and the use of pesticides and fertilisers, which can all have a negative impact on tree health. Trees are also not generally subject to formal protection and could typically be removed or pruned by the current landowners and managers at any time. The Scheme will afford retained trees robust protection from loss or potentially damaging activities which will represent an improvement in the secure growing conditions provided. Retained trees will be managed in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/6.2]** within the requirements of the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**. This is especially relevant for the 206 veteran or ancient trees identified, the retention and protection of which is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.
- 4.6.3 Retained trees will require periodic inspection to assess their structural condition and safety. Occasional removal of dead wood or other remedial works to address significant defects may be required in areas of frequent access. This is unlikely to be overly onerous and will be the responsibility of the tree owner.
- 4.6.4 All tree works recommended as a result of the preliminary tree surveys, considered trees in the context of the present use of the Site (i.e., prior to development proposals) in the Tree Survey Schedule (**Annex A**). Where these works are not superseded by proposed tree removal, they should be actioned.
- 4.6.5 Tree clearance to facilitate access for the Scheme will provide a reasonable clearance for construction and this will form the framework for a clearance during operation which can be maintained on an ad hoc basis. This will not be overly onerous and will not result in future pressure to remove retained trees.
- 4.6.6 Retained trees have the potential to cast shade on Solar PV Panels and may impair function and output. The design has been developed so that trees are generally set well back from the position of Solar PV Panels to reduce or avoid this issue.
- 4.6.7 Shading arcs equivalent to tree height and formed of a radius from northwest to due east have been plotted on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)**. Shading arcs show the typical extent of likely shading from trees throughout the day (as the sun moves from east to west in a southerly orientation) but do not illustrate areas subject to constant shade. Shading from deciduous trees will be reduced in winter (when the sun is lowest in the sky and the extent of shade is greatest) following leaf fall. The trees generally implicated in shading of Solar PV Panels are typically broadleaved and deciduous species which will lose their leaves in winter.
- 4.6.8 Shading arc radii are based on detailed tree survey height estimates, NTM LiDAR heights and estimated heights determined via desk study, and this is included on the **Tree Constraints Plan (Annex D)** and **Tree Protection**

Plan (Annex E). This illustrates that no Solar PV Panels will be subject to significant shading at the time of construction. Where Solar PV Panels would be subject to some degree of shading these are detailed in **Table 4** below.

Table 4. Solar PV Panel Shading Impacts

Solar PV Area	Tree Reference	Maturity	Shading Impact	Orientation Impacted
1a	T522	Mature	Slight	North (shaded in midday only)
1b	T512	Mature	Slight	North (shaded in midday only)
1e	T552, T549, T545	Semi Mature to Mature	Slight	East (shaded in afternoon only)
1a	Un-surveyed NTM tree	Semi mature (estimated)	Slight	North (shaded in midday only)
1d	T496, T497, T499, T502	Mature	Slight	East (shaded in afternoon only)
1e	T582	Mature	High (reduced to Slight following design adjustment)	North (shaded in midday only)
1f	T559, T562, T563 G564	Semi mature to Mature (T563 and G564 are Category U and likely impacted by ash dieback).	Slight	East (shaded in afternoon only)
1f	T813, T816	Mature	Slight	Northeast (shaded in early afternoon only)
1e	T535, T538	Early Mature to Mature	Slight to Moderate	East (shaded in afternoon only)
2g	T774	Young	Slight	Northwest (shaded in morning only)
3c	T330, T331	Early Mature	Slight	East (shaded in afternoon only)

4.6.9 **Table 4** above illustrates that shading impacts are typically slight and are generally associated with mature trees which will not increase significantly in size.

- 4.6.10 Trees will increase in height over time as they mature, however the heights of those trees which are already mature are less likely to be subject to substantial increases.
- 4.6.11 Shade impacts are typically on one side of a tree only (as the sun tracks across the sky) and therefore will be limited to specific times of day only, during the rest of the day sunlight would be unrestricted by trees.
- 4.6.12 The detailed design will further consider shade from trees in relation to the arrangement of Solar PV Panels and optimal functionality.

4.7 Tree Protection

- 4.7.1 Retained trees are vulnerable to damage from construction activities which can include physical damage to stems and branches following impacts with plant. Root severance can occur following trenching, root death or dysfunction may result following damage to soil structure (caused by the movement of people or machinery on unsurfaced ground) or via the spillage of materials toxic to tree health. The default position is that the RPA and Canopy spread of trees to be retained will form an effective Construction Exclusion Zone, secured with robust fencing where no access will be permitted. Where access is necessary within this area special measures such as the use of ground protection and arboricultural supervision are generally required.
- 4.7.2 Outline tree protection measures are considered in **Annex B** of this report. The **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)** includes illustrative positions for tree protection fencing. In practice a reduced extent of fencing may be acceptable where trees are not at significant risk of damage. Where Site security fencing is installed in advance of other operations this may act as suitable tree protection fencing.
- 4.7.3 An Arboricultural Method Statement will be developed to address the detailed design, to set out the phasing of site operations, the finalised tree protection measures for the Scheme and to provide detail on how sensitive elements of work are to be achieved in proximity to retained trees. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

4.8 Site Organisation, Storage and Use of Materials, Plant and Machinery.

- 4.8.1 All construction site facilities including compounds and areas for storage will be located outside of the RPA or crown spread of retained trees, including those not specifically covered in this report. Space is likely to be constrained within the Order limits and will need to be carefully considered.
- 4.8.2 The proposed construction compound locations and laydown areas are shown on the **Tree Protection Plan in Annex E**. The Construction Exclusion Zones identified on the Tree Protection Plan must be fully respected and their location and significance is to be highlighted to all site staff and contractors during the formal site briefings.
- 4.8.3 The use, mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction

sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders sand and herbicides) and can result in the death of tree roots and beneficial soil organisms and can have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of the tree.

- 4.8.4 The storage of materials and arising's can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.
- 4.8.5 For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling will take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5 m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees (unless otherwise agreed with the project arboriculturist).
- 4.8.6 Any slope effect must be taken into account and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.
- 4.8.7 Particular care is required where high sided vehicles, long reach machinery and plant with jibs, booms and counterweights are to operate in proximity to retained trees. A banksman will be used where the movement of plant or long reach machinery occurs within 5 m of any part of a retained tree to ensure no damage is sustained. The management of works near retained trees will be covered by an Arboricultural Method Statement which is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

4.9 Tree Planting

- 4.9.1 Existing areas of unsurfaced ground must be protected during the construction phase if they are to be re-used for new plantings. Protection can be achieved using fit for purpose ground protection measures as set out in BS5837:2012 Section 6.2.3 (Ref. 5) or by creating a fenced exclusion zone. Where protection is not feasible, soil amelioration or replacement works will be required to ensure suitable growing conditions for new trees to fully establish.
- 4.9.2 Where new trees are to be planted, the minimum planting distances detailed in Table A.1 of BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5) must be adhered to prevent direct damage to services and structures from future tree growth.
- 4.9.3 New tree planting should be implemented in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to establishment in the landscape – Recommendations (Ref. 26).

4.10 Services

- 4.10.1 No detailed information in relation to services has been made available at this stage. All cable routes are indicative.
- 4.10.2 The final routing of cabling with the proposed corridors will be adjusted where practicable as part of the detailed design to avoid retained tree RPAs, where there is a project commitment to avoid specific trees, this is shown with spot notes on the **Tree Protection Plan (Annex E)** and the trees are shown to be retained.

- 4.10.3 The following general principles in relation to new or diverted utilities will apply, as outlined below.
- 4.10.4 Where existing services become redundant within the RPA of a retained tree, the default position must be that they be decommissioned and left in situ. Where this is not feasible the following principles will be observed:
- a. Existing services are to be removed by winching out from an access/inspection chamber located outside of an RPA. It may be acceptable to fill redundant pipe work with an inert material or undertake pipe bursting where necessary within the RPA of retained trees.
 - b. Excavation to install services has the potential to result in unacceptable root severance which could result in instability, dysfunction or the death of trees. Repeated incursions are particularly damaging and must be avoided by bundling services wherever practicable.
- 4.10.5 The default position will therefore be that all services be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. The following general principles will apply and where services must be routed within the RPA of a retained tree this process will be subject to a detailed method statement with approval from the LPA. The principles of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4 guidance (Ref. 27) must be adhered to.
- a. All services must be bundled as far as practicable and installed within RPAs using hand/compressed air excavation (e.g., for shallow service runs where all roots >25 mm diameter can be retained and worked around) or trenchless techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) or impact moling (thrust boring) with all access pits and inspection chambers being located outside of the RPA. The route must run as far from the main stem of a retained tree as practicable and must be at a minimum depth so that the upper 2 m of the soil profile is undisturbed. The depth of the run may need to be adjusted to account for soil type and species variation and this must be determined subject to the advice of an arboriculturist.
- 4.10.6 This operation must take place as specified in an Arboricultural Method Statement which will be produced as part of the CEMP. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]** and is secured by the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**.

5. Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1.1 53 individual trees, 17 groups and 44 hedgerows are to be removed or part removed to facilitate the Scheme: this includes four individual trees and one part group classed as high quality (Category A); 17 individual trees and two part groups classed as moderate quality (Category B); 28 individual trees, five groups, eight part groups, 19 hedgerows and 25 part hedgerows classed as low quality (Category C); and the remaining four individual trees and one group classified as unsuitable for retention (Category U).
- 5.1.2 Where part of a group of trees is to be removed the final extent of tree loss is to be determined on site by an arboriculturist who will assess the suitability and stability of retained trees.

- 5.1.3 Tree loss to facilitate the Scheme represents only 0.60% (8,432m²) of the canopy cover area of established amenity trees within the Study Area (excluding trees within the willow biomass plantations at Newsholme Parks in Solar PV Area 3c). 10.06% (143,440m²) of tree canopy cover within the Study Area is to be removed from the willow biomass plantations however, in the absence of the Scheme these would be subject to cyclical coppicing as part of the baseline management of the land. Therefore 89.34 % (1,273,211m²) of total surveyed tree canopy cover is to be retained, with the loss of established amenity trees being below this figure.
- 5.1.4 Tree loss is assessed as a reasonable worst case (excluding the retention of all veteran trees and those high quality trees which are identified to be retained) to allow flexibility in the final alignment of the Scheme within the Order limits. The design has been reviewed with the project team to ensure where tree retention is proposed that this is achievable, taking into account the likely alignment, working space and methodology.
- 5.1.5 No veteran, ancient or trees subject to TPO are to be removed. One tree to be removed (T349, a mature ash of poor vitality considered to be unsuitable for retention for more than 10 years/Category U) is located on the boundary of the River Derwent SSSI/SAC.
- 5.1.6 Where practicable the detailed design will be further developed to avoid or minimise impacts to trees and in practice this is likely to reduce the level of arboricultural impacts reported. The final level of arboricultural impacts will be confirmed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the detailed CEMP secured as a requirement of the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]**.
- 5.1.7 The majority of trees to be removed are located wholly within the Order limits however T392, T411 and T412 are located just outside the Order limits and may require removal. The **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]** provides powers to fell or prune trees which are within or overhang the Order limits where necessary.
- 5.1.8 One hundred features are subject to an incursion into their RPA or canopy spread. This is generally limited to new cable and access routes with some minor incursions for panel locations and palisade fencing surrounding compounds. This includes two veteran trees and one ancient tree. In all cases RPA incursions can be managed so that there will be no detrimental impacts on the health or amenity of retained trees.
- 5.1.9 29 tree features have been identified as likely to require pruning to facilitate access, working space and visibility requirements. Proposed pruning will not significantly impact on the health or amenity of affected trees and will help to prevent any inadvertent damage during construction and where necessary, provide a framework for future management during operation.
- 5.1.10 Of the trees to be pruned none are protected by a TPO or Conservation Area and none are within the River Derwent SSSI/SAC. One tree to be pruned is considered to be ancient and pruning may be required to facilitate a temporary clearance for vehicular access into the Grid Connection Substations. The final extent of pruning is to be agreed on site with an arboriculturist but is not considered likely to result in a detrimental impact to the tree due to its species (crack willow which is relatively tolerant of

pruning), good vitality and due to the existing clearance maintained over the existing hard surfaced access route.

- 5.1.11 The final requirement for pruning will be reviewed and identified at the detailed design stage and will be confirmed in an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of the CEMP secured as a requirement of the **Draft DCO [EN01043/APP/3.1]**. This is a commitment in the **Framework CEMP [EN01043/APP/7.7]**.
- 5.1.12 Tree loss will be mitigated with a robust and high quality scheme of new tree planting as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010143/APP/7.14]** which represents an opportunity to increase the quality, impact, diversity and resilience of the local tree stock.
- 5.1.13 Soil structure for areas of new tree planting where the ground is currently unsurfaced will either be protected using ground protection or fenced exclusion zones; or the soil structure will be ameliorated or replaced following the completion of construction works on the Site.

5.2 Issues to be Addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement

- 5.2.1 The Arboricultural Method Statement (as part of the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) secured as a requirement of the **Draft Development Consent Order (DCO) [EN010143/APP/3.1]**) will cover the following issues as a minimum:
 - a. Pre commencement meeting and site briefing;
 - b. Order and phasing of operations;
 - c. Tree works;
 - d. Tree protection fencing;
 - e. Ground protection;
 - f. Site storage and facilities;
 - g. Movement of people, plant and materials;
 - h. Enabling works;
 - i. Installation of new access routes
 - j. Installation of new cabling;
 - k. Installation of new structures and Solar PV Panels;
 - l. Installation of new services and/or diversion of existing services;
 - m. Hard landscaping;
 - n. Soft Landscaping; and
 - o. Removal of tree protection measures.

6. References

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- Ref. 27 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume 4, Issue 2, (2007). NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.
- Ref. 28 Arboricultural Association (2018) Application of Biosecurity in Arboriculture, Guidance Note 2.

7. Abbreviations

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
BS	British Standard
CA	Conservation Area
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DCO	Development Consent Order
ES	Environmental Statement
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NTM	National Tree Map (LiDAR/aerial imagery derived dataset provided by Bluesky International Ltd).
PV	Photo Voltaic
RPA	Root Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TPO	Tree Preservation Order

8. Glossary of Frequently Used Terms

Term	Definition
Ancient Tree	A tree of great age that is old relative to others of the same species.
Canopy or Crown	The network of limbs, branches, twigs and foliage developed from the main stem or trunk of a tree.
Coppice	A traditional form of management where tolerant species of tree are cut to just above ground level on a cyclical basis to promote regrowth of multiple shoots.
Notable Tree	A tree which is particularly significant locally due to its size or other special features.
Veteran Tree	A tree of biological, cultural or aesthetic interest because of its age, condition or size.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	The notional area of important tree roots necessary for health and stability as per BS5837:2012.

Annex A Tree Survey Schedule

Key to Abbreviations Used in the Tree Survey Schedule

Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group.	
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in italics	
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837)	
Stem diameter/DBH	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimeters at 1.5 m above ground level. (Diameter at Breast Height) (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annex C). Multi stemmed trees are recorded with multiple stem values.	Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group or feature
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.	
#	Estimated dimensions	
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).	
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation)	
	A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green) B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150 mm (grey) U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red)	
Life stage	Young (Y): Newly planted tree 0-10 years. Semi-Mature (SM): Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). Early Mature (EM): Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size)	

	<p>Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size).</p> <p>Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species.</p> <p>Veteran (V): Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age.</p>
Structural condition	<p>Good: No significant structural defects</p> <p>Fair: Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works.</p> <p>Poor: Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works.</p> <p>Dead: Dead.</p>
Physiological condition	<p>Good: Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development.</p> <p>Fair: Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds.</p> <p>Poor: Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species.</p> <p>Dead: Dead</p> <p>Fair/Good = Indicates an intermediate condition</p> <p>Fair – Good = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)</p>
Preliminary management recommendations	<p>Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).</p>
Works to facilitate the development	<p>Tree works identified as necessary to facilitate the Scheme following a desk top analysis of the proposals in relation to tree constraints.</p>

