
FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume III Appendix 10-7: Tree Survey Report

March 2024

Prepared for:
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

Prepared by:
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been instructed by Fenwick Solar Project Limited ('the Applicant') to carry out a tree survey to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837:2012) (Ref. 1); to include trees with the potential to be affected by development works for Fenwick Solar Farm ('the Scheme') within or immediately adjacent to the predetermined area of 'the Site', located east of Fenwick, in the City of Doncaster Council's administrative area. The Site is comprised of three areas: the 'Solar PV Site', located east of Fenwick and immediately south of the River Went, the 'Grid Connection Corridor', located between the Solar PV Site and the existing compound for Thorpe Marsh Substation, and the area located within the existing compound for the National Grid's Thorpe Marsh Substation (the 'Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation').
- 1.1.2 This report identifies preliminary information in relation to the nature and level of constraints posed by existing trees on the Site and is intended to inform the development of any design proposals and working methodologies to ensure that the potential impacts on significant trees are fully considered.

1.2 Trees and the Planning Process

- 1.2.1 National Policy Statements (NPS) are produced by the Government, detailing the objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure. The following NPSs detail policies relevant to arboriculture in the context of the development proposals.
- 1.2.2 The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (November 2023) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 2) includes specific references to trees, notably in relation to ancient woodland, veteran trees and other irreplaceable habitats:

"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."

"5.4.15 Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Keepers of Time, the government's policy for ancient and native trees and woodlands in England sets out the government's commitment to maintain and enhance the existing area of ancient woodland, maintain and enhance the existing resource of known ancient and veteran trees, excluding natural losses from disease and death, and to increase the percentage of ancient woodland in active management. Ancient and veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable. Other types of irreplaceable habitats include blanket bog, limestone pavement, coastal sand dunes, spartina salt marsh swards, mediterranean saltmarsh scrub, and lowland fen."

"5.4.32 Applicants should include measures to mitigate fully the direct and indirect effects of development on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran

trees or other irreplaceable habitats during both construction and operational phases.”

“5.4.53 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 and 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.”

1.2.3 In relation to an applicant’s assessment the NPS EN-1 (Ref. 2) states:

“5.11.27 Existing trees and woodlands should be retained wherever possible. In the EIP, the Government committed to increase the tree canopy and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area of England by 2050. 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, but is not limited to, 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.”

1.2.4 In addition, the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (November 2023) (Ref. 2) includes specific references to trees:

“2.10.100 The applicant should consider as part of the design, layout, construction, and future maintenance plans how to protect and retain, wherever possible, the growth of vegetation on site boundaries, as well as the growth of existing hedges, established vegetation, including mature trees within boundaries. Applicants should also consider opportunities for individual trees within the boundaries to grow on to maturity.

2.10.101 The impact of the proposed development on established trees and hedges should be informed by a tree survey and arboricultural/hedge assessment as appropriate.”

1.2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2023) (Ref. 3) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure (see for example, at section 96(a)), of which trees form an integral part. This includes a recognition (see for example at section 136) 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 adaption. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity (see for example section 180). Finally, it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.

1.2.6 Notably within the NPPF (December 2023) (Ref. 3), reference to ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees is made in Section 186, c) *“development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused,*

unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists”.

- 1.2.7 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837:2012) (Ref. 1) provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in the context of development in general and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.
- 1.2.8 BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1) 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. 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.
- 1.2.9 These elements are the minimum normally required for a planning application or Development Consent Order (DCO) submission and are intended to ensure both a sustainable and harmonious relationship between trees and new development. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required as a condition of planning consent or as a DCO Requirement to detail how sensitive operations are to be achieved in proximity to retained trees.

1.3 Local Policy Context

- 1.3.1 Local Planning Authorities in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications and when commenting on DCO submissions. 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.
- 1.3.2 The Site is within the planning authority of the City of Doncaster Council. A desktop review of the City of Doncaster Council’s planning policies relating to trees was undertaken 10 July 2023, including the Doncaster Local Plan 2015 – 2035 (adopted September 2021) (Ref. 4).
- 1.3.3 The following excerpts identify the importance of tree retention, protection and where this is not feasible, mitigation for tree loss in relation to any new development.
- 1.3.4 Policy 32: Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows identifies a requirement for appropriate tree feature retention, stating:

“Proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated that woodlands, trees and hedgerows have been adequately considered during the design process, so that a significant adverse impact upon public amenity or ecological interest has been avoided. There will be presumption against development that results in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and/or veteran trees. Proposals will need to include:

A) the submission of survey information of woodland, trees and hedgerows, as appropriate, to a recognised professional and fit for purpose standard

which is able to demonstrate evaluation of these features for realistic long-term retention, and how this has positively informed the design process;

B) demonstration of how retained features are to be protected during development;

C) an adequate landscape buffer (which excludes built development and residential gardens) adjacent to existing woodlands, wildlife sites and at settlement edges;

D) sufficient provision of appropriate replacement planting where it is intended to remove trees and hedgerows; and

E) avoidance of the loss or deterioration of woodland.”

- 1.3.5 Paragraph 10.49 explains that the identification of trees for retention includes trees which are not subject to statutory protection:

“The retention of trees and hedgerows that are present on or adjacent to a site is a consideration whether or not they are protected.”

- 1.3.6 A requirement for the consideration for new tree planting, which should occur regardless of whether trees are removed is also identified within paragraph 10.49 stating:

“New tree planting should be recognised from the outset as an integral part of any development scheme, not just those where it is proposed to remove existing trees. Development layouts should be designed to ensure that retained and newly planted trees have sufficient space to flourish and mature and deliver their full range of environmental benefits without causing harmful nuisance. Trees, which are poorly related to buildings, can cause structural problems, distress or financial loss to occupants. In order to deliver the greatest environmental benefits, the use of native tree and hedgerow species will be encouraged where appropriate.”

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 Tree positions have been plotted with reference to National Tree Map (NTM) (a LiDAR and aerial imagery based dataset provided by BlueSky International Ltd), publicly available aerial photography and Site features. As such, positions for all trees must be considered as indicative only and the relative distances of features must be measured out on the Site as required. The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1).
- 1.4.2 The initial fieldwork was undertaken through July to October 2023, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.
- 1.4.3 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.
- 1.4.4 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.

- 1.4.5 Trees within the Grid Connection Corridor extent have been considered by a desk study (utilising NTM data provided by Bluesky Ltd). These areas will be subject to a detailed walkover tree survey in due course where feasible.
- 1.4.6 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 BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1) where the RPA is likely to have developed asymmetrically. The RPA of all surveyed trees is depicted as a circle and this is considered appropriate based on surveyor observations and inherent uncertainty in relation to root distribution. Individual trees identified as either ancient or veteran have been allocated a buffer zone of 15 times the stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above ground level or 5 m beyond the crown dripline (whichever is greater) as per the standing advice (Natural England and the Forestry Commission, 2022) (Ref. 5).
- 1.4.7 A Tree Constraints Plan showing the position of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as Annex A of this report, which corresponds with the Tree Survey Schedule presented in Annex B.
- 1.4.8 The tree categorisation process recommended by BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1) is summarised in the table below and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Annex A) and the information in the Tree Survey Schedule (Annex B).

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 the Site; the impact of any proposed activity; along with any potential future conflicts on the 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, meaning 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 Root Protection Area (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 Annexe C, D and Section 4.6 in the BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1).