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T1	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1320	6	10	8	4	1.0/N	3	Good	V	Good	Significant internal decay of first significant limb to east. Large previous limb tearout to south at circa 4 m, good woundwood, area of exposed heartwood. Minor cavity to North at circa 3 m in union containing bird's nest. Minor cavity to east at circa 3 m. Chicken of the woods bracket on previously failed first order limb to north at circa 5 m. Deadwood within crown typical of species. Excellent form and landscape value.	-		40+	A1, 2
T2	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	1300#	5	4	3	6	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Large decaying, previously failed limb to east. Desiccated fruiting body present on limb to south, likely chicken of the woods. Smaller but similar decaying limb to south. Minor areas of bark loss on lower stem exposing heartwood, Minor signs of stem decay. Significant deadwood within crown. Squat form for age and excellent landscape value. Growing on ditch embankment. Minor cavity on central leader.	-		40+	A3
T3	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	930	4	5	3.5	4	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Previous significant stem failure at circa 5 m. Dense regrowth of secondary crown. Significant deadwood. Large area of bark loss on stem exposing inner wood. Significant decay of stem.	-		40+	A3
T4	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	960	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Significant decay of stem and primary first order limbs. Excellent production of lower crown. Significant hollowing of stem. Deadwood in lower crown. Squat form. Large area of bark loss on stem exposing inner wood and entrance to stem hollow.	-		40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T5	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	250, 190, 150, 300, 280#	7	6	7	1	1.0/E	4	Good	A	Good	No veteran features but potentially an ancient tree due to size of the coppice stool from which tree has regrown multiple stems from. Previously topped at circa 2 m, likely ancient hedgerow remnant. Vigorous new regrowth. 1900 stem diameter is very rough estimate of basal diameter due to access restrictions.	-		40+	A3
T6	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	700#	9	7	9	6	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	Stub in main fork at 2 m decaying back in to stem. Wound on roadside at 2 m with good woundwood. Crown lifted in past leaving old pruning wounds. Some deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2
T7	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	700	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Significant internal stem decay. Small, desiccated fruiting body within stem decay possibly <i>Pseudoinonotus</i> sp.. Good woundwood around area of stem decay. Minor deadwood. growing on ditch embankment. Likely to develop into entirely hollow stem and following will soon retrench crown.	-		40+	A3
T8	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	760	2	7.5	6.5	4.5	3.5/S	3	Good	M	Good - Fair	Typical torn wounds with some retained deadwood. Dieback to central leader. Epicormic shoots on lower limbs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T9	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	800#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Growing on ditch embankment. Large cavity at base to south-west exposing internal lower stem decay. Excellent production of lower crown. Central crown showing early signs of retrenchment. Minor deadwood within crown, large hung up branch within crown no targets.	-		40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T10	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1100	10	10	11	8.5	2.0/N	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Wound from base to 1.5 m with decay to heartwood. Likely site of fungal fruiting body 1 m above. Deteriorating stubs on primary limbs. Deadwood. Sounding hammer suggests decay behind stem wound.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T11	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	550, 590	5	4	5	5.5	1.0/E	6	Fair	V	Fair	Growing on ditch embankment. Twin stemmed from base. Minor cavity and decay at base. Significant crown retrenchment. Approx. 60% of crown still live. Large structural root to south with decay. Significant deadwood.	-		40+	A3
T12	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	800#	8	7.5	8	9	3.5/S	2	Fair	M	Good - Fair	Typical torn wounds with retained deadwood. Torn stub on main stem leaving wound.. Epicormic shoots on lower limbs. Sections of outer canopy dying back.	-		40+	A1, 2
T13	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	1000#	6	7.5	6	8	3.5/N	3	Good - Fair	V	Good - Fair	Large sections of substantial deadwood. Cavities with decay into the main stem and primary limbs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T14	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	600, 500#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	3	Good	M	Fair	Growing along woodland edge. Twin stemmed from base, large Ganoderma sp., fruiting body at base within stem union. Dense ivy coverage on both stems reducing visibility of survey. Minor deadwood within crown. Viewed from north, no view of southern aspect due to access restrictions. No obvious indication of extensive decay.	-		20+	B1, 2
T15	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	1150#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Growing within field boundary hedgerow. Previous failure of leading stem. Significant decay of remnant leader. Two large limbs removed to east leaving large tearout wounds. Significant crown	-		40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													retrenchment and excellent formation of secondary crown. Major deadwood typical of species.				
T16	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	810#	5	7	7	7	3.0/E	3	Good	M	Good - Fair	Upper canopy dying back with deadwood. Small cavity opening at 2.5 m on main stem. Torn wounds in crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T17	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	780	5	4	5	6	1.0/E	4	Fair	V	Fair	Minor deadwood in crown. Significant internal lower stem decay with large hollow at base. Corrected stem lean. Hollowing of primary first order limb to east.	-		40+	A3
T18	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	800#	6	6	6	6	2.0/NW	2	Good	M	Good - Fair	Thick bole and large primary limb both topped at 2 m in distant past. New stems forming low crown. Old hedge coppice.	-		40+	A1, 2
T19	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	750#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Estimated diameter due to tree growing in dense section of hedge. Significant bark loss to west exposing inner wood. Crown beginning to retrench with good production of lower crown. Deadwood. Extensive bark loss providing extensive deadwood habitat.	-		40+	A3
T20	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	840#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Growing within dense section of hedge so DBH is estimated. Significant internal stem decay and hollowing. Internal decay of central leader. Likely to begin crown retrenchment in near future.	-		40+	A3
T21	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1050	4	7	7	9	2.5/S	1	Good	V	Good - Fair	Small cavity opening from ground level with significant hollowing into centre of stem. Lifeboat formation to stem also indicating hollowing. Large stub with deteriorating heartwood in to stem. Deadwood throughout	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T22	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1000#	9	9	8	8	4.0/N	3	Good	V	Good - Fair	Old pruning wounds at 2 m with decay into the stem. Evidence of fungal fruiting body to wound to east. Sparse crown to north. Deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2
T23	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	630, 550, 450	7	7	7	7	4.0/N	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	3 main stems from wide base. Wound to base of one stem with decay. Significant epicormic shoots on stems forming lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2
T24	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	660, 620	8	8	8	8	5.0/N	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	Two large stems from 1 m. Smaller stem with decay at 2 m and deteriorating fungal fruiting body. Deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T25	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650, 560	8	8	8	8	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	Two large stems from ground level. Decay of stubbed primary stem to base. Column of decay at 2 m with rib, deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T26	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1000#	6	6	8	6	4.0/W	4	Poor	V	Fair	Forked at 3 m with decaying cavities on two of three main stems at union. Good woundwood around wound to eastern stem with dead tissue extending out to stubbed primary limb. Very sparse canopy <25% density. Likely veteran although questionable life expectancy.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T27	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	1000#	7	7	7	7	3.5/N	3	Good	V	Good - Fair	No access to base. Thick, gnarly bole. Forked at 3 m. Significant deadwood and some dieback to south and east. Can't discount decay in stem. Assumed veteran but access required to confirm.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T28	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	1000#	6	6	6	6	3.5/SW	3	Good	V	Good - Fair	Thick bole producing squat form. Deadwood. Column of decay towards road. Column of decay from base to 3 m. Good woundwood either side. Established decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T29	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	700#	6	6	8	8	3.0/W	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Cavity forming from main fork at 3 m down between two remaining sections. Established internal decay. Squat form. Minor deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T30	Willow (Salix sp)	10	1000#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	5	Good	M	Fair	Growing within hedgerow so stem DBH is an estimate. Fruiting body on stem . Fungal bracket on first order limb at circa 5 m. Western stem lean with corrective canopy growth. Previously pruned to east. Multiple small brackets on branches in inner crown.	-		20+	B1, 2
T31	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	1000#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	4	Fair	V	Fair	Twin stemmed from circa 1.5 m. Significant internal stem decay, brown cubical rot. Significant decay of both stems. Squat form but good live crown. Minor deadwood. Desiccated fruiting body on lower stem.	-		40+	A3
T32	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	810	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Cavity on southern aspect of lower stem, opening circa 40x30cm leading to area of hollowing at base. Previous limb tearout to north at circa 3.5 m with visible internal decay. Primary limb to east showing minor internal decay.	-		40+	A3
T33	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	1300#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Previous central leader failure at circa 3 m. Area of exposed stem decay to west. Dense ivy around point of failure likely obscuring extensive stem decay. Crown showing beginning signs of retrenchment.	-		40+	A3
T34	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	900	3.5	1	3	4	1.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Large area of bark loss on western aspect of stem, likely grazing damage as tree is on edge of livestock field. Dense ivy in crown. Small entrance to stem hollow at base. Acoustic hammer test indicates	-		40+	A3

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													extensive hollowing of stem.				
T35	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	840	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Large hollow at base. Deadwood in crown. Possible internal decay of central leading limb within crown.	-		40+	A3
T36	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	1300#	4	4	8	4	1.0/N	2	Good	V	Fair	Eastern stem lean with corrective canopy growth. Significant area of stem decay at base up to circa 2 m. Central leading limb with internal decay. Small cavity in first order limb to east.	-		40+	A3
T37	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1110	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Desiccated fruiting body on northern aspect of base at circa 0.5 m. Significant internal decay of one of two leading stems. Deadwood in crown. Twin stemmed from circa 1.5 m. DBH measured around base.	-		40+	A3
T38	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	800#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Significant internal stem decay. Significant decay of first order limb to west. Squat form. Minor deadwood. Acoustic hammer indicates hollowing of main stem.	-		40+	A3
T39	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	750#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Fair	V	Poor	Significant stem failure with significant internal decay. King Alfred's cakes fungi visible on base. Good regrowth of secondary crown.	-		40+	A3
T40	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	920	8	7	12	6	3.5/NE	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Collapsed section to south leaving large torn and deteriorating wound. Large wound from base with chicken of the woods fungal fruiting bodies at 1.5 m. Some significant new branches to lower crown. Sections of deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T41	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1170	10	12	8	8	4.0/NE	1	Good	V	Good - Fair	Large, snapped primary limbs leaving torn and decaying stubs. Deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													Lower canopy development.				
T42	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	680	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	0	Fair	V	Good - Fair	Thick bole with internal decay connecting from base through to branch collars. Deadwood and stubs. Small, squat form. Likely mature with reduced incremental growth due to limb loss and land management	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T43	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	630	2.5	5	3	3	1.0/E	0	Fair	V	Good - Fair	Large wound from base with established internal decay approx. 1/3 of stem. Stubbed primary limbs forming squat form. Good lower crown. Chicken of the woods fungi at wound at 3 m west.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T44	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	650	5	8	5.5	5	2.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Wound at base with established decay. Further wound at 1 m to east. Torn wound on main stem at 2.5-3 m with decay. Minor deadwood in upper crown. Unlikely to be mature.	-		40+	A1, 2
T45	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	16	1600#	13	8	9	8	5.0/N	1	Good	A	Fair	Huge bole producing 4 main sections. Stubbed primary limbs to west with decaying stubs. Dryads saddle fungi on wound at 2.5 m on main stem.	-	Prune Tree Canopy with Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T46	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	800#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Stem diameter estimated due to access restrictions. Large decaying primary limb to south. Open cavity on stem at circa 2 m, north-eastern aspect. Cavity contains fruiting body, likely chicken of the woods. Minor deadwood within crown.	-		40+	A3
T47	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	770	9	9	9	9	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Previous central leading stem failure at circa 6 m. Significant internal stem decay. 3 desiccated fruiting bodies on stem on northern aspect, likely chicken of the woods. Minor deadwood in crown.	-		40+	A3

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T48	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	1450#	6	6	6	6	3.5/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Thick bole covered in ivy and burring with little epicormic shoots developing all around stem. Original leader stubbed at 5 m with decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T49	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	1200#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Significant cavity of entire lower stem. Likely significant brown cubical rot. Good crown formation and health.	-		40+	A3
T50	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	8	810	1	0.5	5	2	1.0/N	1	Fair	V	Poor	Large beech monolith situated along woodland edge with significant internal stem decay. Few live branches to east acting as functioning units for tree. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies present at time of December survey.	-		40+	A3
T51	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	650, 550, 120#	6	4	8	1	3.0/NE	1	Fair	V	Poor	Potential veteran due to wide spreading base and established decay throughout base and primary leaders. Significant deterioration of main stem with remaining high crown. Likely to fail especially as new shoots continue to increase in size. New stems developing from base likely to extend its life in this setting.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T52	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	750#	4	6	7	7	2.0/NW	2	Good	M	Good	Surveyed from adjacent field. No access. Basal swelling. Branch collar cavities evident at circa 2 m. Primary limb removed to east with stub and vigorous new shoots. Other torn wounds in crown and deadwood	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T53	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	6	4	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	V	Fair	Surveyed from adjacent field, no access to base. Exposed heartwood to north and west sides of stem up to 1.5 m. Decaying stub to north connecting to exposed tissue. Likely extensive internal decay. Thickened base to stem and exposed decaying heartwood from base with internal decay. Other torn	-		20+	B1, 2, 3

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													wounds in crown and deadwood. Vigorous new shoots around lower stem. Bird box, possibly owl, in crown at 4 m to W.				
T54	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	1800#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	1	Good	A	Good	Significant size for species, very rough estimated DBH due to access restrictions. Likely internal stem decay. First order limbs showing signs of decay. Squat form. Dense epicormic growth on lower stem. Good production of lower crown. Deadwood within crown.	-		40+	A3
T55	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	1040	10	6	12	8	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Fair	Thick stem buttswep from base with canopy biased to east. Minor cavity into stem near base with some sound of hollowing but unlikely to be extensive. Deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2
T56	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	900#	1	4	2	6	1.0/E	5	Fair	V	Poor	Significant stem decay, brown cubical rot. Decay of first order limbs. Southern stem lean with one sided crown. Sections of new live growth.	-		40+	A3
T57	White Willow (Salix alba)	10	1200#	6	5	2	4	1.0/SW	1	Fair	V	Poor	Previous limb failures to south exposing large area of internal decay within stem. No access so DBH is estimated around base. Good live section of crown to north. Surveyed from south, no signs of fungal fruiting bodies at time of December survey.	-		40+	A3
T58	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	720#	6	5	6	4	3.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	On western edge of ditch impacting RPA. Decay from base throughout to original leader, possibly 1/3 of stem.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T59	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	680	3	3	2	2	1.5/N	1	Good	V	Fair	On northern edge of ditch. Squat form. Stubbed stem at main fork at 2 m with decay. Stag-headed upper crown with large sections of deadwood, Good epicormic growth.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T60	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	5	6	5	6	3.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Column of decay from base above 1.5 m, good woundwood to either side. Twisted form. Typical deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T61	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	600#	2	2	2	2	1.0/SE	1	Fair	V	Poor	Previous failure at circa 6 m. DBH estimated due to access restrictions. Stem entirely hollow. Minimal live secondary crown growth. Brown cubical rot within stem. Minor deadwood. Reduced DBH due to stem failure and suppression by other trees. Also located in arable field with potential for continual fibrous root damage.	-		40+	A3
T62	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	600#	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay all the way through stem from base to dead stub of central leader. Cavity openings along stem. Small vigorous branches forming upper crown and dense lower growth managed as part of hedge. Ploughed up to 3 m to east and west. Loss of limbs and arable practices suggest reduced growth. Likely mature.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T63	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	800#	6	5	5	1.5	1.0/E	5	Fair	V	Good	Surveyed from land parcel to north. No access due to ditch, impacted RPA. Decaying, retrenched central leader. Deadwood. Good live crown growth.	-		20+	B3
T64	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	620#	5	2.5	7	5	1.0/E	5	Fair	V	Fair	Growing on ditch embankment, impacted RPA. Cavity at circa 4 m with good woundwood. Visible significant internal stem decay. Deadwood in crown. King Alfred's	-		40+	A3

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													cakes fungi at circa 6 m on first order limb.				
T65	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	900#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Growing on ditch so impacted RPA to east. Large area of exposed wood on southern aspect of lower stem from base to circa 3 m. Good woundwood, no internal decay. Significant deadwood in crown.	-		40+	A1, 2
T66	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	550	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	3	Poor	EM	Fair	Significant bark loss exposing heartwood. Significant deadwood, minimal live crown growth.	-		<10	U1
T67	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600#	4	4	1	5	1.0/E	4	Good	V	Fair	Cavity at base with internal decay and minor hollowing. Brown cubical rot. Significant deadwood, decaying branch stub to south. Within dense hedgerow. Considered mature due to likely suppression by adjacent trees and root impact of arable practices.	-		40+	A3
T68	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	610	5	2	5	6	1.0/E	5	Fair	V	Good	Chicken of the woods bracket on ground previously attached to stem at circa 3 m north. Significant deadwood and crown retrenchment. Good live crown growth. Likely mature with smaller stem due to cultivating around base and stunted due to deterioration of limbs.	-		40+	A3
T69	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	650#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	3	Fair	M	Fair	Lifebelt formation around part of stem with small cavity and decay to west side. Dieback of central leader and primary limbs leaving sections of deadwood. Decay to buttress to north. In hedge.	-		40+	A1, 2
T70	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	600#	4	2	3	4	3.0/W	3	Fair	V	Poor	Extensive internal decay of stem from base with most of main leader dead. Life tissue to north producing new	-		20+	B1, 2, 3

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													lower crown at 3-4 meters.				
T71	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	720	6	6	6	6	3.0/SW	2	Good	V	Fair	Forked at 3 m with large, decaying primary stub. Central leader snapped out at current height with decaying stub. Vigorous growth forming lower crown.	-	Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T72	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	750	5	6	5	5	1.0/E ,	4	Good	V	Good	Chicken of the woods fungi on ground previously attached to primary limb to north. Significant deadwood and few decaying limbs in crown. Large hung up failed limb to west, no targets. Internal decay and hollowing of limb union.	-		40+	A
T73	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	800#	5	8	8	5	3.0/S	2	Fair	V	Fair	All primary limbs retrenching with major deadwood. Limited new growth.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T74	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	850#	6	6	6	8	4.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair	Torn and decaying wound from loss of secondary leader to east. Cavity opening from 500 mm to 3.5 m above ground level. Minor stubs and deadwood. Snapped decaying stub to west.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T75	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	740	6.5	6	5	6	1.0/E	4	Fair	V	Good	Inonotus hispidus brackets previously attached to lower stem, eastern aspect at circa 2 m. Acoustic hammer test indicates localised hollowing of stem. Large Inonotus hispidus bracket on first order limb in central crown. Deadwood within crown. Potential for ash dieback. Previous I. hispidus on first significant limb to south likely progressed internal decay.	-		40+	A3
T76	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	900#	6	6	7	6	1.0/N	3	Good	V	Good	Significant decay within central leader. Internal decay of first significant limb to east. Deadwood in crown. Beginning to form lower crown.	-		40+	A3

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T77	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	750#	6	4	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	V	Fair	Two sections to stem, one completely decayed with significant internal decay. Live section weighted to road but good woundwood to sides of union with dead section. Cavity opening on main leader with decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T78	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	650	3	1	2	1	1.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Significant decay and hollowing of remnant stem. Good production of small secondary crown. Large section of deadwood at apex.	-		40+	A3
T79	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	810	5	5	7	4	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Minor section of decay at base. Previously failed limb to west with significant decay and regrowth. Significant deadwood. Beginning to form lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2
T80	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	600#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E	1	Fair	V	Fair	Remnant ash stem with significant decay and hollowing. Good section of live bark keeping tree alive. Good production of secondary crown. High conservation and habitat value.	-		40+	A3
T81	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	590, 500	6	6	8	8	4.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Twin stemmed from base with stub and decay into Western leader. Decay column up western leader leading to dead stub. Stag headed sections and major deadwood.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T82	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	760	2	1	3	1	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Recent significant stem failure, large area of fresh, exposed heartwood. Minor production of secondary crown. Likely failed due to fungal decay as signs of brown cubical rot.	-		40+	A3
T83	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	720	5	5	3	5	3.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Southern leader snapped out with column of decay on top side back to main union. Significant cubical rot. Dead large limb to west with decay. Good lower canopy and vigorous new growth.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T84	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	1040	5	7	6.5	5	2.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Dead primary limb to east with column of dead tissue down to ground. Fungal fruiting bodies evident at ground level, 0.5 m, 2 m and above, too deteriorated to ID. Likely chicken of the woods. Torn wounds leaving decay into main structure. Burr to stem.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T85	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	690	6	6	6	6	1.0/N	2	Good	V	Good	Large wound and exposed heartwood on southern aspect of stem. Significant hollowing. Deadwood within crown. Likely mature with reduced incremental growth due to arable practices impacting roots over time.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T86	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	700#	2	4	2	2	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Good	DBH estimated at base. previous significant stem failure. Good production of secondary crown. decay of remnant section of main stem.	-		40+	A3
T87	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	800#	5	7	5	8	1.0/E	5	Good	V	Good	Growing on ditch, impacted RPA. Twin stemmed from circa 4 m. Leading stem previously failed with significant internal decay. Dense regrowth. Desiccated Inonotus hispidus brackets. Likely decayed union.	-		40+	A3
T88	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	800#	7	7	7	7	1.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Decay of cup union. Growing on ditch. Decay in limb to west. Significant deadwood attached to decaying limb.	-		40+	A1, 2
T89	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	850#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	4	Good	V	Good	Significant internal decay and hollowing, Large exposed area of heartwood. Minor deadwood in crown.	-		40+	A3
T90	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	860#	4	7	7	7	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Significant internal decay and hollowing of main stem. Minor deadwood. No signs of fungi at time of December survey. Large cavity at base western aspect. Large cavity at circa 3 m			40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													north, likely connected through hollow of stem.				
T91	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	280	0.5	6	0.5	4	3.0/S	1	Good	V	Poor	Decayed stump, likely coppice stool, with one stem growing to one side. Small crown with deadwood. Decay at base of stem inside stump.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T92	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	340, 360, 360, 180, 170, 260, 470	9	9	6	6	2.0/NW	1	Good	M	Poor	Multiple stems developed on deteriorating coppice stool. No other veteran features.	-		40+	A1, 2
T93	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	350, 350, 280	7	4	6	6	2.0/NE	1	Good	M	Good	Three stems developed on coppice stool. No other veteran features.	-		40+	A1, 2
T94	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	370, 330, 440, 120, 180, 220	6	8	4	4	2.0/SW	2	Good	M	Good	Stems growing from coppice stool. Deadwood and stubs. No other veteran features	-		40+	A1, 2
T95	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	290, 190, 270, 180	6	6	3	4	6.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Stems growing from coppice stool. Deadwood and stubs. No other veteran features	-		40+	A1, 2
T96	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	590	8	3	8	5	6.0/N	6	Good	M	Good	Burring around base.	-		40+	A1, 3
T97	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	820	2	8	6.5	6	4.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay to north side of stem with fungal fruiting bodies. High crown, minor deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 3
T98	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	590	4	7	1	6	1.0/SW	0	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay to east side of stem with significant decay. One sided crown with deadwood.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T99	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	550	4	5	1	3	1.5/SW	1	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay from base through to central leader. Internal decay from stag headed leader.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T100	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1450	8	8	8	8	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Twin stemmed from circa 2.5 m. Significant deadwood in crown, typical of species of this age. Multiple decaying primary limbs. Desiccated fruiting body on lower stem. Desiccated fruiting body at base. Small bracket			40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													fungus on decaying limb in lower crown to south.				
T101	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	780	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	4	Fair	V	Fair	Significant bark loss exposing large area of heartwood. Significant deadwood, crown retrenchment and decaying limbs. Central leading deadwood shows signs of hollowing. Acoustic hammer indicates no hollowing of main stem. Good live crown production.	-		20+	B3
T102	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	730	8	6	6	3	4.0/N	1	Good	V	Fair	Burring to base and smaller burrs developing up stem. Column of decay in stem with cavity opening from 1 m to 2.5 m. Further significant decay noted on two primary limbs. Deadwood and epicormic shoots noted throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T103	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	800	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Large open cavity at base up to circa 3 m exposing large area of brown cubical rot. No sign of fruiting bodies at time of December survey. Beginning to form lower crown, likely a predecessor to retrenchment.	-		40+	A3
T104	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	600#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E ,	3	Fair	V	Poor	Significant cavity to east, not fully visible as surveyed from land parcel to west. Good crown health. Likely significant long lasting decay of main stem. Circa 50% of stem lost.	-		40+	A3
T105	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	790, 570	8	6	8	8	4.0/N	1	Good	V	Fair	Two main stems from short bole. Significant internal decay to main stem with hollowing into stem and up center of stem. Deadwood. Adjacent to ploughed field, 1 m to east.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T106	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	600#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E ,	2	Good	V	Good	Significant decaying hollowed primary limb to west. Internal decay of primary limb to south. Decaying branch to east.	-		40+	A3
T107	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	700#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0/E ,	2	Fair	V	Poor	Previous stem failure at circa 7 m. Significant internal stem decay and hollowing. Good production of secondary crown.	-		40+	A3
T108	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	870	4	6	8	8	4.0/W	1	Good	V	Poor	Stem leaning to west with open cavity on top side joining with branch collar cavity to west at 2.5 m. Extensive stem decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T109	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	900#	5	5	5	5	1.0/E ,	2	Good	V	Fair	Decaying branch stub to north. Significant internal stem decay. Two cavities on stem to south. Acoustic hammer indicates hollowing of main stem.	-		40+	A3
T110	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	500#	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	2	Fair	V	Poor	Significant internal stem decay and hollowing, good production of secondary crown, Inonotus bracket on failed limb.	-		40+	A3
T111	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	600#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Significant stem decay and hollowing. Good crown production. Likely mature with reduced incremental growth to stem due to large section of likely canopy lost and suppression by adjacent trees.	-		40+	A3
T112	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	640, 710	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.0/E	2	Fair	V	Poor	Twin stemmed from circa 1 m. Both stems show signs of internal decay. Very large base with significant area of hollowing. Deadwood.	-		40+	A3
T113	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	420	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Good	Significant stem decay for species. Minor hollow within stem. Good full crown. Significant size for species.	-		40+	A3
T114	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1030	5	7	7	7	4.0/S	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Decaying cavity with established heart rot from base to min., 2 m accounting internally for at least 30%. Otherwise	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													good canopy with typical deadwood.				
T115	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	710	4	3	6	7	6.0/E	0	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Cavity opening at base with heart rot. From 4 m stem has numerous cavities with established decay. Potential for stem breakage.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T116	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	790	8	6	7	7	2.0/S	0	Good	V	Good - Fair	Branch stubs decaying into stem with fungal fruiting body noted at 2 m on top of primary limb suggesting established internal decay. Good lower canopy.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T117	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	650#	2	3	1	6	3.0/W	2	Poor	V	Fair - Poor	Hollow stem with weakly attached upper crown. Large limb to west appears sound although of low vitality with deadwood.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T118	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	1030#	4	4	4	4	2.0/S	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Old coppice stool with decaying cavity from base to main fork area. Six shoots forming crown. One further stem cut back from neighboring field leaving torn stub.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T119	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	220, 200, 200, 130, 140#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Old coppice stool with decaying cavity from base in two main stems.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T120	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	780#	3	3	3	5	1.0/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Cubical rot from base and throughout stem to snapped out stems and limbs. Likely two thirds decayed. Retrenched crown with vigorous new growth.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T121	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	1000, 600#	4	7	7	6	1.0/W	0	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Thick bole with unusually formed secondary limb to west which twists and has a section touching the ground before correcting. It is also hollow with epicormic shoots developing. Main stem forked with main section lost leaving ripped wound and decay. Remaining leader deteriorating with decay and likely to collapse.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T122	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	540	6	2	5	2	1.0/NE	0	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Original leader lost leaving dead stub with decaying cavity down to base. Main section developed from primary limb to north-west. Good lower canopy development.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T123	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	480	2	2	2	3	2.0/W	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Stag headed with large section of deadwood. Vigorous lower crown. Further decaying stubs and deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T124	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1100	4	8	6	10	3.5/SE	2	Good	M	Good	Sound bole. Ditch to west. Two stubbed primary limbs with torn wounds and decay. Woodpecker hole in one at 4 m. Further deteriorating stubs in upper crown with major deadwood. Lower crown appears thicker than upper with epicormic growth.	-		40+	A1, 2
T125	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	800#	5	5	5	7	3.0/W	2	Good	V	Fair	Ditch to west. Retrenched canopy with lower section of crown clearly thicker, wider and stronger than upper section. Deteriorating wound at main fork with large dead limb and evidence of decay. Small upper crown. Large bole to height ratio.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T126	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	610	4	0.5	3	0.5	3.0/N	2	Fair	V	Poor	Mature stem size but lost half to decay. 80% hollow/decayed with epicormic growth at 3 m to north and only limb at 4 m to north.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T127	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1160	8	6	6	8	4.0/N	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Thick bole with burring and dense epicormic growth. Deteriorating stem tissues to base around 1/5. Primary limb with cracking, deterioration and section of deadwood. Central leader also dead with deterioration into stem. Similar deteriorating primary limb to north. Deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T128	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	850	5	5	5	7	2.0/S	1	Good	V	Good - Fair	Cavity opening at base to south with fire damage. 75% hollow tapering quickly to 1.5 m. Primary limb failure to east at 3 m with large wound. Good lower canopy developing.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T129	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	760	6	7	7	5	3.0/W	2	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Over 50% of heartwood exposed, likely lightning strike. Central leader dead leading into column of exposed tissues with cracking down to base and charring to west. Deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T130	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	600#	5	5	3	5	3.0/N	2	Good	V	Fair	Hollow stem. Appears to have lost its original leader with new canopy formed. Not fully surveyed. Beyond wide and deep ditch to north limiting RPA. Loss of canopy and arable practices suggest reduced growth. Likely mature.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T131	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700#	6	6	3	3	2.0/S	2	Good	V	Fair	Branch collar cavity at 3.5 m with hollowing behind likely connected to hollowing from 5 m leading to dead leader. Significant deadwood. On opposite side of ditch beyond red line boundary. Ditch to north limiting RPA.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T132	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1000#	4	7	5	7	2.0/W	2	Good	V	Fair	Column of central stem decay from stubbed branch at 3 m south-east to base with vertical cavity opening. Significant deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T133	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	850#	7	6	9	12	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	Off-site beyond 1 m ditch with 2 m banking on site side. Tree 1 m below site. Large primary limb to south stubbed with decay. Limited access.	-		40+	A1, 2