- 2.2.6 The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPAs of significant trees on the Site are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Annex A).
- 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. 7) 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 proposed development 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 to persons and/or property which may arise from an unstable tree. 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. Guidance on the risk management of trees is provided by the National Tree Safety Group (Ref. 8).
- 2.5.2 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.

- 2.5.3 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) (Ref. 9) states that developers and contractors have responsibilities for health and safety as a result of their actions. Problems can be avoided by ensuring the area of constraint associated with retained trees is robustly protected and arboricultural advice sought as appropriate. 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. 10), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) (Ref. 11) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (Ref. 12), 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.
- 2.6.2 An ecological assessment is provided in **PEIR Volume I Chapter 8: Ecology**.

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 (BS3998:2010) (Ref. 13) 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 Site

- 3.1.1 The Site Boundary is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan.
- 3.1.2 The Site is located east of the village of Fenwick, Doncaster, bounded by the River Went to the north, to the east by various agricultural land parcels, to the south by agricultural land parcels and West Lane Road, and to the west by Fenwick Common Lane.
- 3.1.3 The Site use is predominantly agricultural, formed of mixed agricultural land uses of grazing and arable farming, with infrastructure typical of working farmland include heavily engineered and informal access roads and tracks, barns and other agricultural buildings, public rights of way and the village of Fenwick with associated residential infrastructure.
- 3.1.4 No on-Site forestry/arboricultural soil assessment has been undertaken at this stage. The following details a desk-based assessment undertaken on 10 July 2023 to influence the design.
- 3.1.5 The British Geological Survey’s Geology Viewer (Ref. 14) identifies bedrock geology on Site as Sherwood Sandstone Group - sandstone with superficial deposits of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - clay, silty.
- 3.1.6 Cranfield University’s Soilsmap map viewer (Ref. 15) was accessed. Soils are described as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

3.2 The Trees

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork identified 1,184 tree features on and immediately adjacent to the Site (please note this is two features less than the numbering shown in the Tree Survey Schedule due to feature numbering), formed of 830 individual trees, 178 tree groups, 173 hedgerows and three woodlands.
- 3.2.2 The distribution of tree features in relation to their BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1) category is shown in Table 2 below, showing 302 high quality (category A) features, 447 moderate quality (category B) features, 403 low quality (category C) features and 32 features identified as unsuitable for retention as they cannot be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use. Category U trees may have identified value through the provision of deadwood habitat or similar ecological value and should therefore be retained where identified as appropriate; trees requiring remedial works due to identified defects which are considered to pose a risk to targets are identified in the Tree Survey Schedule. Works to these trees should be undertaken as identified within the appropriate timescales.

Table 2: Summary of trees in each quality category

Quality Category	A	B	C	U
Number of trees	302	447	403	32

- 3.2.3 The most significant tree features identified on Site are the 81 veteran trees and 13 ancient trees, discussed in Section 5.3 and 5.4 of this report.

- 3.2.4 The trees on the Site are identified between the age ranges of young to ancient and are predominantly in a fair to good structural and physiological condition. An approximate age range distribution for individual trees is shown in Plate 1 below. Please note, Plate 1 provides a sample based on individually surveyed trees only and does not include the age ranges of trees within groups, woodland and hedgerows, which are likely to alter the age range distribution from that shown below.
- 3.2.5 Overall, the Site shows a good distribution of age categories with the exception to the age class of young. Therefore, development proposals represent an opportunity to increase the provision of young trees on the Site, increasing the provision of age range diversity, facilitating sustainability.

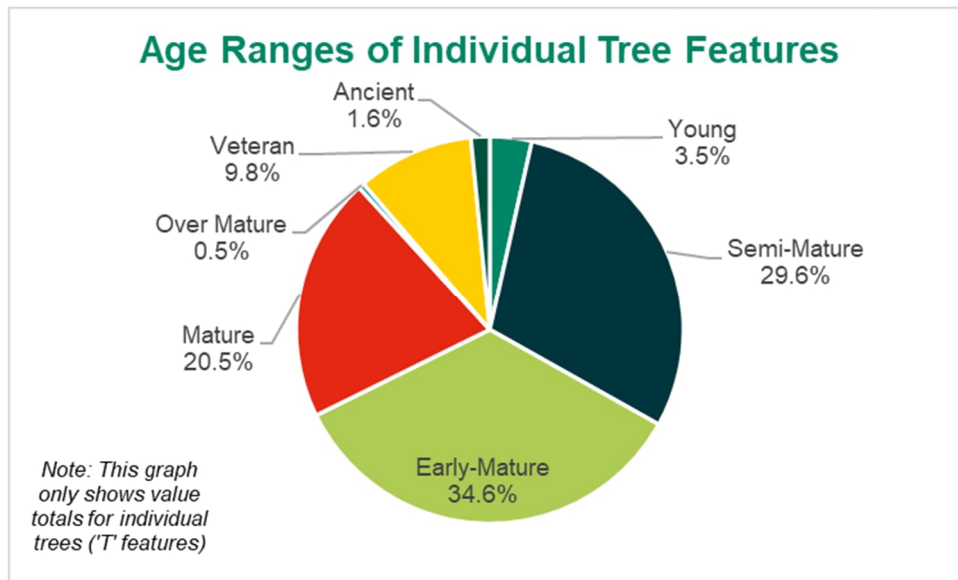


Plate 1 Approximate age range of individual trees on and immediately adjacent to the Site

- 3.2.6 Species identified on and immediately adjacent to the Site are shown in the table below.

Table 3: Genera and species identified on Site.

Species Common Name (Scientific Name)

Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)
Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)
Norway maple 'Crimson King' (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)
Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)
Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)
Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)
Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)

Species Common Name (Scientific Name)

Downy birch (*Betula pubescens*)

Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)

Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)

Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)

Raywood ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*)

Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)

Apple species (*Malus spp.*)

Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica')

Aspen (*Populus tremula*)

Western balsam poplar (*Populus trichocarpa*)

Hybrid black poplar (*Populus x canadensis*)

Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)

Cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)

Plum (*Prunus domestica*)

Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)

Bird cherry (*Prunus padus*)

Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)

Flowering cherry (*Prunus spp.*)

Common pear (*Pyrus communis*)

Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*)

Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*)

Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*)

Species Common Name (*Scientific Name*)

Common lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)
White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)
Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)
Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)
Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)
Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)
True service tree (<i>Sorbus domestica</i>)
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos sp.</i>)
Wych elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)
English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>)
Elm species (<i>Ulmus spp.</i>)
Leyland cypress (<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)

3.2.7 Species of surveyed individual trees that form a proportion of more than 5% of the tree population are shown in the plate below.

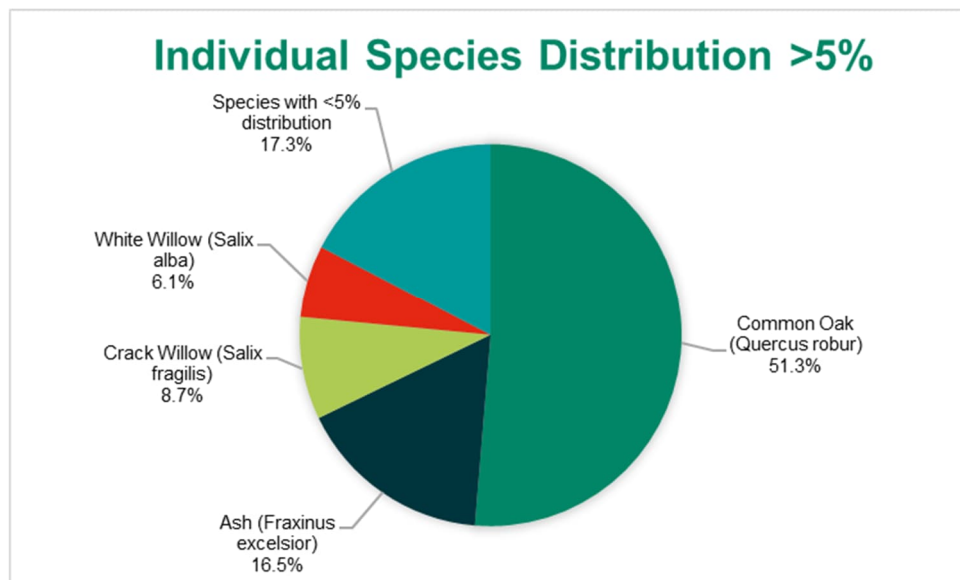


Plate 2: Species distribution of individual trees where dominance is greater than 5% of the total population.

- 3.2.8 Multiple trees on the Site are identified as native ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with signs and symptoms of ash dieback. Across Britain, native ash is in significant decline due to the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (ash dieback). Ash trees may have natural immunity to ash dieback however, the majority of the ash population is susceptible (around 80 to >90% of trees). Once infected, ash trees initially showing minor symptoms may decline rapidly over a few years.
- 3.2.9 Consideration must therefore be made for the monitoring of ash trees on and immediately adjacent to the Site and their removal where appropriate. It is recommended that monitoring is undertaken annually in summer during full leaf flush.
- 3.2.10 Ash trees showing late-stage symptoms of ash dieback may become embrittled, either due to degradation/dysfunction of the wood substrate from ash dieback or from secondary pathogens. The subsequent removal of trees in the late stages of ash dieback may become hazardous to contractors undertaking tree removal. Removal of ash trees prior to this stage is therefore recommended.
- 3.2.11 Elm species are not extensively represented across the Site but where they are present they are often in poor condition. Native and naturalised elm trees are susceptible to the non-native fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi* and *O. novo-ulmi*, Dutch elm disease (DED). The fungus is spread by a vector, the elm bark beetle *Scolytus spp.* Dutch elm disease has eliminated the majority of mature elm trees in Britain, with few exceptions.
- 3.2.12 Where present, this disease is likely to affect the existing elm population, most notably the species of English elm. As such, elm trees should be monitored for signs and symptoms of DED. Where appropriate, trees in decline are recommended for removal where a risk to a target is present.
- 3.2.13 Due to relatively poor species diversity (including the dominance of oak species and the associated risks including acute and chronic oak decline and oak processionary moth) and the proportion of ash trees present, the Site is therefore at risk from a loss of canopy cover. It is generally accepted that a single species should form no more than 10% of an urban forest population, due to the potential risk to canopy cover should that species be lost (due to climate change, pests and diseases etc). The Scheme therefore represents a significant opportunity to increase the tree species diversity on the Site through new and replacement planting.
- 3.2.14 Site photography can be found at Annex C.

3.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

Statutory Designations

- 3.3.1 The City of Doncaster Council's online TPO and Conservation Area (CA) mapping was accessed on 10 July and 1 November 2023. No TPOs or CAs are identified on or immediately adjacent to the Site.
- 3.3.2 Following a review of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) Map (Ref. 16), no Sites of Special Scientific Interest were identified which could influence trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

- 3.3.3 The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) (Ref. 17) protect agricultural or countryside hedgerows which meet the requirements of an 'important hedgerow'. These include hedgerows which are a minimum age of 30 years or more, and meet one of the other significance criteria listed in the regulations, which include a wide range of other ecological and archaeological/heritage features. Advice is therefore required from qualified ecologists and heritage specialists to in respect of works which could impact established hedgerows on or bordering agricultural or countryside land.
- 3.3.4 The PEIR does include a preliminary assessment of hedgerows which has been undertaken by AECOM.
- 3.3.5 Full planning or DCO consent can include exemptions from the need to apply for consent for works to trees protected by a TPO (Ref. 18), the need to give notice of the intention to undertake works within a Conservation Area (Ref. 19), the need to apply for a Felling Licence (Ref. 19) with the Forestry Commission (to fell more than 5 m³ in any calendar quarter) and local planning authority permission for the removal or destruction of important hedgerows.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 3.3.6 Following reviews of MAGIC Map (Ref. 16) undertaken on 7 July and 1 November 2023, one ancient semi natural woodland and priority habitat – deciduous woodland (England) designation was identified in proximity to the Site Boundary outside of the Site, applicable to feature W349. Ancient semi natural woodlands are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. These woodlands are considered by the NPPF (2023) (Ref. 3) as irreplaceable habitat.
- 3.3.7 Ancient semi natural woodlands are considered a significant spatial constraint to any development proposals. Ancient semi natural woodlands are considered further in Section 5.4 of this report.
- 3.3.8 Following a review of the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory (Ref. 20), no recorded ancient, veteran or notable trees are identified on or immediately adjacent to the Site. Numerous ancient and veteran trees were identified during the fieldwork, as identified in Section 5.3.

4. Tree Related Constraints and Opportunities

- 4.1.1 The Tree Constraints Plan (Annex A) shows the area of constraints associated with the trees on the Site. 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.
- 4.1.2 The default position is generally that all new features and associated works be located outside of areas where trees are to be retained.

4.2 Tree Categorisations as per BS5837:2012

- 4.2.1 The trees on the Site have been assigned to a quality category as per BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1), which relates to their arboricultural, landscape and cultural/conservation value.
- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 Category C trees are shown by a grey canopy outline on the Tree Constraints Plan (Annex A). 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.
- 4.2.5 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.

5. Design Considerations

5.1 Tree Quality

- 5.1.1 In planning terms lower quality trees can often be straightforwardly removed to facilitate development where their loss can be mitigated with replacement tree planting or where no replacement planting is necessary. This is likely to apply to category C and category U trees and hedgerows where there are no other constraints in place (e.g. ecological or heritage constraints).
- 5.1.2 The default position must be that higher quality trees (category A and B) are retained and protected, however, in some cases it may also be feasible to remove trees of this quality where there is no reasonable alternative and where the benefit of the development outweighs the impact of the loss of the tree/s.

5.2 Partial Group Removals

- 5.2.1 The development of tree groups and woodlands facilitates shelter to individuals as the group collectively acts to reduce dynamic loading (e.g., wind) within. As such, partial removal of groups of trees and woodlands, notably at windward edges (south/southwest), increases exposure to trees previously sheltered (companion shelter). Sudden increases in exposure by partial removals to tree groups, with trees otherwise un-adapted to the change may result in an increase in the likelihood for tree failure of the remaining trees. This likelihood is determined by numerous factors including the stand density, total tree height, soils, climate, aspect and topography, etc.
- 5.2.2 Where partial removal of tree groups and/or woodlands is undertaken, trees at the new edge should be assessed for retention suitability by a qualified arboriculturist to determine the final extent of tree loss.