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T134	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	1100#	6	8	10	8	2.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Short, bole with large cavity opening where limb lost to north with large hollow and decay beyond. Retained decaying stub at 1 m to west with cubical rot. Beyond boundary with ditch to north restricting root development. Ditch extending circa 1.5 m below tree and 2 m banking to site on opposite side.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T135	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	860	5	7	6	10	4.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	Four main branch collar wounds on stem. Two with some signs of decay, two with holes but likely compartmentalised to branch tissue. Squat, twisted form.	-		40+	A1, 2
T136	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	960	7	7	8	6	6.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair	Deterioration around circa 50% of base with cavity between buttresses to south with fire damage and desiccated fungal fruiting bodies. Stubbed and decayed primary limbs at 3 m. Significant deadwood in lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T137	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	980	7	7	8	6	6.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Decaying cavity from base beyond 3 m. Cavity connecting with primary branch collar openings at 3 m and connected to list stem fracture at 4 m to east.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T138	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	780	5	5	6	4	3.0/N	2	Fair	V	Fair	Burring from 2 m up into crown. Stubbed primary limb at main fork with established decay and column of decay connecting to base. Deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T139	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	860	5	9	7	5	4.0/W	2	Good	V	Fair	Cavity opening to north-west with decay up to 3 m and dead branch. Beginning to form lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T140	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1020	6	5	8	3	2.0/E	0	Good	V	Fair	Column if decayed tissue from base through to primary limbs in upper crown. Decay beyond hardened visible	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													heartwood. Good structural woundwood.				
T141	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1200#	4	6	5	8	3.5/N	0	Good	M	Fair	Thick burred stem with a twisted form. Some small cavities at base and woodpecker hole to almost occluded branch collar to east at 3 m. Retrenching crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T142	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	560	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	0	Good	V	Fair	Likely lightning strike resulting in column of decay and hollowing from dead tip of original leader to ground with charring internally. List upper section of crown. Dense vigorous crown with some deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T143	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	670	5	3	5	4	6.0/N	4	Good	V	Fair - Poor	70% decayed from base up through to deadwood of original leader. Main section of live canopy on one primary limb to north. Likely mature due to arable cultivation reducing incremental growth.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T144	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	650#	3	5	3	4	2.0/NW	2	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Very small but with extensive decay to stem and only primary limb. Small vigorous crown. Loss of canopy and arable practices likely impacted incremental growth. Considered to be mature.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T145	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	810	6	5	7	9	3.5/W	2	Good	V	Fair	Cavity openings at branch collar wounds circa 4-5 m inter-connecting suggesting established decay. Woodpecker hole in one. Further torn wounds, stubs and deadwood in upper crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T146	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	1200#	4	10	6	8	3.5/W	2	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Thick bole lost central section leaving split in to base and decaying heartwood. Very wide spreading crown. Potential for main section to collapse over footpath. Poor primary limbs towards west.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													Woodpecker hole in one. Further torn wounds, stubs and deadwood in upper crown.				
T147	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	720	6	5	6	4	2.5/NE	0	Good	M	Fair	Stubbed leader at main fork with decay into main stem. Two other torn primary stubs. Good lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2
T148	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	730	4	6	5	5	4.0/SE	2	Good	M	Fair	With water filled ditch directly to south of stem. Wound at base to north with good woundwood. Torn stubs in crown with some decay. Good lower canopy formation. Sparse upper crown with deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2
T149	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	760	7	4	5	6	4.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	One stubbed primary limb to south-west at 2 m with fungal fruiting body. Dense lower growth. Other torn out stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T150	Common Pear (Pyrus communis)	7	640	4	4	4	4	1.5/S	2	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Established decay at base into stem. Stag headed with major deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T151	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	680	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Originally twin stemmed but one stem is completely dead and decayed to base. Little owl perched in cavity.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T152	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	720#	6	4	3	5	2.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Forked at 2 m with primary limb snapped out, dead and resting on limb to west. Established decay in fork and extending up the main stem to two dead limbs.	Retain as many habitat features as possible. Cut back deadwood over road to make safe only. (< 1 month)		40+	A1, 2, 3
T153	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	800	8	8	7	9	5.0/NW	2	Good	V	Fair	Fungal fruiting bodies along area of raised bark and exposed heartwood. Column of decay following up stem to dead leader. Other large stubs in crown and decaying wounds along limbs but with good woundwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T154	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	1200	4	7	5	5	3.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Decaying through central leader from 2 m to 4 m with established decay. Crown biased to south.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T155	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	1200	8	6	6	6	4.0/N	1	Good	M	Fair	Large, ripped stubs. Major deadwood to central crown and section to south.	-		40+	A1, 2
T156	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	1400#	4	4	4	4	1.0/S	1	Good	V	Good	Offsite beyond 2 m ditch. Thick bole with burring with relatively small scaffold limbs from 3 m. Dense epicormic shoots on stem. Canopy retrenched with large significant sections of deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T157	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	700, 600#	4	9	9	9	4.0/W	2	Good	M	Fair	Twin stemmed tree beyond ditch but unlikely to impact RPA. Stubs visible to north with decay. Woodpecker hole and other minor cavity openings along stem to east. Stubs and deadwood to western stem.	-		40+	A1, 2
T158	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1000#	3	9	11	7	4.0/E	2	Good	M	Fair	Beyond ditch. Thick base to bole within bottom 2 m. Torn out stem leaving wound to north with some decay. Cavity opening to south but no access. Appears to be further stem wound to west. Canopy biased to south-east. Deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2
T159	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	750#	4	4	4	4	2.0/SW	1	Poor	V	Fair	Beyond ditch and red line. Live crown limited to top 3 m with some epicormic shoots on lower stem. Large dead scaffold limbs with decay. Moderate quality due to poor physiological condition and questionable future contribution.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T160	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	950#	4	8	8	7	2.0/W	1	Poor	V	Fair	Inonotus hispidus on old branch stub at 2.5 m to north. Cavity from base at East with hollowing beyond. Nylon hammer suggests central hollowing and cavity extends beyond probe.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													Likely over a third sound tissue.				
T161	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	840	5	7	7	6	2.0/SW	1	Good	M	Fair	Forked at 3 m with decay on top side of limb to east.	-		40+	A1, 2
T162	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	870, 660	6	8	6	11	3.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Forked at 3 m with decay on top side of limb to west with established internal decay. Main stem forked at 3 m with significant and decaying stub towards south-east. Established decay possibly linked to small cavity opening at base. Nylon hammer suggests hollowing between base and this side of stem.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T163	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	510	2	5	5	1	3.0/SE	3	Fair	V	Poor	Hollow from 1 m up through to lost leader at 3.5 m with large cavity openings.	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
T164	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	800#	1	6	5	3	1.0/S	0	Fair	V	Poor	Main stem snapped out at 6 m with extensive decay. Inonotus hispidus at 1 m and 2 m. Dense new growth around base. Large stub and branches snapped off main stem and hanging in crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T165	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1000#	4	4	2	5	2.0/W	1	Poor	V	Fair	Thick base with burring around stem. Forked at 2 m with decay into union with stem with established decay. Dieback of central leader with significant deadwood present.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T166	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	900#	11	6	3	8	2.0/SW	3	Poor	V	Fair	Extensive decay from base to main fork. Decaying stubs of primary limbs. New growth forming current canopy from older scaffold limbs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T167	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	1200#	6	7	11	7	1.0/E	0	Good	V	Fair	Main stem lost leader around 2-3 m leaving decaying cavity with significant hollowing. Stem covered in ivy so limited visibility. Basal shoots adding to	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													canopy spread particularly to the west. Torn stubs and signs of Inonotus hispidus.				
T168	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700#	2	5	7	6	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Fair	No access due to bramble/hedge. Cavities along top of primary limb to east. Hanging torn deadwood in crown. Other stubs and deadwood noted.	-		40+	A1, 2
T169	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	600, 600	4	6	9	1	-	0	Good	V	Fair	Twin stemmed from base. Very one sided and limbs forming towards the east. Cavity opening at base of main stem with significant hollowing and decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T170	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	850, 620, 610#	4	4	12	4	5.0/E	1	Good - Fair	M	Fair	One thick bole tree forming two stems from 1 m, further single stem to west with hollowing in main stem although sounds localized. All with stubs, torn wounds and deadwood. Not extensive decay.	-		40+	A1, 2
T171	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700#	6	5	6	4	2.5/S	1	Good	V	Fair	Off-site beyond ditch, not fully surveyed. Cavity opening at base to north looks to open out internally with similar holes up stem and woodpecker hole at 5 m, all likely connected. Decay on underside of primary limb to east.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T172	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	810	5	6	8	7	2.5/S	1	Good	V	Good - Fair	Forked at 3 m. Southern leader with exposed heartwood with established decay and branch stubs. Woodpecker holes in upper section. Two decaying stubs in lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T173	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	910	7.5	5	5	3	3.0/N	1	Good	V	Good - Fair	Classic veteran with decaying cavity at thickened base with decaying extending beyond arm/probe length. Burring to stem. Some deadwood and developing lower crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T174	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	750#	4	5	5	4	4.0/E	4	Fair	V	Fair	Lost leader at 2 m leaving wound in to stem with significant established decay. Lots of small epicormic shoots on stem. Deadwood and dieback in upper crown. Large stub at 2 m to east with significant decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T175	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	660	3	7	8	7	3.5/S	1	Good	V	Fair	Decaying cavity from base with extensive hollowing up into stem at least 1.5 m and maybe 30% of base. Deadwood and stubs with a good lower canopy.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T176	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	640	4	4	9	6	3.5/S	1	Good	EM	Fair	Sounding hammer test suggests some decay likely linked to large opening at 3 m with extensive decay beyond. Stubs and deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T177	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	640	4	5	5	5	1.0/NE	1	Good	V	Fair	Stag headed with stubs and deadwood. Good dense lower growth and large basal shoots to west. Extensive decay in main stem and branches. Appears mature with strong veteran features of extensive decay to main stem and snapped primary limbs. Retrenchment of canopy with major deadwood and dense lower crown development. Likely mature due to intense arable farming likely to frequently impacted	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T178	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	810	4	7	7.5	9	3.0/S	1	Good	V	Fair	Small cavity at base with minor decay. Primary limb to south with significant decay along its length. Large sections of deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T179	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	720	3	5	4	7	1.0/NE	0	Good	V	Fair	Cavity at 1.2 m south-east with light through to cavity opening at 2 m to north. Established decay. Deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T180	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	900	4	6	7	7	2.0/S	0	Good	V	Good	Primary limb at 2 m to south with significant cavity at union and extensive decay along its length. Collapsed and touching ground.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T181	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	560	7	4	4	4	2.0/W	1	Good - Fair	V	Poor	Stem lean to north with hollowing beyond 2.5 m	-		20+	B1, 2, 3
G182	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	750	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good - Dead	EM-M	Good - Dead		-		40+	A2
T183	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	1600#	9	2	9	6	1.0/N	0	Good	V	Poor	Potentially ancient due to girth	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T184	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	730	4	4	4	4	1.5/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Lost leader leaving stub with column of decay to base. Established decay through at least 50% of stem. Stag headed crown with significant sections of deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T185	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	640, 500	6	6	8	5	1.5/E	1	Good	V	Poor	Twin stemmed from base with cavity between stems at base. Western stem with column of decay continuing up the stem to branch stub at main fork. Second column of decay on western stem to west with established decay behind hard casing. Sounding hammer indicates significant hollowing/decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T186	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	720	8	6	8	6	1.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Cavity opening at 1 m tracking up stem to dead stub and beyond on west section. Unusually formed limb to west with decaying cavity at union at main fork. Other deadwood and stubs.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T187	Unknown	7	660	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	V	Fair				40+	A1, 2, 3
T188	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	840	6	6	6	6	4.0/SE	3	Good	V	Fair	Dieback of central leader leaving large sections of deadwood and established decay into stem. Branch collar wound on main stem at 2 m to east also decaying and decay of primary limb to south-east back to main union.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T189	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	800, 700, 700, 330	8	8	4	10	0.5/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Originally 5 main stems from base, one totally deteriorated although with some live growth. Two 7 m stems collapsed outwards with established decay running from base through stems. Smallest leader upright but with decay through stem to 2 m with new growth above. Main stem with no obvious decay and good canopy.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T190	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	18	800, 800, 390#	8	4	12	12	5.0/W	0	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Three main stems from base with large cavity opening in centre with established decay. Large <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> brackets at circa 1 m on both main stems with further brackets extending up stems. Ivy covered. Crossing branches, deadwood and stubs throughout canopy.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T191	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	20	1200#	10	4	12	12	1.5/NE	1	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Thick bole with large primary limb at 1 m to east with huge <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> brackets. Cavity opening and woodpecker holes in upper canopy. Ivy on stem. Epicormic shoots on lower limbs. Major deadwood in upper crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T192	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	950#	8	6	6	6	3.5/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Thick bole, No access to base. Branch collar wound at 1.5 m with decay behind. Similar branch collar cavity on primary limb to north with hollowing behind. Deadwood and stubs. Swelling to hole suggests further internal decay. Primary limb to west with column of decay out to dead stub.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T193	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	850#	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	2	Good	V	Fair	Column of extensive decay from base to east side to 2 m with decay also extending into northern limb. Good woundwood either side of wound on main stem. Primary limb to south-east with two torn branch collar wounds with established decay beyond.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T194	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	560#	5	6	5	5	4.0/N	3	Good	V	Poor	Thick base narrowing quickly. Lost most of original crown with new stems on hollowed primary limb and stem. Significant internal decay visible from a distance. No access to base.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T195	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	640	7	7	7	7	4.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay from base to west with hard casing. Circa ¼ of stem. Extensive decay noted. Access difficult lvy into crown. Deadwood and decaying stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T196	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	560#	6	7	8	2	4.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Surveyed from south with limited access. Woodpecker holes circa 6 m on two stems with decaying wound above. Decaying wound on stem to north-west at 3-4 m. Deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T197	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	750#	6	8	4	4	4.0/SW	4	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Large cavity in main fork at 4 m with good woundwood around.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T198	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	24	1460	4	9	6	9	4.0/S	1	Good	A	Fair	Thick gnarly bole forked in to two main sections. Woodpecker hole at 2.5 m to south. Large limb decayed and collapsed in upper crown. Epicormic growth on stem and Young ash growing out from base. Two stubbed limbs at 4 m west towards field.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T199	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	1570	6	7.5	8	4	2.0/NW	1	Good	A	Fair - Poor	Original stem to 3 m and extending to west. Extensive decay to stem with daylight through to north. Cubical for of limb to west. Some new stems	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													developing out of old frame.				
T200	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	700	7	7	2	2	5.0/S	5	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Decay from base to snapped out point at 4 m. Established decay. Good woundwood to either side. Narrow, upright form.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T201	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	670	7	7	8	6	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	Decay from base with fire damage. Sounds to have decay behind hard casing. Stubs and deadwood. Narrow, upright form.	-		20+	B1, 2
T202	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	670	5	8	3	4	4.0/S	4	Good	V	Fair	Kinked stem at 1.5-2 m. Collapsed primary limb to west at 2 m with some tissue still connected. At same height on main stem a further branch collar wound with desiccated fungal fruiting bodies, likely 'chicken of the woods'. Deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T203	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	550	7	2	6	2	4.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Hollow stem with numerous cavity openings to south-east leader. Torn limb stub to north-west at 6 m.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T204	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	750#	3	5	3	5	4.0/E	0	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Hollow stem with minimal sound tissue forming wall. Lost its original crown at 2.5 m. New shoots from 2.5 m forming crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T205	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	750#	1	8	4	7	4.0/SW	3	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Snapped out leaving 4 m stem and one primary limb to south-west. Established decay into snapping point and torn tissue down stem. Decaying secondary limb with a section collapsed and resting in crown. Deadwood along primary limb. Some epicormic growth and suckers at base.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T206	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	730#	3	5	3	4	4.0/S	1	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Column of decay/dead tissue from buttress to north-east all the way up to the top of its crown. Crown retrenchment with	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													denser growth around 2-6 m.				
T207	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	750#	6	8	6	8	4.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair	Twisted stem. Decay from north-west at base extending up round its stem. Branch collar cavity at 2.5 m with internal decay appears connected to base but not clearly seen although lifting bark obvious. Stubs throughout crown. Twisted form. Dense epicormic growth in lower canopy. Minor deadwood and stubs.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T208	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	750	4	4	4	4	4.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Arched cavity opening at base to 1.5 m with good woundwood resulting in thickening of the stem and a hard case across the wound but sounding hollow behind. Small canopy above with stag-heading and other deadwood, otherwise quite healthy canopy.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T209	Common Pear (Pyrus communis)	4	560	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.3/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Previous stem failure at circa 2 m. Significant internal stem decay. Excellent production of secondary crown. Brown cubical rot of stem, hollowed section.	-	Incursion	40+	A3
T210	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20	1300#	9	10	9	9	4.0/NE	4	Good	V	Good	Large wound from base in ditch to stub of lost leader at 3-4 m. Established decay in stub. Main stem to south with column of dead tissue running down stem with decay behind. Other stubs on main scaffold with torn wounds. Deadwood and stubs throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T211	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	750#	5	5	11	5	1.5/N	1	Good	V	Fair	Off-site stem leaning and bent over to east. Decay noted to west side of stem but no access. Main stem stubbed with decay. Secondary limb to north also stubbed with established decay towards stem.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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T212	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	750#	8	9	9	9	1.0/NE	1	Good	V	Fair	Column of established decay up main stem from 4 m on south side. New stems filling in canopy gap left by main leader snap out at 6 m.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T213	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	560	4	4	6	3	1.5/S	1	Poor	V	Poor	About 30% live stem producing crown to east and south, remainder almost dead.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T214	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	560#	1	2	1	4	3.0/W	1	Poor	V	Poor	Most of scaffold limbs lost leaving significantly decayed stem with some epicormic growth on stem and shoots at base.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T215	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	780	3	6	7	1	5.0/SE	4	Good	V	Fair	Originally twin stemmed but on stem lost leaving exposed heartwood. Sounds to have some decay behind. One sided canopy. Branch collar cavities, stubs and deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T216	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	750#	4	6	7	9	3.0/E	0	Good	V	Fair	Decaying dead stem at 0.5 m to south extending east. Burr on main stem at 4.5 m to south. Torn wounds along primary limbs with decay along limbs. Stubs and deadwood. Dense growth in lower crown. Decaying cavity on limb to north, extending west. Established decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T217	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	900#	2	5	5	7	0.5/E	0	Good	V	Fair	Twisted stem with large cavity at base with cubical heart rot and some burring. Site of lost secondary stem. Dieback to top of crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T218	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1000#	9	7	12	10	3.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Dead central leader with column of decay extending down to base and connecting with the stem to the west. Good woundwood. Deadwood throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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G219	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Crack Willow (Salix fragilis),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	16	1000#	8	10	8	8	n/a	0	Good - Poor	EM-M	Good - Poor	Off-site beyond ditch. Steep bank from site down to ditch (at least 3 m) with trees on opposing bank. No access and not fully surveyed. Potentially some hazardous willow leaning towards site. Full safety inspection recommended for solar farm.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T220	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	650, 550#	6	1	6	5	2.0/W	0	Good	M	Good	Squat form with twin stems emanating from a large base circa 1500 mm diameter. Gnarly base, twisted branches. Some stubbed limbs towards field.	-		40+	A1, 2
T221	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1100, 550#	5	8	5	6	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	On edge of ditch with ditch to west. Lost codominant stem in distant past. Stubs towards field, deadwood and natural stubs throughout.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T222	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	600#	5	1	5	3	4.0/E	4	Fair	M	Fair - Poor	On edge of ditch with ditch to west. Cavity opening to west with decay. Lost central leader at 6 m. Large piece of deadwood balanced in crown. Decay to remaining primary limb to east.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T223	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	1000#	1	8	3	4	1.0/S	0	Fair - Poor	V	Poor	Wide base and thick bole covered in ivy. No scaffold limbs except one partially collapsed limb/stem to south. Vigorous shoots from base. Monolith stem likely an important habitat feature. No access through hedge.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T224	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	1000#	6	6	8	8	5.0/W	3	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Huge cavity opening at 1.5-3.5 m with hollowing and extensive decay. Vigorous stems from below cavity and dense suckers to east. Further cavities in remaining primary limbs to the west.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T225	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	800#	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Densely covered in ivy. In hedge with no access to stem. Snapped out limbs in crown with hollowing. Established decay at	-		40+	A1, 2, 3

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													cavity in primary limb to east.				
T226	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	20	1150	4	12	12	10	5.0/S	3	Fair	M	Fair	Large notable tree. Lost a large section from north leaving torn wound in main stem. All limbs removed from top section of central leader with epicormic growth developing. Eastern section above failure point reduced leaving large stubs and flattened crown.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T227	Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	8	360	1	6	1	3	4.0/S	4	Good	V	Fair - Poor	Branch collar cavities resulting in significant internal decay and decaying stub at 2 m to west resulting in decay of stem with hollowing. Very one sided remaining crown.	-		40+	A1, 3
T228	Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	8	440#	1	6	4	4	4.0/W	4	Good	A	Fair - Poor	Stem incomplete so measured across remaining tissue. (380 mm around remaining stem). Originally twin stemmed with one stem now dead and decaying through stem to base. One sided crown to south-west.	-		40+	A1, 3
T229	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	390, 300	2	5	7	1	3.0/E	3	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Base 860 mm diameter. Extensive hollowing into base. Stem narrowing abruptly to form a twin stemmed crown. Canker on both stems. Suppressed by adjacent ash with one sided crown to east. Deadwood.	-		40+	A1, 3
T230	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	750, 750#	7	7	7	9	3.0/N	3	Good	V	Good - Fair	Two almost separate trees fused together at base. Cavity to south side towards ditch. Primary limb to north on western stem at 4 m with horizontal column of decay along top side of limb. Exposed heartwood on Eastern stem at 1-2 m with dieback to both leaders on this section. Deadwood throughout.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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T231	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	640	6	4	5	4	1.0/E	4	Fair	V	Fair	Tree has two leading stems from circa 2.5 m. Both stems present <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> brackets. Taller, dominant stem presents stags head, significant deadwood. Area of bark loss on eastern aspect of lower stem, good woundwood. Acoustic hammer indicates area of localised hollowing at circa 2 m on eastern aspect. Potential significant internal decay of leading stem.	-		40+	A3
T232	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	750#	4	6	6	3	4.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Cavity at 3.5 m with hollowing through to cavity opening on opposite side. Deteriorating stub likely to join this point from above. Column of decay from base running up south-western section with significant decay.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T233	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	750#	5	6	7	4	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	No access due to water. Signs of internal stem decay and hollowing. Western crown suppressed by adjacent tree. Wound from base extending up stem to circa 3 m. Good woundwood. Decaying first order branch at apical crown. Minor deadwood. Unidentified fruiting body on stem at circa 4 m.	-		40+	A3
T234	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	890#	6	6	6	6	1.0/N	2	Good	V	Good	No access due to water. Deadwood in crown typical of species. Cavity on northern aspect of lower stem with signs of internal stem decay. Swelled lower stem indicating potential hollowing.	-		40+	A3
T235	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	800	5	5	5	5	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Good	Large cavity at base containing small saprobic decay fungi. Decaying first order limb to west. Deadwood in central crown forming minor stags head.	-		40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T236	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	700	4	4	7	3	1.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Internal stem decay. Multiple previously failed limbs. Significant deadwood, forming stags head. Good secondary crown. Incremental growth could be limited due to large limb loss resulting in stunted growth. Many veteran features.	-		40+	A3
T237	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	840	3.5	5	5	7	1.0/N	2	Good	V	Good	Large stags head, significant deadwood. Previously failed limb to west with significant internal decay. Site of previous fungal fruiting body on limb, unidentified but likely chicken of the woods.	-		40+	A3
T238	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	770	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Large wound from base to circa 3.5 m. Significant internal stem decay, exposed heartwood. Good woundwood. deadwood in crown. Full healthy crown with good form.	-		40+	A3
T239	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	800#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Internal decay of stem and primary limb to south, hollowed. Minor deadwood.	-		40+	A3
T240	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1020	5	6	8	6	1.0/SE	2	Good	V	Fair	Large hollowed cavity at base. Poor aspect ratio limb to southwest, hollowed. Significant internal stem decay. Deadwood in crown. Decayed central leader and internal decay of first significant limb.	-		40+	A3
T241	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1000#	8	8	8	8	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Surveyed from adjacent road to east. No access. Fungal fruiting bodies on lower stem and base, likely Ganoderma sp. Deadwood in crown typical of species. Potential internal stem decay but cannot confirm.	-		40+	A3
T242	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	750#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	2	Good	V	Good	Located on edge of woodland. No access. Evidence of previous fruiting body attached to stem, likely chicken of the woods. Small decayed stub to north from previous limb failure. Small cavity	-		40+	A3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
													entrance on northern aspect of stem at circa 4 m, extents of cavity unknown. Minor deadwood.				
T243	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	800#	1	1	1	4	1.0/E	3	Good	V	Fair	Located at woodland edge. Remnant stem with small secondary crown growth. Internal stem decay, potential hollowing but extents unknown. Viewed from road to north.	-		40+	A3
T244	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1000#	5	8	8	8	4.0/W	1	Good	V	Fair	Column of decay from base between two buttresses from north-east up round to south with bark loss. Sounds hollow behind and quite extensive. One branch stub in upper crown to north were cut back from field with some decay. Minor deadwood and stubs. Quite sparse upper canopy. Dense epicormic growth on stem.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T245	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	530	0.5	4	1	1	3.0/S	1	Fair	V	Poor	Lost its original canopy at 5 m leaving a column of decay and hollowing to its base. Good surrounding tissue. Some new growth with one main limb towards south and south-east.	-		40+	A1, 2, 3
T246	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	800#	7	7	6	6	5.0/N	5	Good	M	Good			Incursion	40+	A2
H247	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Native hedgerow			10+	C2
W248	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	20	800	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	Tract of woodland with large mature native trees			40+	A2
H249	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Native hedgerow			10+	C2
H250	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Native hedgerow			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H251	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good			Fell in part	10+	C2
H252	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Hedgerow dividing fields growing willow biomass.			10+	C2
T253	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1100	10	10	11	10	4.0/N	4	Good	V	Fair	Potential veteran features: Perennial fungi bracket (believed G. applanatum - algae stained bracket); major deadwood throughout; splits and tears. No stem hollowing evident and no retrenchment evident. Previous pruning works.			40+	A3
G254	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	100	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good				10+	C2
T255	Unknown	7	110	2	2	2	2	4.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
G256	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5	100	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Native hedgerow interspersed with taller young field maple			10+	C2
H257	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good			Fell in part	10+	C2
T258	Unknown	7	110	2	2	2	2	4.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T259	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	520	5	7	6	7	5.0/S	5	Poor	M	Fair	Crown defoliation. believed Chalara.		Incursion	10+	C2
T260	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	440	4	4	5	4	5.0/S	5	Poor	M	Fair	Significant crown defoliation. believed Chalara.			<10	U2
T261	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	460	4	5	3	5	5.0/S	5	Poor	M	Fair	Significant crown defoliation. believed Chalara.		Incursion	<10	U2
G262	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	17	500	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	Predominantly ash with obvious dieback. understory of hawthorn.			20+	B2
H263	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good				10+	C2
H264	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Native hedgerow with taller saplings interspersed within.			10+	C2