5.3 Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 5.3.1 The importance of ancient and veteran trees are identified in the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (November 2023) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 2) *“5.4.53 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 and 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”*.
- 5.3.2 There are a range of definitions for ancient and veteran trees and no universally accepted system of classification. For the purposes of this assessment, ancient trees are considered to be individuals beyond maturity that are “aged” in comparison with other trees of the same species (intraspecies). Veteran trees are those trees with a mature stem diameter, showing extensive decay features, fungal fruiting bodies or other associated organisms, with good development of functional units showing normal vitality (e.g., normal leaf density, quality and a normal branching pattern). Both

ancient and veteran tree features are considered (in accordance with NPS EN-1 (Ref. 2)) to be irreplaceable habitats.

- 5.3.3 The standing advice (Natural England and the Forestry Commission, 2022) (Ref. 21) recommends a buffer zone set as 15 times the stem diameter (or the dripline + 5m, whichever is greater) to be applied to ancient and veteran individual trees.
- 5.3.4 It is recommended that this minimum buffer zone is entirely excluded from all development activity and considered a construction exclusion zone. Where this is not feasible, it may be difficult to justify that any impact is not detrimental and specialist mitigation and compensation is likely to be required to minimise and compensate for any potential impacts to the ancient or veteran features.
- 5.3.5 A total of 81 veteran trees and 13 ancient trees identified on Site are shown within Table 4 and Table 5 below.

Table 4: Veteran trees on Site

Tree ID	Species Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)
T43	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T92	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T96	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T112	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T122	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T123	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T129	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T134	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T135	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T145	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T148	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T156	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T166	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T182	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T184	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T200	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T201	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T213	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T214	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T220	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T223	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)

Tree ID	Species Common Name (Scientific Name)
T247	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T265	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T280	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T283	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T284	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T289	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T298	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T301	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T309	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T310	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T319	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T320	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T323	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T333	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T338	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T354	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T387	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T415	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T458	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T466	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T470	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T479	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T480	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T490	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T548	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T598	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T618	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T622	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T624	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T626	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T627	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T633	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)

Tree ID	Species Common Name (Scientific Name)
T657	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T658	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T672	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T681	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T682	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T683	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T685	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T690	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T692	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T696	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T701	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T704	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T709	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T712	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T714	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T715	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T719	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T721	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T736	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T741	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T752	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T762	Common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
T793	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T799	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T814	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T916	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T928	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
T969	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)

Table 5: Ancient trees on Site

Tree ID	Species Common Name (Scientific Name)
T126	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)

Tree ID	Species Common Name (Scientific Name)
T228	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T231	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)
T261	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T587	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T621	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T631	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T655	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T669	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T813	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T970	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T990	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)
T1147	White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)

5.4 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

- 5.4.1 Ancient semi natural woodland, and replanted ancient woodland, are considered to be irreplaceable habitats. Ancient semi natural woodland is any woodland within England that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Tree feature W349 is identified as a registered ancient semi natural woodland. Ancient woodlands smaller than 2 hectares are generally not recorded on the inventory but may still be present and can be determined with reference to historical mapping and the presence of indicator species. No other ancient woodlands have been identified on the Site.
- 5.4.2 As per the standing advice in England (Natural England and the Forestry Commission, 2022) (Ref. 21), a minimum 15 m buffer from the registered boundary of an area of ancient woodland is recommended, with all construction activities excluded from this area. This buffer zone is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan. The edge of this buffer zone sits immediately outside of the Site Boundary.

5.5 Third Party Trees

- 5.5.1 Numerous trees across and or directly adjacent to the Site may be owned by third-parties, notably trees on boundaries and along public highways.
- 5.5.2 The final arrangement of the Order Limits and/or the powers secured by the draft DCO will take into account the potential requirement to prune or remove trees owned by third parties (including those outside the Order Limits) as appropriate.
- 5.5.3 On this basis, it is the default position that all third-party trees are to be retained and protected.

5.6 New Hard Surfacing within RPAs

- 5.6.1 The installation of new hard surfacing utilising standard construction techniques is likely to require significant excavation. This may lead to premature tree death through the severance of roots enabling colonisation of the inner wood substrate by wood decay fungi; a reduction in water uptake and energy storage; hydraulic dysfunction of sapwood and a potentially significant negative affect on tree stability.
- 5.6.2 Root death may be seen where soil levels are increased within RPAs causing a reduction in the normal exchange of soil gases, soil water and a significant increase in mechanical resistance within the soil. Furthermore, the compaction of soil from construction access within RPAs is likely to lead to root death through the aforementioned impacts.
- 5.6.3 To mitigate these impacts, new hard surfacing will be constructed utilising a proprietary three-dimensional cellular raft system (such as Cellweb or ArborRaft), where feasible. The raft would be filled with inert angular material and installed on the existing ground level. The raft then acts as a subbase for any new hard surfacing, mitigating the requirement for excavation. This methodology is likely to increase the final level of the hard surfacing and this must be taken into consideration.
- 5.6.4 New areas of hard surfacing should not generally occupy more than 20% of the RPA of a retained tree, as set out in Section 7.4.2.3 of BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1).
- 5.6.5 Existing field access and egress points will be used for access routes where feasible. However, increased visibility or clearance requirements must be taken into account.
- 5.6.6 Soil levels may not be increased within RPAs where compaction of the medium is required. It may be possible to increase levels within RPAs through the use of compaction resistant materials, such as sharp sand, three-dimensional cellular rafts or equivalent.
- 5.6.7 Alternatively, trial pits may be utilised at the excavation extent to determine the presence or absence of significant roots (>25 mm in diameter). Where roots present are under 25 mm in diameter, these may be severed back to the face of the excavation with a sharp hand-tool (preferably 100 mm beyond the face of the excavation to a lateral root, but no further). Construction works may then utilise standard installation methods. Where significant roots or bundles of roots are present (>25 mm in diameter), roots must be preserved (e.g., by back filling the trial hole and utilising a three-dimensional cellular raft system on the existing ground level).
- 5.6.8 These operations typically require a detailed arboricultural method statement to set out in detail how they can be successfully achieved. All works within RPAs must be supervised by an arboriculturist.

5.7 New Services within RPAs

- 5.7.1 Standard construction methodologies for the installation of new services within the RPAs of retained trees is likely to require significant excavation. This may lead to premature tree death through the severance of roots enabling colonisation of the inner wood substrate (e.g., by wood decay

- fungi); a reduction of water uptake and energy storage; hydraulic dysfunction of sapwood and a potentially significant negative affect on tree stability.
- 5.7.2 The default position is that all new services be located outside of RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.7.3 Where this is not feasible, the use of two techniques are suggested. These are:
- a. The use of trenchless techniques (such as impact moling) to cross underneath any RPA, with the top of the tunnel positioned at least 2 m below ground level and entry and retrieval pits sited outside of the RPAs; or
 - b. Hand dig excavation methodologies, utilising compressed air and a soil vacuum, or hand tools, to carefully excavate within an RPA, retaining and protecting any significant roots encountered. (Noting that this technique is not applicable for services that lack flexibility and cannot be installed around any significant roots encountered, e.g., precast concrete).
- 5.7.4 Where practicable, consideration for the bundling of services should be made to avoid multiple excavations.
- 5.7.5 Existing services can be winched out from a manhole/chamber located outside of an RPA and redundant pipework can be decommissioned using pipe bursting techniques to avoid excavation which could damage roots.
- 5.7.6 These operations typically require a detailed arboricultural method statement to set out in detail how they can be successfully achieved. All works within RPAs must be supervised by an arboriculturist.
- 5.7.7 It is widely acknowledged that trees are unable to break into drains/services. Rather, trees exploit weaknesses already present, such as faulty or weak rubber seals on pipeline joints. Utilities should be designed and installed to resist entry by tree roots. Where a survey identifies roots within services, roots may typically be cut out with the identified fault ameliorated. Where significant roots are at risk of severance the advice of an arboriculturist must be obtained.
- 5.7.8 Infrastructure connected to services (e.g., lighting columns or security cameras), should be positioned at appropriate distances to retained or newly planted trees to avoid onerous and damaging tree works. Carefully located low diameter footings (such as driven posts, screw piles or equivalent) can help avoid impacts to roots.

5.8 Fencing within RPAs

- 5.8.1 Installation of fencing may sever roots and compact ground within RPAs leading to aforementioned negative impacts to physiological and structural health. Driven posts do not require a footing and should therefore have less of an impact where they can be located to avoid significant roots.
- 5.8.2 Fence post excavations within the RPAs of retained trees should be undertaken by hand dig methodologies only (such as utilising hand tools or compressed air), with any significant roots (>25 mm in diameter) retained and worked around.

- 5.8.3 Where significant roots or bundles of roots (>25 mm in diameter) are encountered, fence post excavations will be sensitively repositioned where feasible.
- 5.8.4 Fence post excavations will be lined with robust impermeable sheeting to prevent the leaching of toxic chemicals into the surrounding soil.
- 5.8.5 Appropriate ground protection will be required for all access and temporary materials storage within any RPA during installation works. All works within RPAs must be supervised by an arboriculturist.

5.9 Soft Landscaping within RPAs

- 5.9.1 Mechanical stripping and cultivation of soil is highly likely to sever roots creating a potential ingress for wood decay fungi, reduce physiological health and potentially significantly affect tree stability. Where impacts are significant, premature tree loss is likely.
- 5.9.2 No mechanical cultivation of soils may be undertaken within the RPAs of any retained trees. Access should be by pedestrian only. Where cultivation is required, this shall be undertaken by hand dig methodologies only. Where any raising of topsoil is required, this shall not exceed 100 mm in depth and will be of good quality and freely draining.
- 5.9.3 All works within RPAs must be supervised by an arboriculturist.

5.10 Tree Protection

- 5.10.1 Trees to be retained in proximity to areas of development activity, including areas for new surfacing, services, work site compounds and storage will need to be protected to ensure they are not damaged. This is generally achieved with the use of robust, immovable temporary tree protection fencing, to prevent access within the RPA or canopy spread of trees. This could be achieved by early installation of site security fencing where it would act as a robust barrier to access. Where access is unavoidable, alternative protection arrangements such as ground protection (sufficient to protect the structure of the soil from compaction), and /or access facilitation pruning (to ensure a reasonable clearance for operations is provided) may be required. The advice of an arboriculturist should be sought to inform this assessment.

5.11 Tree Planting

- 5.11.1 Where trees are to be removed due to a conflict with the proposed design, mitigation planting is likely to be required to ensure a continuity of tree cover for the Site and to address any negative impact on local amenity and landscape character. Consideration should be given to the reasonable provision of space for new tree planting to off-set any necessary tree loss.
- 5.11.2 Soil structure in areas for new planting will need to be maintained and may require protection during operation of the Scheme to ensure reasonable conditions for future tree growth are available.
- 5.11.3 New planting should consider the existing species mix present on the Site in relation to both arboricultural and ecological considerations. Notably, the soil and subsequent rooting environment should be used to guide decisions on species selection (e.g., wet soils likely with a high clay content).

- 5.11.4 New planting also offers an opportunity to increase the species and age class diversity for a given area which can boost the resilience of the local tree stock in relation to pests, disease and climate change as well as providing a greater range of amenity and other benefits.
- 5.11.5 New trees should be planted in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations (BS8545:2014) (Ref. 22) and with the minimum distances from new structures, services and surfacing set out in Table A.1 of BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1).

6. The Future Impact of Trees

6.1 Background

- 6.1.1 The future impact of trees on the Site must be considered in relation to any development proposals.

6.2 Future Growth and Shade

- 6.2.1 Individual trees and tree groups to be retained must be afforded suitable space to ensure they remain viable in the long term. Trees which are currently not fully grown will increase in size and this must be considered in conjunction with the proposals and future use of the Site.
- 6.2.2 Trees in a young to semi mature growth stage are likely to significantly increase in size. Thereby, the provision of shade for these features is likely to significantly increase over time.
- 6.2.3 Notional shading arcs for current individual trees and tree groups have been shown on the Tree Constraints Plan. In addition, predicted future shading arcs are shown for individual trees. The position of solar panels in relation to trees should be fully considered. Most notably this should apply to trees positioned to the south and west of solar panels are likely to cast the greatest shade over the greatest period of a day. This is particularly relevant for evergreen species such as trees within the fir (*Abies*), spruce (*Picea*) and pine (*Pinus*) genera. Deciduous species will lose their leaf area during the winter dormancy period which is likely to reduce the impact of tree shade.

6.3 Future Land Use and Tree Management

- 6.3.1 Tree management is not considered to be a significant constraint to developing the Site however, the Site includes many large trees of varying condition and where the land use is subject to change, tree condition and the requirement for remedial works or exclusion zones must be reviewed with further advice from an arboriculturist obtained as appropriate.
- 6.3.2 During the construction of the Scheme, all staff operating on the Site are to be made aware of the need to look out for obvious signs of tree defects and to report them to the site manager who will seek further advice as necessary.

7. Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The fieldwork identified 1,184 tree features on and immediately adjacent to the Site (please note this is two features less than the numbering shown in the Tree Survey Schedule due to differences in feature numbering methodology), formed of 830 individual trees, 178 tree groups, 173 hedgerows and three woodlands.
- 7.1.2 The distribution of tree features in relation to their BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1) category includes 302 high quality (category A) features, 447 moderate quality (category B) features, 403 low quality (category C) features and 32 features identified as unsuitable for retention as they cannot be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use. Where it is not possible to completely avoid the area of constraint associated with significant trees it may be possible to utilise special measures to facilitate the works.
- 7.1.3 Eighty-one veteran trees, 13 ancient trees and one ancient woodland are identified on and immediately adjacent to the Site. The minimum buffer zones for these features must be considered as construction exclusion zones with all development works taking place outside. Buffer zones are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where works cannot be facilitated outside of ancient and veteran tree feature buffer zones, consultation with an arboriculturist is recommended.
- 7.1.4 A key consideration for any development activity will be the protection of the surrounding trees including the structure of the soil in which they grow, including from indirect damage via the storage or discharge of materials and the movement and use of plant and machinery. This may be achieved by installing new hard surfacing on proprietary no dig three dimensional cellular raft systems where in RPAs.
- 7.1.5 The default position is that all RPAs, buffer zones and canopies of retained trees be fenced off as exclusion zones with no access. Where this is not feasible limited access may be acceptable using fit for purpose ground protection or other protective measures in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Ref. 1).
- 7.1.6 Outside of the canopy, buffer zone and/or RPA, development works are not likely to be significantly constrained by trees, however it is important not to significantly impact on ground water levels in proximity to trees and where this could be a potential impact specific arboricultural advice must be obtained.
- 7.1.7 Lower quality trees (category C and U) are not likely to be significant constraint to development where they can be satisfactorily replaced with new tree planting (or where their loss will not have a significant impact – e.g. due to the retention of adjacent trees) and therefore some sections of lower quality tree cover may be feasible to remove from a planning perspective.
- 7.1.8 All moderate and high value trees should be afforded full protection where practicable. If the potential removal of higher value trees (category A and B) is unavoidable this should be discussed in advance with the Local Planning Authority (the City of Doncaster Council) and other stakeholders. However, the default position must be that trees of this quality are to be retained and protected where practicable.