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G265	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good				10+	C2
T266	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450	7	6	7	7	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T267	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	730	7	7	7	7	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T268	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	860	8	8	8	8	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good				40+	A2
T269	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	850	3	8	6	8	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T270	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	700, 430	3	8	6	8	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good	Two stems likely sharing the same root plate.			20+	B2
G271	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Hedgerow which extends the length of the field.			10+	C2
T272	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	850	8	10	10	10	6.0/SE	6	Fair	EM	Good	Somewhat sparse crown.			20+	B2
T273	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	700	8	9	9	9	5.0/SE	5	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T274	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	600	6	5	8	5	4.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T275	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	700, 340	5	6	6	4	3.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	Two stems sharing root plate.			20+	B2
T276	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	490	5	5	3	6	4.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T277	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	5	5	5	5	6.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T278	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	5	7	8	5	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
H279	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	100	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Native unmaintained hedgerow upon field boundary.			10+	C2
T280	Unknown	8	300#	4	4	4	4	-	2	Fair	SM	Good	Tall tree within hedgerow with sparse crown.		Incursion	10+	C2
T281	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	6	4	4	4	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2
T282	Unknown	15	700	8	7	8	9	5.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
T283	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	300#	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	0	Poor	SM	Good	Sparse crown, likely ash dieback.			<10	U2
T284	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500	8	8	9	10	6.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good			Prune tree canopy	20+	B2
H285	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	100	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Field boundary hedgerow.			10+	C2

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H286	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good				10+	C2
T287	Unknown	14	400#	6	6	4	5		4	Fair	EM	Good	Obvious crown sparsity.			10+	C2
T288	Unknown	14	400#	6	6	4	5		4	Fair	EM	Good	Obvious crown sparsity.			10+	C2
T289	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	8	6	8	7	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Fair	Lapsed hedgerow/coppice with adventitious branch architecture.			20+	B2
T290	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	630#	8	8	7	8	5.0/W	6	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T291	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	14	230#	3	3	3	3	4.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T292	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	380#	5	4	3	5	4.0/SW	4	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T293	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	380#	4	4	4	4	4.0/SW	4	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T294	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	480#	2	4	6	6	4.0/SW	4	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T295	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	530#	5	5	4	4	4.0/SW	4	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T296	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	530#	6	8	7	6	4.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T297	Unknown	17	700#	10	12	10	10	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Old wound to stem with good woundwood.			20+	B2
H298	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	200	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Unmaintained native hedgerow with small trees interspersed throughout.			10+	C2
T299	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	380#	7	5	7	6	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T300	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	880	8	8	8	8	3.0/NE	2	Good	M	Good	Well occluded crown lifting wounds. High vitality.			40+	A2
G301	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Unmanaged hedgerow.			10+	C2
T302	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	680#	4	8	6	6	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T303	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	710	4	6	7	4	4.0/N	4	Good	M	Good				20+	B2
T304	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	5	5	5	5	4.0/N	4	Good	M	Good				20+	B2
T305	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	840	9	10	8	8	4.0/S	6	Good	M	Good				40+	A2
T306	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	600#	5	7	7	6	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Short spreading form. Twin stems with positive union. Diameter estimated below bifurcation			20+	B2

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T307	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	600#	5	7	6	6	3.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T308	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	760	10	10	10	10	-	3	Good	M	Good				40+	A2
T309	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	540, 300	8	8	8	8	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Two stems considered to share one root plate.			20+	B2
T310	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	1100	10	9	9	9	3.0/E	3	Good	M	Good				40+	A2
T311	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	830	8	8	8	8	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Moderate sparsity of crown.			20+	B2
T312	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	900#	7	7	7	7	3.0/E	3	Good	M	Good	Good vitality. Cavity to lateral limb. Stem failure tear wound in upper crown with mature regrowth. Major retained deadwood.			40+	A2
H313	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T314	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	740	7	7	8	7	-	3	Good	M	Good				40+	A1, 2
T315	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	1220	10	9	8	9	-	5	Fair	M	Good - Fair				20+	B1, 2
G316	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	<100#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow like thicket beside rail track.			10+	C2
T317	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	400#	6	4	4	4	4.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T318	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	370#	6	4	4	4	4.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
G319	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Willow (Salix sp), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	15	<400	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Woodland group with scrub understory. Recorded diameter is a maximum.			20+	B2
T320	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	1000#	8	12	11	11	6.0/S	4	Good	M	Good				40+	A2
T321	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	700#	8	6	6	7	4.0/NE	3	Good - Fair	M	Good	Obvious crown gap. Regular volume of deadwood for size and age.			20+	B2
T322	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	700#	8	6	7	8	4.0/W	3	Good - Fair	M	Good	Moderate crown sparsity			20+	B2
G323	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	<500#	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Line of field boundary oaks of uniform age, condition and size. Blackthorn and brambles between trees.			20+	B2
T324	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	4	4	4	4	4.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T325	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	4	4	4	4	4.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T326	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	200	3	2	3	2	3.0/N	0	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2

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H327	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Unmanaged hedgerow interspersed with 3 small trees.		Fell in part	10+	C2
T328	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	580#	4	4	4	4		0	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T329	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	470	4	4	4	4		0	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T330	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	470#	4	2	4	4	3.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good	East of irrigation ditch.			20+	B2
T331	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	470#	2	4	4	4	4.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good	East of irrigation ditch.			20+	B2
T332	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	880	4	7	4	5	4.0/N	0	Good	M	Good	East of the irrigation ditch.			40+	A2
T333	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	440#	4	4	4	4	6.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good	East of irrigation ditch.			20+	B2
G334	Willow (Salix sp), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	7	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Pond and marshland moving to scrub.			10+	C2
T335	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	7	350#	4	4	4	4		0	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T336	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	9	400#	4	4	4	4		0	Good	SM	Good				20+	B2
T337	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	15	600#	6	7	6	6	5.0/W	0	Good	SM	Good	Heavily ivy clad.			20+	B2
G338	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	17	<450#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Roadside trees lifted to approximately 5 m. No access by foot, reviewed via drive by. Diameter is estimated maximum.			20+	B2
T339	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	12	340	3	4	4	2	6.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T340	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	12	360	3	4	4	2	6.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
G341	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	15	<400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Understory thorn and elder with larger suppressed asymmetrical ivy clad sycamores. Low quality roadside group.		Fell in part	10+	C2
T342	Unknown	10	300#	4	4	4	4	5.0/S	6	Dead	EM	Poor			Fell	<10	U1
T343	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	700#	8	8	8	8	5.0/S	6	Fair	M	Good - Fair	Secondary stem split. Ivy clad. Sparse crown		Fell	10+	C2
T344	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	700#	8	8	8	8	5.0/S	6	Fair	M	Good - Fair	Ivy clad. Significantly sparse crown likely a symptom of ash dieback.		Fell	10+	C2

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T345	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	780#	8	9	9	9	3.0/S	8	Good	M	Good			Incursion	40+	A2
T346	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	780#	8	9	9	9	3.0/S	8	Good	M	Good			Incursion	40+	A2
T347	European Larch (Larix decidua)	13	400	7	7	6	5	4.0/S	4	Dead	M	Poor			Fell	<10	U1
G348	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	18	<550#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	Roadside group separated from northern land by gully and stream		Incursion	20+	B2
T349	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	800	5	5	5	5	6.0/E	8	Poor	M	Poor	Root plate undermined. Large cavity where codominant stem has failed. Little woundwood response indicating poor vitality. Poor crown vitality. No significant target area. Poor longevity.	Reassess tree condition if land use changes.		<10	U1
T350	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	6	270#	4	3	4	3	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T351	Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica `Purpurea`)	16	600#	7	6	7	7	4.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
G352	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens), Aspen (Populus tremula), Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra `Italica`), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	22	<750#	8	8	8	8	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Large roadside poplars with understory of hazel and thorn.		Incursion	20+	B2
T353	Unknown	18	700	8	8	7	7	6.0/S	0	Good	M	Good				20+	B2
G354	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	150	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Approximately 6 small trees.		Fell in part	10+	C2
G355	English Elm (Ulmus procera), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	400	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	Woodland group without permitted access. Roadside trees are predominantly ash, sycamore and elm. Several small dead elms within group visible.		Incursion	20+	B2
G356	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	<700#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Mature ash woodland with thorn hedging			40+	A2
G357	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Minor crown sparsity exhibited by one ash tree.			20+	B2
T358	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	260#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good			Fell	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G359	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>), Willow (<i>Salix sp</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	18	<450#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Early mature Lombardy poplar with understory of osier and blackthorn.			20+	B2
H360	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), English Elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Roadside hedging and small trees		Incursion	10+	C2
T361	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	22	800#	8	8	8	8	7.0/N	7	Good	M	Good	No obvious signs of ash dieback.			40+	A2
T362	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	22	800#	8	8	8	8	7.0/N	7	Good	M	Good	No obvious signs of ash dieback.			40+	A2
T363	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	22	800#	8	8	8	8	7.0/N	7	Good	M	Good	No obvious signs of ash dieback.			40+	A2
T364	Unknown	14	370#	7	6	5	5	5.0/W	7	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T365	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>),	16	350#	4	4	4	4	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T366	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	15	400#	4	6	4	6	4.0/W	5	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
G367	Willow (<i>Salix sp</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	6	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	Osier and young birch functioning as hedging		Prune tree canopy and Incursion	10+	C
G368	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Willow (<i>Salix sp</i>)	15	<280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Small stature trees with osier understory acting as field boundary.		Incursion	20+	B2
T369	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	300#	3	3	3	3	3.0/E	3	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T370	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	300#	3	3	3	3	3.0/E	3	Fair	SM	Good	Somewhat defoliated crown.			10+	C2
G371	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	15	<350#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Uniform linear group of semi mature poplar.			20+	B2
G372	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	<650#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	EM-M	Good - Fair	2 ash trees and 3 oak. ash trees present slight apical sparsity and <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> fungi is present upon one. Three oaks are smaller but higher vitality. Trees inaccessible set in garden.			20+	B2
T373	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	380#	3	4	4	3	3.0/W	4	Fair	EM	Good	Slightly sparse crown			20+	B2
T374	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	440#	6	4.5	5	5	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
G375	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>)	9	250#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	No access. Mostly garden trees of mixed species, viewed from a distance.			10+	C2

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	monogyna),Apple (Malus sp),Other																
T376	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	8	300#	5	5	5	5	-	0	Good	M	Good	Patch of laurel in garden.			10+	C2
T377	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	4	75	2	2	2	2	-	0	Good	Y	Good	Self-seeded sycamore.			10+	C
G378	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good				10+	C2
G379	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),Ash (Fraxinus sp)	15	<380#	5	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
W380	Norway Spruce (Picea abies),Wild Cherry (Prunus avium),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Other	15	500	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	Mixed woodland. Species listed, age and size represent trees which are visible at periphery.		Incursion	20+	B2
T381	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	330	5	5	4	4	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T382	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	290#	4	5	4	4	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good				20+	B2
T383	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	290#	4	5	4	4	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	B2
H384	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good				10+	C2
H385	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good			Prune Tree Canopy with Incursion	10+	C2
T386	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T387	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T388	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T389	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	100#	2	2	2	2		2	Good	Y	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T390	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T391	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T392	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T393	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2
T394	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	Y	Fair			Incursion	<10	U1
T395	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	4	5	4	4	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2

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T396	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	150#	2	2	2	2	3.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T397	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2
T398	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
T399	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C2
G400	Willow (Salix sp)	8	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Sprawling willow beside pond.		Incursion	10+	C2
T401	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	320#	3.5	4	4	3	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good			Fell	20+	B2
T402	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	320#	3.5	4	4	3	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good			Fell	20+	B2
T403	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	14	500#	5	4	4	4	4.0/NE	2	Fair - Poor	M	Fair - Poor	Obvious apical decline. Major cavity to northern stem, above union, with obvious internal dysfunction. Low occupancy rural road.		Incursion	10+	C2
T404	Indian Horse Chestnut (Aesculus indica)	11	400#	4	5	4	4	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
T405	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2
T406	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	3.5	4	4	3	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
T407	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	3.5	4	4	3	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
T408	Manna Ash (Fraxinus ornus)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good				10+	C2
T409	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	3.5	4	4	3	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	20+	B2
T410	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C2
T411	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	700#	8	6	8	7	4.0/SE	4	Good	M	Good			Fell	40+	A2
T412	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	15	700#	8	6	8	7	4.0/SE	4	Good	M	Good	Codominant with high aspect ratio but a wide, union without major inclusion. Previous well-occluded pruning wounds. Canker upon northern stem (ubiquitous within species).		Fell	40+	A2
T413	Indian Horse Chestnut (Aesculus indica)	15	500#	6	5	5	5	4.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	Co-dominant with high aspect ratio without major inclusion. Canker upon stem. Set back within private grounds.			20+	B2
H414	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good			Prune Tree Canopy	10+	C2

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															with Incursion		
W415	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	<400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Woodland group circumscribed by irrigation ditch.		Incursion	20+	B2
T416	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	17	1040	7	7	8	7	6.0/S	5	Good	M	Good - Fair	3rd order scaffold branch to south, extending over road, presents longitudinal wound with good flexion wood, but with adventitious growth and overextended.	Reduce overextended lateral limb. Reduce to first growth point closest to branch origin.	Incursion	40+	A2
T417	Willow (Salix sp)	4	100#	2	2	2	2		0	Good	SM	Good	Osier on field boundary		Fell	10+	C2
G418	Willow (Salix sp)	8	250	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Group of willow upon riverbank			10+	C2
G419	Poplar (Populus sp), Willow (Salix sp), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	130	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Closely spaced stand of young trees.		Fell in part	10+	C2
G420	Willow (Salix sp)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Riverbank willow clumps.			10+	C2
G421	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Other	13	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Closely spaced mixed planting. Diameter estimated maximum.		Fell in part	10+	C2
G422	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	15	<450#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Observations made from one visible area. Tree group with access paths bisecting the plot (two groups plotted to illustrate).			20+	B2
G423	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Willow (Salix sp)	15	<450#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Observations made from one visible area. Tree group with access paths bisecting the plot (two groups plotted to illustrate).		Part removed with Incursion	20+	B2

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G424	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	18	650	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead				40+	A2
T425	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	650#	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	3	Fair	M	Good	Minor/moderate deadwood and minor dieback. unable to access.			40+	A1, 3
G426	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Unmaintained hedge. Unable to access.			10+	C3
T427	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	3	3	3	3	5.0/S	5	Fair	EM	Fair	Crown suppressed. Cavity on main stem, 1 m to north. Unable to access.			20+	B2, 3
T428	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	7	7	7	7	5.0/SW	6	Good	M	Good	Co dominant stems, 3 m. Moderate deadwood. Unable to access.			40+	A1, 3
G429	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Multi stemmed from base. Flailed to north, proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
T430	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	6	6	6	6	3.0/NE	3	Good	EM	Good	Flailed to north, minor deadwood, unable to access.			40+	A1, 3
G431	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Proximal stems.			10+	C2
T432	Oak (Quercus sp)	14	1000#	7	7	7	7	1.0/NE	1	Good	M	Good	Branch cavity, 1 m N. minor deadwood. unable to access.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G433	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Goat Willow (Salix caprea),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<400	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Muti stems - base and below 1.5 m. flailed to north. Proximal stems and suppressed canopies, minor deadwood.			20+	B2, 3
T434	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	600	6	3	5	4	3.0/W	3	Fair	M	Fair	Minor/moderate deadwood/dieback. lean bias, north. Moderate leaf density.			20+	B2
T435	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	700	8	7	7	7	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood. snapped limbs in crown.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T436	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600	8	8	8	8	3.0/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T437	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	610	4	7	6	4	4.0/N	4	Good	M	Good	Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T438	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	5	5	5	5	1.0/S	1	Fair	M	Good	Moderate deadwood, minor dieback, epicormic on stem. Limb cavity at 4 m to west.			20+	B

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T439	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	750	6	7	7	5	2.0/NW	2	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T440	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	470	3	3	3	3	3.0/NE	4	Poor	EM	Poor	Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. Inonotus hispidus bracket, 6 m to north.	Fell if land use changes.		<10	U3
T441	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	850	8	8	8	8	1.0/W	1	Good	M	Good	Epicormic on stem. minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T442	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	850#	8	8	8	8	1.0/W	1	Good	M	Good	Epicormic on stem, minor deadwood, unable to access.		Fell	40+	A1, 2, 3
T443	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	610	6	4	6	4	2.0/SE	2	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A2, 3
T444	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	2	Fair	M	Fair	Minor to moderate deadwood and minor dieback. Pseudoninonotus dryadeus bracket to west at base. Surrounding buttress sound tested, good acoustics.			20+	B2, 3
G445	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<400	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Proximal stems with suppressed crowns, minor deadwood.			20+	B2
G446	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<90#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Understory.			10+	C2
T447	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	5	5	5	6	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	Unable to access, epicormic on stem, minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T448	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	710#	6	6	6	6	3.0/NW	3	Fair	M	Good	Unable to fully access. minor/moderate deadwood, minor dieback, epicormic in crown.			40+	A2, 3
T449	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	620	7	7	7	7	3.0/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G450	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<400	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Proximal stems with suppressed crowns. Minor deadwood. Moderate foliage density.			20+	B2
T451	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	125#	1	3	2	1		0	Good	Y	Good	Unable to access. lean bias to south.			10+	C2
T452	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	400#	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	3	Fair	EM	Fair	Previous limb failures, ivy, base to apex, pruning wounds, minor deadwood/dieback, unable to access.			10+	C2
T453	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	6	7	5	5	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Previous pruning wounds. Minor/moderate deadwood. Epicormic on stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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T454	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	125#	1	3	2	1	-	0	Good	Y	Good	Unable to access. Multi stemmed from base.			10+	C2
H455	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	3	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge. Unable to access.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H456	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge. Unable to access.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
G457	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	14	<650	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good	Row of similarly aged and spaced oaks, with low frequency of understory species. Minor deadwood. snapped limbs. epicormic on stems.		Fell in part	40+	A1, 2, 3
G458	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM	Good - Dead	Overstood hedgerow. Flaied to west. Multi stemmed, base and below 1.5 m.			20+	B2, 3
T459	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	600#	5	5	5	5	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Flail damage to West.			40+	A2
T460	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650	7	7	7	7	1.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Flail damage to West, minor deadwood.			40+	A2
T461	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	425#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Flailed to north and south. Epicormic on stem. Minor dieback.			20+	B2, 3
T462	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	425, 350#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Flailed, north and south. epicormic on stem, co dominant stems, base. X1 stem standing dead to 3.5 m.			20+	B2, 3
T463	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	525#	5	5	5	5	1.0/W	1	Good	EM	Fair	Flailed to north and south, epicormic on stem. Cavity in stem, 2 m. Unable to inspect fully.			20+	B2, 3
H464	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge. Unable to access.			10+	C2, 3
T465	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	525#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	1	Good	EM	Fair	Flailed, north and south, epicormic on stem, partially occluded wound at base to north. Unable to inspect fully.			20+	B2, 3
T466	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	680#	7	7	7	7	3.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood, epicormic on stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T467	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	680, 400#	8	8	8	8	4.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate			40+	A1, 2, 3