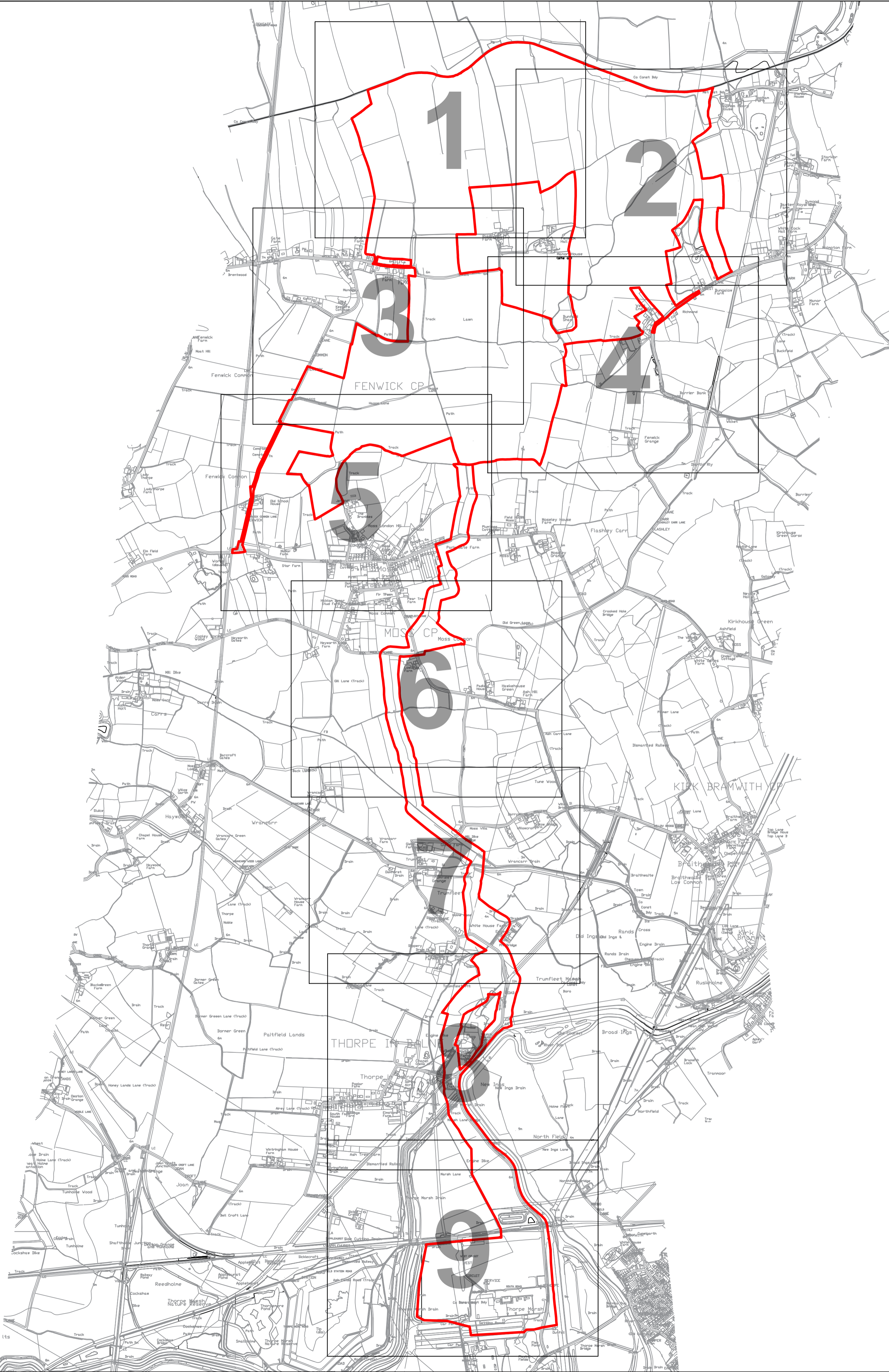
- 7.1.9 As the design progresses, the advice of an arboriculturist will be sought to inform this process, particularly in relation to new features in close proximity to trees.
- 7.1.10 Draft layouts should be overlaid onto the Tree Constraints Plan to allow an assessment of the impact of the Scheme, including the identification of any trees which are to be removed.
- 7.1.11 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is typically required to support a planning or development consent application, and this allows the identification and assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the Scheme along with appropriate mitigation measures where necessary. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment will be submitted with the DCO application.

8. References

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Annex A Tree Constraints Plan



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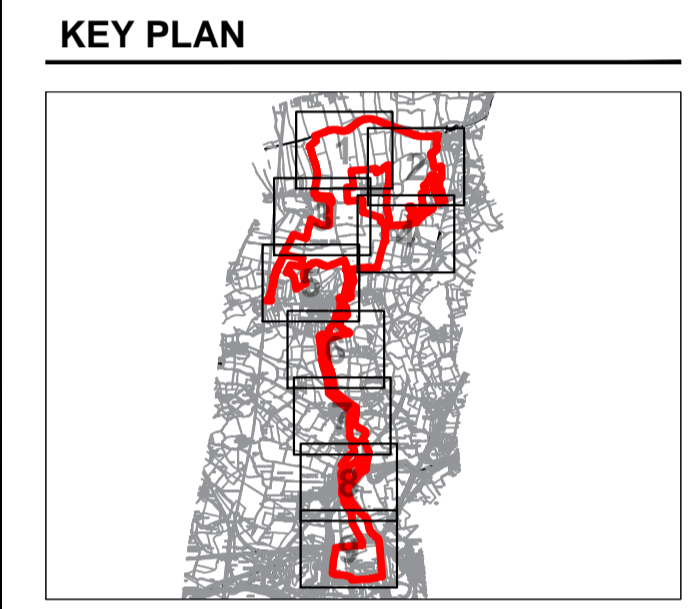


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 5. DRAWING REFERENCES:
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 FENW-Solar-Plan-V1.2-CABLE_EASMENT.dwg
 RLB_17_CABLE_ONLY.dwg
 RLB_18_MAIN_SITE.dwg



- KEY**
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 - B CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND (MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)
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 - PRIORITY HABITAT (CONSIDERED AN AREA OF PRIORITY HABITAT)
 - TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (AREA COVERED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO))

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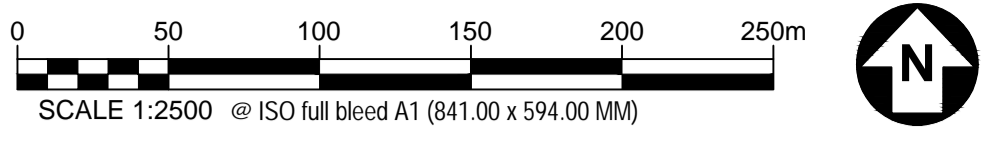
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PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
 (SHEET 00)

SHEET NUMBER **REV.**
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KEY PLAN



KEY

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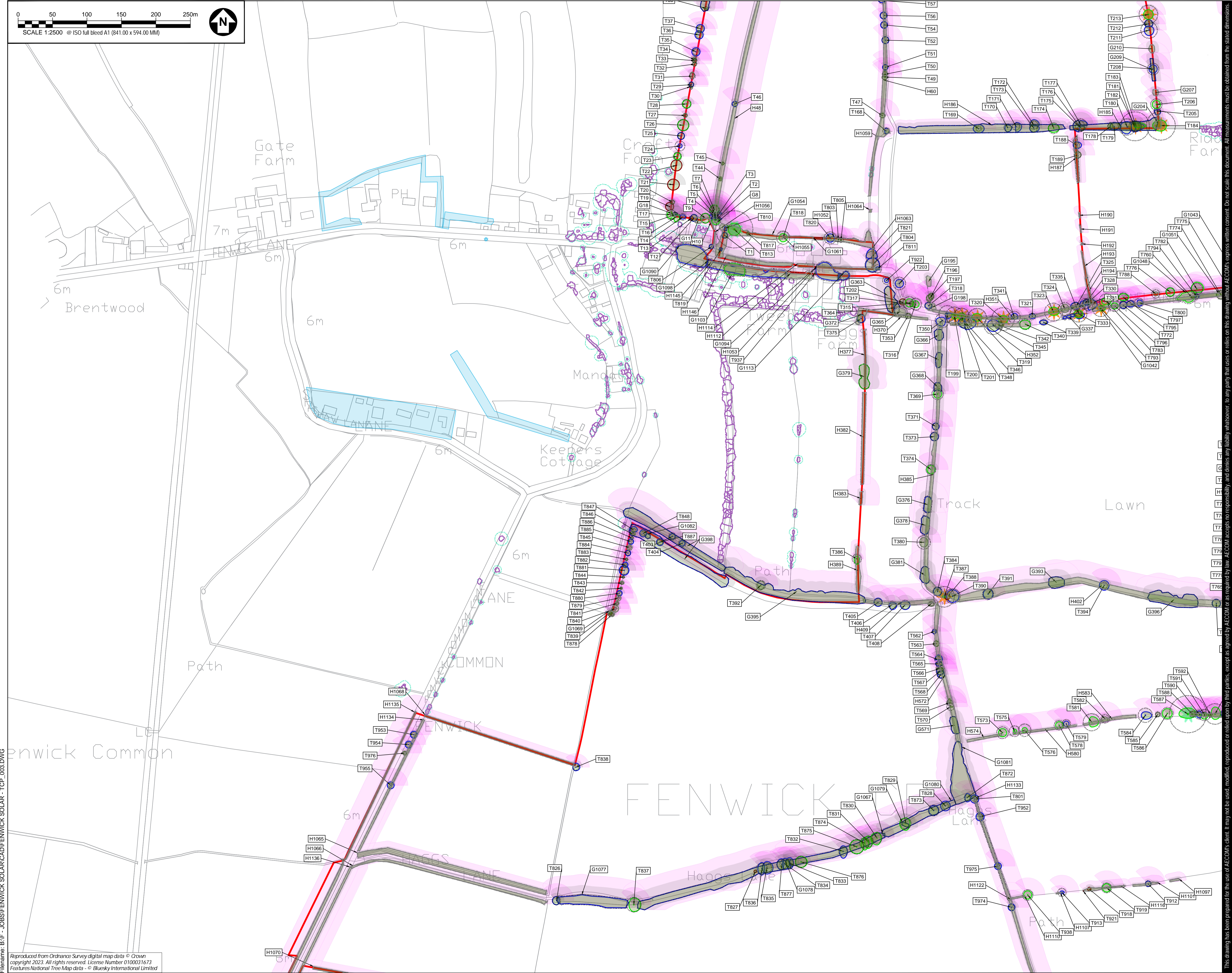
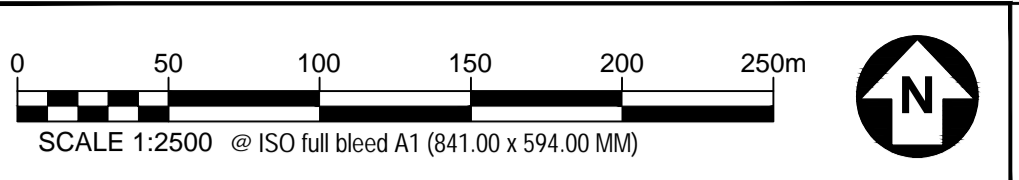
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(SHEET 1)

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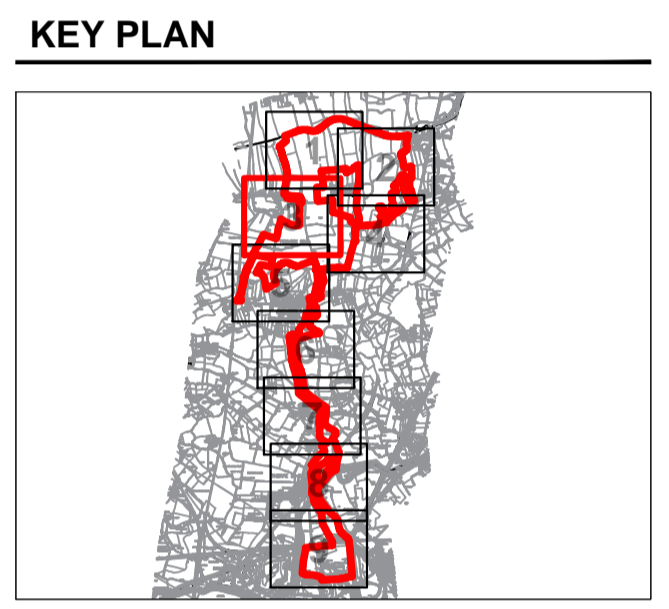