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													deadwood, epicormic on stem.				
T468	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	7	7	7	7	4.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood, epicormic on stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T469	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700, 500#	7	7	7	7	4.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood, epicormic on stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T470	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	450#	7	7	7	7	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T471	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	390#	2	3	1	6	2.0/W	4	Good	SM	Fair	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood.			20+	B1, 2, 3
T472	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T473	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	200#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5/E	3	Good	SM	Good	Flailed, north and south. Epicormic on stem. Unable to inspect fully.			20+	B2, 3
T474	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300#	1	1	3.5	3.5		1	Good	SM	Good	Unable to inspect fully. Flailed, north and south. epicormic on stem.			20+	B2, 3
T475	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	200#	3.5	3.5	1	1	0.5/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Unable to inspect fully. flailed, east and west, epicormic on stem.			20+	B2, 3
T476	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		4	Good	SM	Good	Unable to inspect fully.			20+	B2, 3
T477	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	300, 120	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	Unable to fully inspect. Inonotus sp., North at 2 m. flailed, east and west.			10+	C2
T478	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	120, 120#	4	4	4	4	1.0/SE	1	Fair	SM	Fair	Unable to fully inspect. Minor dieback, potentially ash dieback.			10+	C2
G479	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	10	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Unable to access. Proximal stems with suppressed crowns. Multi stems from base and below 1.5 m. Flailed edge.		Prune Tree Canopy with Incursion	20+	B2, 3
T480	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	600#	6.5	5	6	4	3.0/N	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. exuding knot hole, North at 4 m. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H481	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T482	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	800	5	6	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to fully inspect. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.		Prune Tree Canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3

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															with Incursion		
H483	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T484	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500	5	6	6	5	4.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Unable to fully inspect. Minor deadwood.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
T485	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	400	1	3	1	6	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	Unable to fully inspect. Minor deadwood. Moderately crown suppressed.		Prune tree canopy	10+	C2
T486	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6.5	6	6	6	5.0/S	6	Good	M	Good	Unable to fully inspect. Minor deadwood.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
G487	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access. Flailed, north and south. epicormic on stems.			20+	B2, 3
T488	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	200#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.0/SW	3	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access. Minor dieback, potentially ash dieback.			10+	C2
T489	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	9	200#	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access.			20+	B2
T490	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6	200#	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	3	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access.			20+	B1, 2
T491	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	5	5	5	5	3.5/W	4	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access. Minor deadwood.		Prune Tree Canopy with Incursion	20+	B1, 2
H492	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	Maintained hedge.			10+	C2
T493	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	7	4	5	6	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Unable to access, crown suppressed, South. minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A2, 3
T494	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	90, 120, 90#	2	2	2	2	-	0	Good	SM	Good	Unable to fully inspect.			10+	C2
T495	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	Unable to access, epicormic on stem, minor deadwood.			40+	A2, 3
T496	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550	7	7	6	5	3.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	Unable to access, epicormic on stem. minor deadwood, previous pruning wounds.			40+	A2, 3
T497	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	580	5	5	5	5	2.5/E	2	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A2, 3

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T498	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	450#	2	3	2	1	3.0/SW	1	Good	EM	Good	Unable to fully inspect, epicormic on stem. Major height reduction. Large wound from base to 2 m on stem, West.			10+	C3
T499	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	550	5.5	6.5	5.5	5.5	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood, previous pruning wounds.			40+	A2, 3
T500	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	410	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.5/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood. Previous pruning wounds. Epicormic on stem.			20+	B2
T501	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500	3	6	4	3	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	Minor deadwood. Epicormic on stem. Large deadwood from 3 m to apex, cavity at 5 m, to west.	Remove deadwood if land use changes		20+	B3
T502	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	670	6	6	6	6	3.5/N	4	Good	M	Fair	x2 moderate cavities on stem, south at 1 m and east at 1.5 m. Acoustic hammer indicates localised decay. Stems divide above 1.5 m. Minor deadwood in crown.			20+	B3
G503	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<125#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Overstood maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
G504	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2
G505	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<125#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained overstood hedge.		Fell	10+	C2
T506	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	3.5	4	4	4	2.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Pruning wounds, North at 2 m. Unable to fully inspect.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
H507	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<80#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H508	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Maintained hedge. Overstood. Dense but even hedge both in height and spread.		Fell in part	10+	C1, 2
H509	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T510	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Pruning wounds, South. unable to access.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T511	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	880	8	8	8	8	4.0/N	5	Good	M	Good	Previous pruning, minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T512	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1090	8	8	8	7	5.0/S	5	Good	M	Good	Previous pruning, minor deadwood. basal wounds.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3

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T513	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	850	6	6	6	6	3.5/N	4	Good	M	Good	Previous pruning. minor deadwood. basal wounds. epicormic on stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T514	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	550	4	4	4	4	2.5/SW	3	Good	M	Good	Previous pruning. minor deadwood. basal wounds. snapped, hung up limb at 2 m N. major height reduction.			20+	B2, 3
H515	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T516	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	480#	6	6	6	6	3.0/SE	4	Good	EM	Good	Damage to lower limbs, West at 4 m.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H517	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
G518	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge, overstood.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
T519	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	930#	8	8	6	8	3.0/E	4	Good	V	Good	Significant internal decay and hollowing, Large exposed area of heartwood. Minor deadwood in crown. Basal wound.			40+	A3
T520	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	550#	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	4	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood/dieback. Unable to fully inspect.			20+	B3
H521	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T522	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600#	3	3	5	5	1.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Flail damage, S and N.		Incursion	40+	A2, 3
T523	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	525	4	4	4	5	2.5/E	1	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor crown suppression, E. Minor deadwood. Flail damage, S and N.			40+	A2, 3
T524	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	500	5	5	5	5	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor crown suppression, E. Minor deadwood. Flail damage, S and N. Epicormic on stem.			40+	A2, 3
T525	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	580, 580#	5	5	7	7	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Flail damage, S and N. Epicormic on stem. Possibly two separate trees, fused at base.			40+	A2, 3
T526	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	400#	2	2	2	2	1.0/S	1	Fair	SM	Poor	Significant height reduction. Regrowth stem diameter 100 mm.			10+	C3

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													Significant hollowing in stem.				
G527	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<125#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Unable to access. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
T528	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	520#	2	5	3	3	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Good	Unable to access. Minor deadwood. Flail damage, east and west. Epicormic on stem. Lean bias, south. Major height reduction.			20+	B2, 3
T529	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	725	5	6	7	6	3.0/S	3	Good	M	Good	Minor and moderate deadwood. Minor crown suppression, N.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T530	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	600#	2	4	6	7	1.0/E	3	Fair	M	Good	Moderate crown suppression, south and north. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2, 3
T531	Apple (Malus sp)	6	150, 130#	3	2	3	3	1.0/E	0	Fair	SM	Good	Moderate crown suppression, S.			20+	B2
T532	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	0.5/E	0	Good	SM	Good	Unable to access. Low canopy.			20+	B2
H533	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Unable to access. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T534	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	950	8	8	8	8	1.5/N	4	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Knot hole cavity, E 2 m. Woodpecker cavity on limb, 3 m E. Minor deadwood. Previous pruning.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T535	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	900	6	8	7	6	2.0/N	6	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Large tear out wound, 3.5 m E. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T536	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	600	5	7	7	7	2.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Stem in proximity to neighbouring tree. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T537	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	475	6	2	6	7	2.0/W	3	Good	SM	Fair	Stem in proximity to neighbouring tree. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			20+	B2, 3
T538	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	550	4	4	5	3	2.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Minor lean bias, east.			40+	A2, 3
T539	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	4	Good	M	Fair	Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Basal wound, E. with localised decay. Sound tested - good.			20+	B2, 3
T540	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	575	6	4	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	EM	Fair	Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Basal wound, S. with localised decay. Sound tested - good.			20+	B2, 3

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T541	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1120	9	9	9	9	5.0/E	5	Good	M	Good	Previous limb failures apparent. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T542	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	1000	9	9	9	9	5.0/E	5	Good	M	Good	Previous limb failures apparent. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T543	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	620	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Minor lean bias, s.			40+	A2, 3
T544	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	600	3	4	3	3.5	2.5/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Woody debris surrounding base. Previous limb failures apparent. Pruning wound, W 2 m. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback.			20+	B2, 3
T545	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700	6	5	5	5	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T546	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	120#	2	2	3	2	1.0/E	2	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C1
G547	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<200#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2
T548	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	90#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C1
T549	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	420	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Minor deadwood.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
G550	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			10+	C2
G551	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			10+	C2
T552	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	250, 350, 300, 250#	7	7	6	6	1.0/N	0	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Multi stemmed below 1.5 m.			20+	B2, 3
G553	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
G554	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
T555	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	75#	1	1	1	1	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1
T556	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	75#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1
T557	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	75#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T558	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	600#	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	1.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Stubs. Minor deadwood.			40+	A2, 3
T559	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	450#	4	5	4	4	1.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Minor deadwood.			20+	B2, 3
T560	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	450	2	3	3	2	1.0/E	1	Poor	SM	Poor	Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. Epicormic throughout. Inonotus hispidus bracket on stem.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
T561	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	580	6	6	6	6	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T562	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T563	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	75, 75, 75, 75#	1	1	1	1		1	Poor	SM	Poor	Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. Epicormic throughout.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
G564	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Poor	SM	Poor	Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. Inonotus hispidus bracket present on stem.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
G565	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	9	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2
T566	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	900	9	9	9	9	1.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	Epicormic on stem. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G567	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			10+	C2, 3
G568	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4	<100#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			10+	C2, 3
T569	Oak (Quercus sp)	8	300#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T570	Oak (Quercus sp)	8	350#	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
G571	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	10	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
H572	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H573	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H574	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H575	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<125#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge, over stood.			20+	B2, 3
T576	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	900	6	6	8	6	2.0/E	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H577	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T578	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	500#	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	2	Poor	M	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate to high dieback, presumed ash dieback.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
T579	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T580	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	450	3	5	5	5	3.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
H581	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge, over stood.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T582	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	770	4	4	8	4	2.5/S	3	Good	M	Good	Minor/moderate deadwood. Previous pruning. Basal damage, N. Minor dieback.			40+	A2, 3
T583	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550#	6	6	6	6	3.5/E	4	Good	M	Good	Minor deadwood.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
T584	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	550#	6	6	5	6	3.5/E	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
T585	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	380#	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.0/E	4	Poor	SM	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback.	Fell. (< 3 months)	Prune tree canopy	<10	U3
T586	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	500#	7	7	7	7	3.5/E	5	Fair	M	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor dieback, presumed ash dieback. Epicormic throughout.	Reinspect in 1 year	Prune tree canopy	10+	C3
T587	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	320#	4	4	4	4	4.0/E	4	Poor	SM	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback.	Fell (< 3 months)	Prune tree canopy	<10	U3
T588	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	850#	8	8	8	8	3.0/S	5	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
G589	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	0	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.		Prune tree canopy	20+	B1, 2, 3
T590	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	600#	6	8	6	7	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor/moderate deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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T591	Unknown	9	500#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/S	3	Dead	M	Dead	Inaccessible. Moderate/high deadwood.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
T592	Unknown	9	500#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/S	3	Dead	M	Dead	Inaccessible. Moderate/high deadwood.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
T593	Unknown	12	380#	4	4	4	4	4.0/SW	4	Dead	SM	Dead	Inaccessible. Moderate/high deadwood.	Fell If land use changes.		<10	U3
H594	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Prune tree canopy	10+	C2, 3
H595	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Prune tree canopy	10+	C2, 3
T596	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600	5	3	5	6	2.0/E , 2.0/S	5	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Epicormic on stem.		Prune Tree Canopy	40+	A1, 2, 3
G597	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base and below 1.5 m. Deadwood. Longitudinal wounds on limbs.			20+	B2, 3
T598	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	3	4	3	4	5.0/S	5	Good	M	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Epicormic on stem. Previous pruning wounds, 1-3 m W. Suppressed crown, N.		Fell	20+	B2, 3
T599	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	600#	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Fully occluded longitudinal wound, 1-2.5 m E.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T600	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	650#	7	7	7	7	3.0/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor/moderate deadwood. Snapped limb hung up, 2 m W.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H601	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H602	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
T603	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	400#	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2, 3
G604	English Elm (Ulmus procera), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3

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H605	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H606	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
T607	Oak (Quercus sp)	15	650#	5	5	5	5	2.5/E	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Previous pruning, 2 m SE.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H608	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	Y	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
G609	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	<300#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B2, 3
H610	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H611	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H612	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H613	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H614	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
T615	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	75, 75, 150, 75#	2	2	2	2	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed. Utility line approx., 1 m above.			20+	B2, 3
G616	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Pine (Pinus sp)	12	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Proximal stems. Dieback and deadwood.		Fell in part	20+	B1, 2, 3
T617	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	500#	5	5	5	5	4.0/SW	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. No sign of ash dieback. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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G618	Cherry (Prunus sp),Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'),Atlantic Cedar (Blue) (Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca'),Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum),Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea Dogwood),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Evenly spaced and similarly aged.			20+	B1, 2
T619	Cherry (Prunus sp)	9	300, 300, 400, 200#	4	3	3	5	3.0/W	3	Fair	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor dieback. Epicormic on stems.			20+	B2, 3
G620	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Cherry (Prunus sp),Maple (Acer sp),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge and planted saplings in row within third party land.			10+	C2, 3
T621	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	250#	4	4	4	4	-	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar.			20+	B2
H622	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H623	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H624	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T625	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	6	3	3	4	2.0/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Cows. Retrenchment/dieback. Minor/moderate deadwood. Basal cavity to east.			40+	A2, 3
T626	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650#	6	6	6	6	2.0/NW	2	Fair	M	Good	Inaccessible. Cows. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G627	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum),Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	<400#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor crown suppression.			20+	B1, 2
G628	Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra 'Italica')	20	<600#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
G629	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	<400	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Partially accessible. Proximal stems. Lower crown previous cut back to stem up to 3 m.			20+	B2
H630	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T631	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	120	2	2	2	2	0.5/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Accessible.			10+	C1, 2

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H632	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H633	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T634	Lombardy Poplar (Populus nigra 'Italica')	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
H635	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T636	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	6	300#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/NE	2	Fair	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor dieback.		Fell	20+	B2
T637	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	600	4	3.5	3	4	2.0/N	4	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T638	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	400#	4	3	5	4	2.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2, 3
H639	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T640	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600	4	4	4	4	1.0/E ,	4	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A2, 3
T641	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1000#	7	7	7	7	2.5/SE	6	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood. Vehicle damage to lower limb, 5 m West	Remove damaged limb on road side, 5 m to West. (< 3 months)	Incursion	40+	A2, 3
T642	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	900#	7	6	6	5	3.0/SE	3	Fair	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Minor/moderate dieback and deadwood. Stubs and torn out limbs.		Incursion	20+	B2, 3
G643	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<400	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Accessible. Minor deadwood. Previous pruning wounds.		Incursion	20+	B2, 3
T644	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	5	5	7	7	2.0/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Utility cable running through canopy.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T645	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	750#	5	5	6	5	2.0/NE	4	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Epicormic on stem.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T646	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	750#	7	7	7	7	2.0/NE	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T647	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	160#	4	4	4	4	1.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Epicormic on stem.			20+	B1, 2

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T648	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	450, 300#	5	5	5	5	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Burrs dominant on stem.		Incursion	40+	A2, 3
T649	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	520#	6	6	6	6	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Wound on stem, 1 m NE.			40+	A2, 3
T650	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	4	4	4	4	2.0/SE	2	Fair	M	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor/moderate deadwood. Low foliage density and small foliage size. Minor foliage necrosis.			10+	C3
T651	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	5	4	4	5	2.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T652	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	420#	5	5	6	5	1.0/NW	2	Fair	EM	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor/moderate deadwood. Low foliage density and small foliage size. Minor foliage necrosis.		Incursion	10+	C3
T653	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/S	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T654	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/E ,	1	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Utility cable running through canopy.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
G655	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	<500	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Previous limb failures, minor. Crown suppression, minor.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2, 3
T656	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700#	5	5	6	6	2.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Epicormic on stem.		Incursion	40+	A2, 3
H657	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H658	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H659	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
G660	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), English Elm (Ulmus procera)	11	<450#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Poor - Dead	EM	Poor - Dead	Inaccessible. Moderate/high deadwood. Proximal stems, some multi stemmed. Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback.	Fell (< 3 months)	Fell	<10	U3
T661	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	490#	3	2	4	2	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Fair	Suppressed crown, South west, moderate deadwood.		Incursion	10+	C2, 3

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H662	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H663	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T664	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/NE	3	Good	EM	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H665	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
G666	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<180#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Fair	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Hawthorn with minor dieback. Low leaf density.		Fell	10+	C2
T667	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650	8	8	8	8	2.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Partially inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G668	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y	Good - Fair	Inaccessible. Row of self set young trees. Proximal stems.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T669	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	300	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5/SW	3	Good	SM	Good	Partially inaccessible. Epicormic on stem.			20+	B1, 2
T670	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	300	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Epicormic on stem.			20+	B1, 2
T671	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	200#	3	3	3	3	1.0/SW	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T672	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
H673	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H674	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good				10+	C2, 3
T675	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	125#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E ,	0	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C3
T676	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	90#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E ,	0	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C3
T677	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	75, 60, 40#	1	1	1	1	1.0/S	1	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Minor dieback.			10+	C2
G678	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Dead	SM	Good - Dead	Inaccessible. Very low quality ash on edge, S.	Fell ash in a poor condition if land use changes.	Incursion	20+	B1, 2, 3

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G679	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	18	<325#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Fair	Inaccessible. Major height reduction to trees where utility cables run above canopy. 0.5 m gap. Likely to require further clearance pruning (managed by the electricity supplier).			20+	B1, 2, 3
T680	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	350#	6	4	5	4	4.0/SW	5	Poor	EM	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. Epicormic throughout.	Fell if land use changes.		<10	U3
G681	Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Small-leaved Lime (Tilia cordata), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	18	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Presumed mixed plantation. Proximal stems.			20+	B1, 2, 3
G682	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	18	<325#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Inaccessible. Proximal stems.			20+	B1, 2, 3
T683	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	5	3	4	3	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Fair	Inaccessible. Major stem removal, 0.5 m SW. Minimal occlusion. Epicormic on stem.			20+	B2, 3
T684	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	480#	4	4	3	4	4.0/NW	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Epicormic on stem. Minor deadwood.			20+	B2, 3
T685	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	40, 40, 40, 40#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E ,	0	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1
T686	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	300#	5	4	4	4	4.0/S	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Minor dieback, possibly ash dieback.			10+	C2
T687	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	220, 300, 300#	5	4	5	6	3.0/NE	4	Good	EM	Good	Partially accessible. Multi stemmed from 0.5 m. Minor deadwood.		Fell	20+	B2
T688	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	7	7	7	7	2.5/E	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Minor snapped limb, hung up at 3 m W.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T689	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	400, 380#	6	6	6	5	2.0/E , 2.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T690	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	690	6	6	6	6	2.0/N , 2.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Accessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T691	Oak (Quercus sp)	8	200#	3	3	2	4	1.5/W	2	Good	SM	Good	Moderate crown suppression, E. epicormic on stem.			20+	B2
T692	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	620	4	4	1	6	3.0/E ,	3	Good	M	Fair - Poor	Accessible. Minor deadwood. Moderate crown suppression, E. Significant basal cavity, S. Localised decay.			10+	C2

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H693	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			10+	C2, 3
H694	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			10+	C2, 3
H695	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			10+	C2, 3
H696	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
H697	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			20+	B2, 3
T698	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	300, 200#	3	5	4	4	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Potentially two separate tree, unable to assess. Minor crown suppression, N.			20+	B2
T699	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	7	4	7	7	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Moderate crown suppression, S.			40+	A2, 3
T700	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	200#	3	4	4	3	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			20+	B2
T701	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	250#	1	3	3	2	3.0/S	3	Poor	SM	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate dieback, presumed ash dieback. High crown suppression. Major height reduction.	Fell if land use changes.		<10	U3
T702	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Partially accessible. Minor deadwood. Ivy from base to 5 m, stem.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G703	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	<300#	5	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	Fair	SM	Fair	Minor dieback throughout, possibly early signs of ash dieback. Ivy on stems.			10+	C2
H704	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			10+	C2, 3
H705	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Inaccessible. Unmaintained hedge. Overstood.			10+	C2, 3
T706	Unknown	8	150#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar - electric fencing.			20+	B2
T707	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700	7	7	7	7	4.0/S	4	Fair	M	Fair	Partially accessible. Minor/moderate deadwood and dieback.			20+	B2, 3
T708	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar - electric fencing. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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G709	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar - electric fencing. Proximal stems. Ivy in stems.			20+	B2
T710	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	40, 100, 50, 60, 40, 70, 70#	2	2	2	2	1.0/E ,	0	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base.			20+	B1, 2, 3
G711	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<450#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Evenly spaced. Minor crown suppression.			20+	B2, 3
G712	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<600#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Evenly spaced. Minor crown suppression. Ivy on stems.			40+	A2, 3
G713	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	<550#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Evenly spaced. Minor crown suppression. Ivy on stems.			40+	A2, 3
T714	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	500#	4	6	6	6	3.0/SW	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G715	English Elm (Ulmus procera)	16	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Poor	SM	Poor	Inaccessible. Moderate/high dieback and reduced vitality. Presumed Dutch elm disease.	Fell (< 3 months)		<10	U3
H716	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T717	Unknown	8	400#	1	1	1	1		8	Dead	EM	Dead	Inaccessible.	Create a fenced 8m exclusion zone within falling distance if land use changes.		<10	U3
T718	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	500#	6	6	6	6		4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H719	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell in part	10+	C2, 3
T720	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	525#	5	5	5	5	3.0/SW	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T721	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	400#	4	4	4	4	3.0/N , 3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Previous pruning, E. Wound on stem, 1 m E.			20+	B2
T722	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	550#	6	6	4	5	3.0/S	5	Good	M	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Partially occluded major cavity on stem, 3 m W.			20+	B2

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T723	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	4	Poor	SM	Fair	Inaccessible. Foliage necrosis. Low bud density. Wound leading to cavity on stem, 2-3 m E.			10+	C3
T724	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	550#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G725	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<600#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Evenly spaced. Minor crown suppression.			40+	A2, 3
T726	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/SW	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor/moderate deadwood. Moderate wound on stem, 2.5 m SW.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T727	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	120, 120#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Stems fused.			10+	C2
T728	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0/N	2	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C2
T729	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0/N	2	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C2
G730	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<400#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Proximal stems. Moderate crown suppression.			20+	B2, 3
T731	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	615#	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. 10% gap in crown, 8 m N.			40+	A2, 3
T732	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450#	6	6	6	4	4.0/E	6	Good	EM	Fair	Inaccessible. X2 wounds on stem, 1 m NW.			20+	B2, 3
T733	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	750#	7	7	7	7	3.0/E	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. dead stump, 2.5 m. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G734	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<450#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Minor crown suppression.			20+	B2, 3
H735	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T736	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T737	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	600#	8	8	8	8	3.0/NW	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2, 3
T738	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	150#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B2
T739	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
G740	Goat Willow (Salix caprea), White Willow (Salix alba)	14	<600#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-M	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2, 3

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G741	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<800#	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Minor crown suppression.			40+	A2, 3
T742	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	600#	7	7	7	7	4.0/SW	4	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2, 3
T743	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	500#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E ,	3	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood. Ivy from base to 10 m.			40+	A1, 2, 3
H744	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H745	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
G746	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	10	<150#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Inaccessible.		Incursion	20+	B2, 3
H747	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.		Fell	10+	C2, 3
H748	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
T749	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	200	3	3	3	3	2.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	Accessible. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T750	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	150	3	3	3	3	2.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T751	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	210#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	Partially Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
H752	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H753	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H754	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H755	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3

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H756	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
H757	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Maintained hedge.			10+	C2, 3
G758	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6	<125#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C2, 3
T759	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	300#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E ,	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T760	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	8	130#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E ,	2	Fair	Y	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor foliage necrosis.			10+	C2
T761	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	300#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E ,	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T762	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	150#	5	5	5	5		0	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Likely multi stemmed from base.			20+	B2
T763	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	8	130#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E ,	2	Fair	Y	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor foliage necrosis.			10+	C2
T764	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	300#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E ,	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T765	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	8	130#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E ,	2	Fair	Y	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor foliage necrosis.			10+	C2
T766	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	300#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E ,	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T767	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	17	300#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E ,	4	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T768	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	8	130#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E ,	2	Fair	Y	Fair	Inaccessible. Minor foliage necrosis.			10+	C2
G769	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Apple (Malus sp)	7	150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Hawthorns are highest quality of the group.			20+	B2, 3
T770	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	5	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T771	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	7	7	7	7	-	5	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible. Surveyed from afar. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T772	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible.			10+	C1, 2
T773	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	50, 50, 50, 50, 50#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base.			10+	C1, 2
T774	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	50, 50, 50, 50, 50#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base.			10+	C1, 2
T775	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4	75, 75, 75, 75,	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base.			10+	C1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
			75, 75, 75#														
T776	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base. Crown suppressed east.			10+	C1, 2
T777	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	4	75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base. Crown suppressed east.			10+	C1, 2
T778	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75#	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Good	Inaccessible. Multi stemmed from base. Crown suppressed east.			10+	C1, 2
T779	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	600, 900#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Inaccessible. Stems fork at 0.5 m. Unable to assess union structurally. No obvious defects visible.			20+	B2, 3
G780	Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp)		-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	Area of willow biomass production. Likely subject to cyclical coppicing.		Fell in part	10+	C
T781	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T782	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T783	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T784	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T785	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	12	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T786	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T787	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T788	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra`Italica`</i>)	18	400#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Inaccessible.			20+	B1, 2
T789	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	630	6	6	6	4	0.5/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Deadwood throughout. Good, dense lower canopy.			40+	A1, 2
T790	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	700, 400	4	6	6	5	4.0/E	0	Good	M	Fair	One main bole with dead stem to west from 1 m. Branch collar cavity at 3 m to south on main bole, appears localised decay.			40+	A1, 2, 3

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T791	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	440	2	6	6	3	1.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Basal cavity opening with a small amount of decay, sounding hammer suggests localised. Dead stump in main fork at 2.5 m. Deadwood throughout. Low, dense canopy.			20+	B1, 2
H792	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	SM-EM	Good	Dense section of boundary feature 1.5-4 m in height.		Fell	10+	C2
T793	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	920	7	7	8	7	4.0/NW	2	Good	M	Good	Forked at 3 m. Good open grown specimen. Potentially originally twin stemmed in very distant past with decaying stump to northwest.			40+	A1, 2
H794	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<50#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Dense hedge but with very young whips for infill adjacent to tree.			10+	C1, 2
H795	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Swamped in bramble		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T796	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	200, 110, 120	3	3	3	1		0	Fair	SM	Fair	Showing some signs of stress with possible ash dieback.		Fell	10+	C1
H797	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Willow (Salix sp)	3	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Dominated by grey willow.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T798	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	400#	4	4	5	5	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge with ditch between stem and road.			20+	B1, 2
T799	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	200#	2	2	2	2	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	In dense hedge.			10+	C1, 2
H800	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Willow (Salix sp)	2	<50#	2	0.5	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense hedge with ditch to south.			10+	C1, 2
T801	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	550#	4	6	3	6	3.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	Beyond hedge, off site.		Prune tree canopy	20+	B1, 2
T802	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	900#	7	8	8	9	2.5/E	2	Good	M	Good	Beyond hedge, off site. 3 m approx., back from tarmac edge. Deadwood throughout. No access to base. Not fully surveyed.		Prune tree canopy	40+	A1, 2
T803	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	550#	6	6	5	8	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Beyond dense hedge off site. No access to base. Minor deadwood.		Prune tree canopy	20+	B1, 2
T804	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	280#	4	4	4	4	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	In dense hedge. No access to base.		Prune tree canopy	20+	B1, 2

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H805	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good				10+	C1, 2
T806	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	290	4	4	5	2	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. One sided to east. Lower limbs flailed as part of hedge.			20+	B1, 2
T807	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	550#	6	6	6	6	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. Lower limbs flailed as part of hedge.			20+	B1, 2
T808	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	670	7	6	8	8	3.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T809	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	370	4	4	3	1	1.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. Lower limbs flailed as part of hedge. Squat form.			20+	B1, 2
T810	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	200#	3	3	3	3	1.5/N	0	Good	Y	Good	In dense hedge		Fell	10+	C1, 2
H811	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	1	<50#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good			Fell	10+	C1, 2
T812	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	140, 110	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.8/SW	1	Good	Y	Good			Fell	10+	C1, 2
T813	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	530	9	8	9	6	2.5/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Open grown. Typical minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T814	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	140#	2	3	1.5	2	0.1/S	0	Good	SM	Good	Topped and maintained as part of hedge in past.			10+	C1, 2
T815	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	450#	8	6	5	6	3.0/NW	2	Good	EM	Good	Typical minor deadwood. In dense hedgerow.			40+	A1, 2
T816	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	550#	6	6	6	6	5.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	Typical minor deadwood. In dense hedgerow.			40+	A1, 2
T817	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	130	0.5	2	1.5	1.5	-	1	Good	Y	Fair	Dead stump and small 4 m pole adjacent.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T818	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6	280	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Multi stemmed crown from 1 m bole.			10+	C1, 2
H819	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	6	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense hedgerow caring in height and spread.		Fell in part	10+	C1, 2
T820	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	130	1	3	2	2	1.0/S	0	Good	Y	Good	Typical young oak with second smaller tree to west.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T821	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	320	4	4	4	4	4.0/SW	3	Fair	SM	Good	Minor deadwood. Less than optimal vitality.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
H822	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good			Fell	10+	C1, 2
T823	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300#	4	2	5	4	1.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	To north side of ditch along north side of road. Some flail damage to minor branches along hedge line.			10+	C1, 2
T824	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	250#	4	2	4	4	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	To north side of ditch along north side of road. Some flail damage to minor			10+	C1, 2

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													branches along hedge line.				
T825	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	550#	6	6	8	8	2.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. No access to base. On south side of small ditch to south side of road. Existing field access to north.		Prune tree canopy and incursion	40+	A1, 2
T826	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	6	8	6	11	2.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. No access to base. On south side of small ditch to south side of road.			40+	A1, 2
T827	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	400#	2	7	5	5	1.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	In dense hedge. No access to base. Large low and wide spreading limbs to south.			20+	B1, 2
H828	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense hedgerow. Mostly blackthorn with occasional young oak.		Fell in part	10+	C1, 2
H829	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good				10+	C1, 2
H830	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense with bramble.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T831	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800	6	9	6	8	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Good	3-4 m beyond dry ditch. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T832	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	220#	4	4	4	4	5.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Good	Low vitality possible ash dieback.			10+	C1, 2
T833	White Willow (Salix alba)	10	1600#	9	4	8	6	2.0/S	1	Fair	A	Poor	Large bole which has split in to three main sections widening its diameter as it pulls further apart. Extensive internal decay and quite active decay in one main section and along primary limb to south. This limb is also stunted with extensive decay at failure point. Main crown on northwest section but vigorous new growth throughout.			40+	A3
T834	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	450, 280, 250, 200, 200#	6	5	8	3	-	1	Dead	EM	Dead	Dead stems likely to fail towards site.	Fell (When funds allow)		<10	U1

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G835	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Beyond red line to north, group is likely to include high value trees. Dense and no access within. Edge towards site with lower growing blackthorn and hawthorn			40+	A1, 2
G836	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Willow (Salix sp), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris), Birch (Betula sp), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Generally more scrubby towards site with some trees beyond but no access.			20+	B1, 2
G837	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	<600#	8	8	8	8	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	No access to trees surveyed from site. Likely three early mature oak.			40+	A1, 2
G838	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Willow (Salix sp), Birch (Betula sp)	10	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Generally more scrubby towards site with some trees beyond but no access. Occasional ash and oak.			20+	B1, 2
G839	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	6	250	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Poor	SM	Poor	Some dead stems with typical vigorous new growth. Low target.			10+	C1, 2
H840	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	50	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good			Fell in part	10+	C2
T841	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	120#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0/E	1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1, 2
G842	Willow (Salix sp), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Damson (Prunus domestica)	14	<250#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Low quality grey willow to south of group.			20+	B1, 2
G843	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Pine (Pinus sp), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	1	<50#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y	Good	Plantation of young trees with tubes.		Fell in part	10+	C1, 2
H844	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good	Hawthorn hedge swamped with bramble. Occasional elder and young oak.		Fell in part	10+	C2

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T845	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	8	250#	2	5	5	5		0	Good	EM	Fair	Growing on top of retaining wall in grounds of station house. No roots south. Low hanging canopy into field below base of stem. Very close to house.			10+	C1, 2
T846	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	450, 450, 200, 150#	6	7	9	6	4.0/S	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	Located on top of retaining wall with base pushing out wall. Multi stemmed from base with tight unions. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
G847	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	4	<100#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense thicket.			10+	C2
T848	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	7	250, 250#	1	4	3	4		1	Fair	EM	Fair	Dense lower canopy but swamped by blackthorn and bramble with no access to base. Two main stems above blackthorn with sparse crown.			10+	C1
T849	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	500#	4	6	7	7	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T850	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	400#	4	6	6	4	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T851	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	400#	4	8	2	8	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T852	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	320#	4	8	2	2	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T853	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	400#	4	8	2	4	4.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T854	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	500#	4	8	9	3	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T855	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	500#	4	6	4	6	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T856	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	400#	2	6	6	1	3.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T857	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	400#	4	6	6	2	3.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			20+	B1, 2
T858	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	250#	4	4	2	2	3.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Deadwood.			10+	C1, 2
T859	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	250#	4	4	2	2	3.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Deadwood.			10+	C1, 2
T860	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	500#	6	8	2	8	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
T861	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	450#	6	8	6	1	3.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
G862	Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense shrubby group. Grey willow.			10+	C2
G863	Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp)	4	<50#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense shrubby group. Grey willow.			10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T864	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		0	Good	EM	Good	Dense with foliage to base. Surveyed from opposite river bank.			10+	C1, 2
T865	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		0	Good	EM	Good	Dense with foliage to base. Surveyed from opposite river bank.			10+	C1, 2
H866	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Fair	EM	Fair				10+	C1, 2
T867	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	340	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good				20+	B1, 2
T868	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Some stubbed branches towards road.			20+	B1, 2
H869	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good				10+	C1, 2
T870	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	960	9	7	9	9	4.0/NE	4	Good	M	Good	Small branch collar cavities and some deadwood.		Fell	40+	A1, 2
T871	Common Lime (Tilia X europaea)	22	900	6	8	6	6	4.0/S	0	Good	M	Good				40+	A1, 2
T872	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	1060	8	6	8	8	4.0/E	0	Fair	M	Fair - Poor	Narrow columns of decay throughout tree and along primary limb to east with fractures on north side of limb. Woodpecker hole at 4 m south.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T873	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	450, 450, 450	6	6	6	6	4.0/W	3	Good	M	Good	Dense bramble around slightly elevated base. Deadwood throughout.			20+	B1, 2
T874	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	860	2	7	5	5	-	5	Good	M	Good	Slightly twisted stem with high crown. Some lower limbs removed in the past with dense epicormic growth on stem.			40+	A1, 2
T875	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	900	5	4	7	6	-	5	Good	M	Fair	Vertical split in bark from base to 1 m and up to 2 m unlikely to be currently significant to structural stability. Stubbed epicormic growth around base. Major deadwood in center of crown.			40+	A1, 2
T876	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	200#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	0	Good	M	Good			Fell	10+	C1, 2
T877	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	200#	2	2	1.5	1.5	-	0	Good	M	Good			Fell	10+	C1, 2
T878	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	160#	2.5	3	3	3.5	3.0/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T879	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	180#	3	3	3	3	2.5/N	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T880	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	160#	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T881	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	180#	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge. Elm stem growing adjacent with foliage in crown of ash.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T882	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	180	4	3.5	4.5	2.5	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge. Some stubs and flail damage towards road.			10+	C1, 2
T883	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	240#	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge. Ivy covering stem. Forked at 1.5 m producing multi-stemmed crown.			10+	C1, 2
T884	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	140#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T885	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	160#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T886	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	180#	3	3	3	3	3.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T887	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	180#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T888	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	200#	5	5	5	5	2.0/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T889	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	180#	4	4	4	4	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	In hedge.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
H890	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	2	<75#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense sections of hawthorn, elm or blackthorn with occasional sycamore. Regularly pruned.		Part removed	10+	C1, 2
T891	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	450#	7	6	3	4		2	Dead	EM	Dead	Dead and losing bark.	Fell (Asap)	Prune Tree Canopy	<10	U1
T892	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	240#	3	6	3	3		2	Fair	EM	Good	In hedge. Dense canopy but with epicormic growth throughout.		Prune Tree Canopy	10+	C1, 2
T893	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	240#	4	4	3	3		2	Fair	EM	Good	In hedge.		Prune Tree Canopy	10+	C1, 2
T894	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	320#	4	4	3	3	1.0/N	0	Fair	EM	Good	In hedge. 1 m below road.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
H895	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good			Part removed	10+	C1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T896	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1200	6	8	4	6	1.0/E ,	2	Good	M	Good	Thick bole covered in mature ivy. Not possible to inspect stem or crown due to ivy. Some stubs and deadwood. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T897	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	650, 250#	7	6	7	9	4.0/W	1	Good	M	Fair	One main stem with large, horizontal limb to east at 4 m. Some deadwood and minor epicormic shoots in crown. Not fully surveyed. Inonotus hispidus bracket at 4 m on south side. Stubbed branches towards southern field.			20+	B1, 2
T898	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	250, 250, 200, 180#	4	4	4	4		1	Good	SM	Good	Multi-stemmed from ground level.			20+	B1, 2
T899	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	160	4	2	3	3	1.0/NE	1	Good	Y	Good				10+	C1, 2
H900	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good	Field boundary hedge becoming thicker in corner beneath large ash. Uneven height and happy by smaller ash.			10+	C1, 2
G901	White Willow (Salix alba)	5	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-M	Fair	Coppice willow with trees to north recently coppiced. Others further south multi-stemmed with dense collection of stems forming thick crowns.			10+	C1, 2
H902	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii)	2	<150#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good	Dense and regularly pruned.			10+	C1, 2
T903	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	400#	2	6	4	4	3.0/S	0	Good	M	Good				20+	B1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
G904	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	<350#	4	4	4	4	n/a	n/a	Good - Poor	EM	Good - Poor	Individual trees in a line growing within hedge. Some showing signs of ash dieback while others seem healthy.	Tree owner to carry out remedial works as necessary for safety of highway including removal of dying trees and deadwood.		20+	B2
H905	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	1	<50#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	SM	Good	Some rose throughout. Dense although narrow hedge.			10+	C1, 2
T906	Elm (Ulmus sp)	5	140#	2	2	2	2		1	Dead	SM	Dead		Fell	Incursion	<10	U1, 2
T907	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	6	250, 250#	1	1	4	4	1.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense multi stemmed form. Clipped back from field and road sides.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T908	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	290, 250	2	4	2	4	4.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Slightly one sided to west.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T909	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	6	250, 250#	1	1	4	4	1.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense multi stemmed form. Clipped back from field and road sides.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T910	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	250#	4	4	4	4		1	Dead	SM	Dead	Almost dead due to ash dieback. Potential to collapse on to road.	Fell (Asap)	Fell	<10	U1

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T911	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	800	8	8	8	8	5.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	Epicormic shoots around base.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T912	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	240	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Slightly one sided to east.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T913	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	550, 220	7	7	7	7	4.0/N	0	Good	M	Good	One main leader with secondary stem from other side of old stump.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T914	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	7	350#	1	1	4	4	0.5/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense multi stemmed form from short bole. Clipped back from field and road sides.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T915	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	760	6	6	6	6	4.0/NW	3	Good	M	Good	Epicormic shoots around base. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T916	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	5	250#	1	1	3	1	0.5/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Clipped back from road and field sides.		Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T917	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	440	6	6	3	6	4.0/SW	0	Good	EM	Good	Torn small limb towards east at circa 3 m		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T918	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	190	3	2	4	3	0.5/E	0	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T919	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	280	1	4	4	4	2.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Torn small limb towards north at circa 2 m		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T920	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	930	7	8	8	9	4.0/S	4	Good	M	Good	Suckers around base. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T921	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	750	7	7	8	8	5.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Suckers around base. Minor deadwood. Forked at 3 m with unusual form of three leaders.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T922	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	7	380	2	3	4	4	0.5/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense, low crown.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T923	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	380	3	5	5	4	4.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T924	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	780	4	8	8	6	5.0/W	5	Good	M	Good	Suckers around base. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
T925	Common Pear (Pyrus communis)	7	580	0.5	4	7.5	1	5.0/W	0	Good	M	Fair	Significant crown bias to east. Some stubs but good vigorous crown.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T926	Common Pear (Pyrus communis)	6	410	2	2	2	2	1.0/S	0	Good	EM	Fair	Stubs in lower crown.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T927	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	290	3	3	4	3	0.5/E	0	Good	SM	Good			Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T928	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	5	350#	3	3	1	4	0.5/W	0	Good	EM	Good			Incursion	10+	C1, 2
T929	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	370	4	5	5	3	4.0/S , 4.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T930	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	280	2	4	3	3	4.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T931	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	320	6	3	2	3	4.0/N	0	Good	EM	Fair	Stubbed small limbs towards road. One sided towards north.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T932	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	280	5	5	5	5	1.2/W	0	Good	EM	Good	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Fell	20+	B1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
T933	Common Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	6	550	2	3	3	3	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	Stubs in lower crown and suckers around base.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T934	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	360	2	5	4	5	2.0/E	0	Good	EM	Fair	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T935	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	370	4	5	5	5	3.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Stubbed small limbs towards road.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T936	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	12	400	4	5	6	6	3.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good			Fell	20+	B1, 2
T937	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	280, 250, 180, 150#	6	6	6	6	5.0/N	0	Good	EM	Fair	Multi stemmed from ground level located at edge of ditch at culvert.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T938	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	340	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	Contact wound on southern limb. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
G939	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Apple (<i>Malus</i> sp), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	6	<400#	4	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Dense hedgerow cut back from field.			20+	B1, 2
G940	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	20	<560	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good - Fair	3 individual trees growing through hedgerow.			20+	B1, 2
T941	Common Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	10	600	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	0	Good	M	Fair	Large tree with full crown. Stubs and deadwood. No extensive decay.		Incursion	40+	A1, 2
G942	Common Pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>), Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	12	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Two rows of alternating species. Older pear and holm oak with younger ash, oak. Minor deadwood.		Incursion	20+	B1, 2
T943	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	250#	2	2	3	3		0	Good	EM	Good	Typical dense form growing to east of shallow ditch.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T944	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	2	80	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	1	Good	Y	Good	Located to east of shallow ditch.		Fell	10+	C1, 2

Tree ID	Species	Estimated Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (N)	Canopy Spread (S)	Canopy Spread (E)	Canopy Spread (W)	First Significant Branch (m)	Canopy Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Life Stage	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Tree Works To Facilitate The Scheme	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
H945	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<90#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	Young thicket of blackthorn which becomes more established and hedge like further south. Two young oak developing through blackthorn.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
H946	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<90#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	Good	Y-SM	Good	One young oak at southern end of hedgerow approx., 9 m north of individual hawthorn. Young dense blackthorn.		Fell	10+	C1, 2
T947	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	540	5	7	5	5	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Typical form with some low branches. Minor deadwood.		Fell	20+	B1, 2
T948	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	780	6	7	7	8	3.0/SW	1	Good	M	Good	Large horizontal primary limb at 3 m to southwest. Stubs and deadwood.			40+	A1, 2
H949	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Remnant hedge along field boundary. A collection of individual hawthorn previously cut back but more recently left. One small oak beneath western individual oak of limited value.		Fell in part	10+	C1, 2
T950	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	650	5	4	5	5	1.0/SE	1	Good	EM	Good	Low secondary branches. Small cavity at base with localised decay. Some deterioration of northern stem just above main fork at 3 m with dead branch stub. Stubs and deadwood throughout.			40+	A1, 2

Annex B Outline Tree Protection Measures

B.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- B.1.1 The default position as set out by BS 5837:2012 (Ref. 5) is that retained trees must be protected from construction operations with the erection of robust protective fencing positioned on the outer edge of the RPA or crown spread (whichever is greatest). All site operations will be restricted to the area outside of tree protection fencing and this area will form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) unless agreed otherwise. Protection measures will be installed as set out in the **Tree Protection Plan** included as **Annex E** of this report.
- B.1.2 The area inside the fence and any additional tree protection measures will be sacrosanct and must not be removed or altered without the prior approval of the LPA Tree Officer. Any damage to tree protection measures must be reported immediately.
- B.1.3 Fencing shall be constructed with robust vertical and horizontal scaffold framework with weldmesh panels firmly attached as per BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5) **Figure 1** (included below). Vertical support poles and bracing poles must be located with care to avoid underground utility services and will be sited to avoid the structural roots of retained trees.
- B.1.4 Alternative equivalent robust and immovable fencing specification including site hoarding will also be appropriate.
- B.1.5 Suitable all weather signage will be fixed to fencing to notify site staff and visitors of the construction exclusion zone and its purpose (example included as **Annex C**).

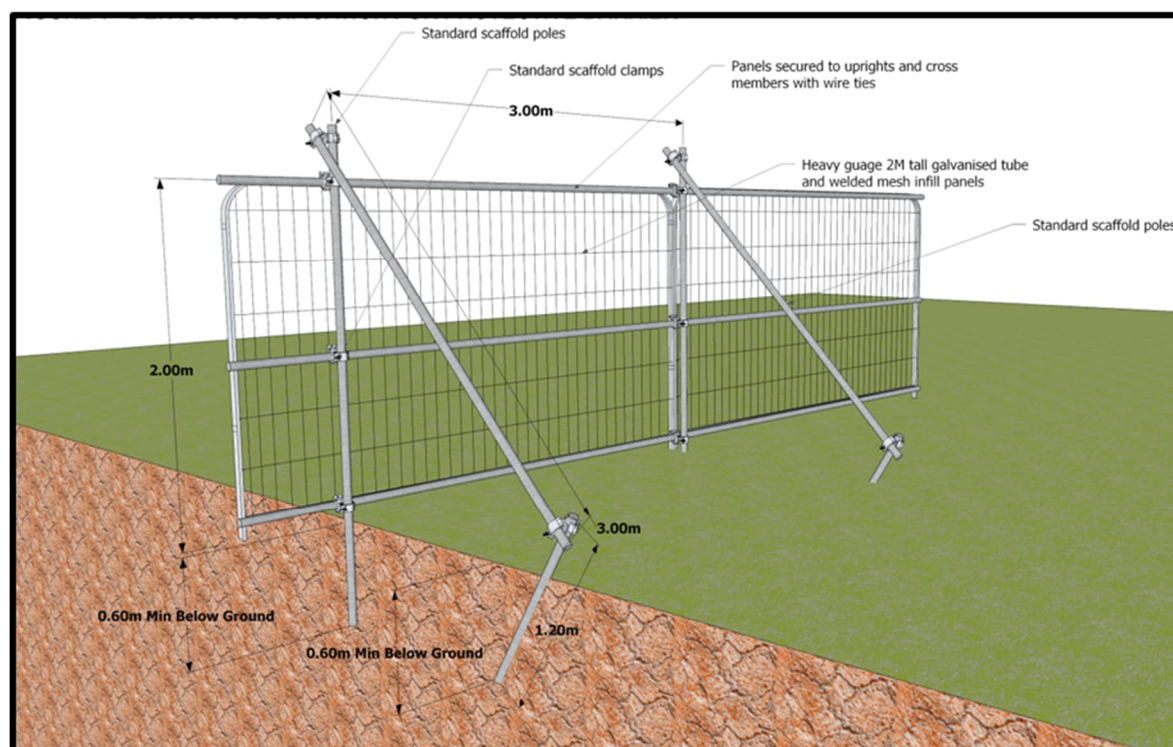


Figure11. Default Specification for Protective Barrier (reproduced from BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5))

- B.1.6 When entering and exiting the Site the fencing contractor must avoid the production of ruts on the unprotected surface of the ground.
- B.1.7 Protective fencing and ground protection shall stay in place until all development operations have been completed and the prior consent of the LPA Tree Officer and/or an arboriculturist has been obtained.

B.2 Ground Protection

- B.2.1 Should access be unavoidable within the RPA of a retained tree, fit for purpose ground protection must be in place which is sufficient to protect the structure of the soil from damage based on the heaviest anticipated load.
- B.2.2 As set out in section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012 (Ref. 5) the following ground protection measures will be appropriate:
 - a. Suitable ground protection for pedestrian only access will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards set on a compressible layer of 100 mm of woodchip on a geotextile separation layer;
 - b. Pedestrian operated plant up to two tonnes in weight would require the use of a proprietary ground protection system (such as Ground Guards or Eve Trakway or equivalent) set on a minimum depth of 150 mm woodchip or sharp sand; and
 - c. Heavier loads will require ground protection to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.
- B.2.3 As a guide the threshold beyond which root development is significantly affected is a bulk density ranging from 1.4g per cm³ for clay soils, to 1.75g per cm³ for sandy soils.

- B.2.4 Tree protective measures shall stay in place until all construction operations are completed and removal is agreed with the Site arboriculturist and/or the Local Authority Tree Officer as appropriate.

B.3 General Guidance for the Management of Exposed Roots

- B.3.1 Excavation must only take place within the RPA of a retained tree with the prior agreement of an arboriculturist and the Local Authority Tree Officer. All excavation must be undertaken using hand tools or compressed air (such as an air spade).

- B.3.2 The following general principles will apply:

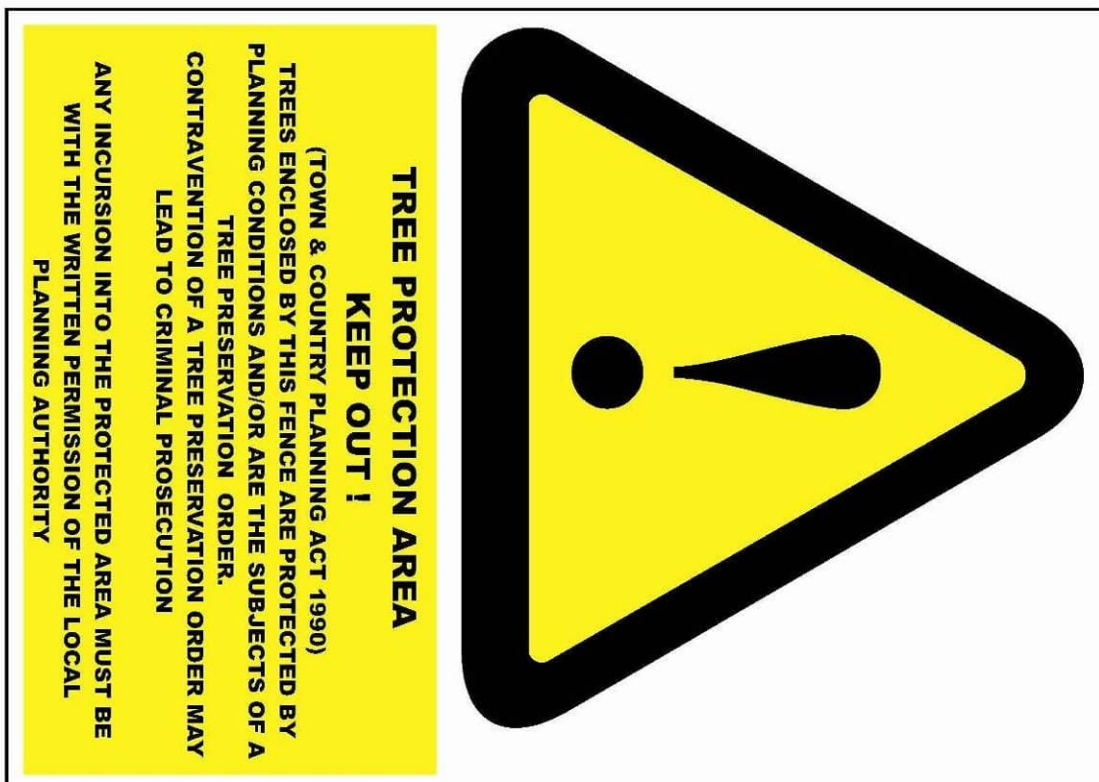
- a. Individual or small groups of roots less than 25 mm in diameter will be retained where practicable but can be severed with a sharp tool such as secateurs or pruning saws to leave a clean cut end (ideally 100 mm back from the face of the excavation to account for future regrowth) where they pose an obstruction;
- b. Where roots are encountered which are larger than 25 mm in diameter or where significant groups of smaller roots are found, the advice of an arboriculturist must be sought to decide an appropriate course of action (following consultation with the Local Authority Tree Officer where appropriate); and
- c. Roots must only be exposed for the minimum period practicable. In the interim period any exposed roots must be completely covered with dampened hessian sacking (which may require ongoing re wetting) to avoid drying out and exposure to light (which can result in the death of roots). Backfill for excavations should utilise the parent material and must not be significantly compacted; and
- d. Biosecurity measures should be applied as recommended in the Arboricultural Association (2018) Guidance Note 2 Application of Biosecurity in Arboriculture (Ref. 28). A Biosecurity Plan will be included in the detailed CEMP.

B.4 Storage, Use and Mixing of Materials

- B.4.1 The use, mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders sand and herbicides), can result in the death of tree roots and beneficial soil organisms; and have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of trees.
- B.4.2 The storage of materials can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.
- B.4.3 For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling must take place in agreed allocated areas at least 5 m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees.

B.4.4 Any slope effect must be taken into account and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.

Annex C Tree Protection Fencing Signage (Example)



Annex D Tree Constraints Plan

See separate document

Annex E Tree Protection Plan

See separate document