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RLB_18_MAIN_SITE.dwg



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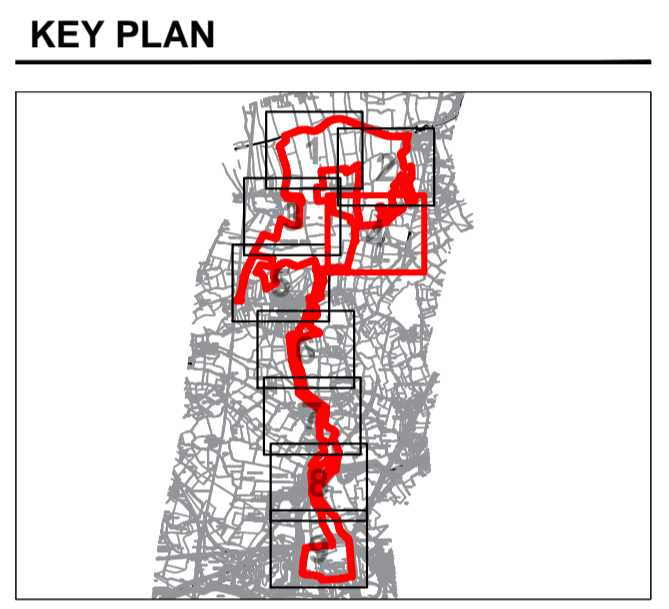
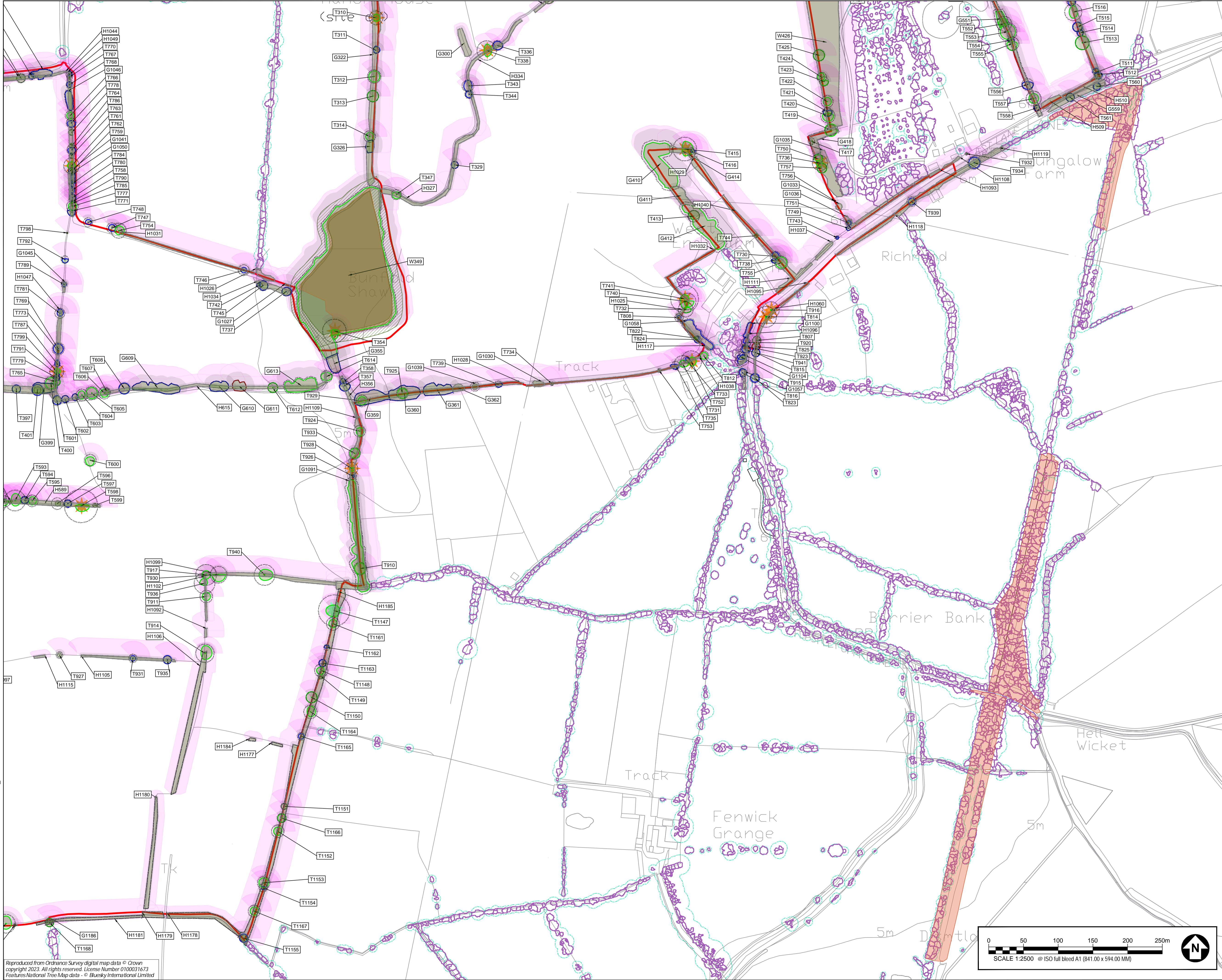
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- PRIORITY HABITAT** (CONSIDERED AN AREA OF PRIORITY HABITAT)
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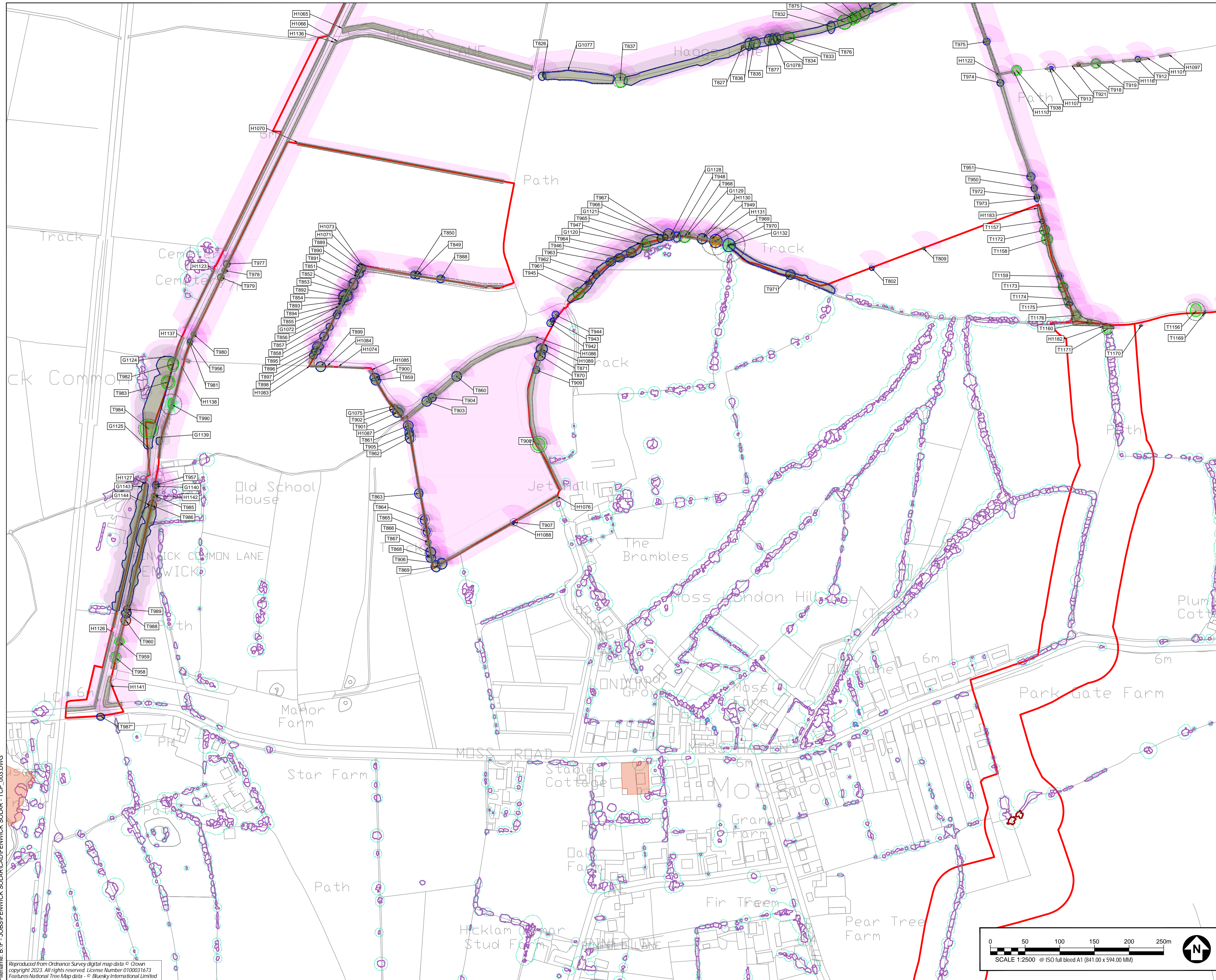
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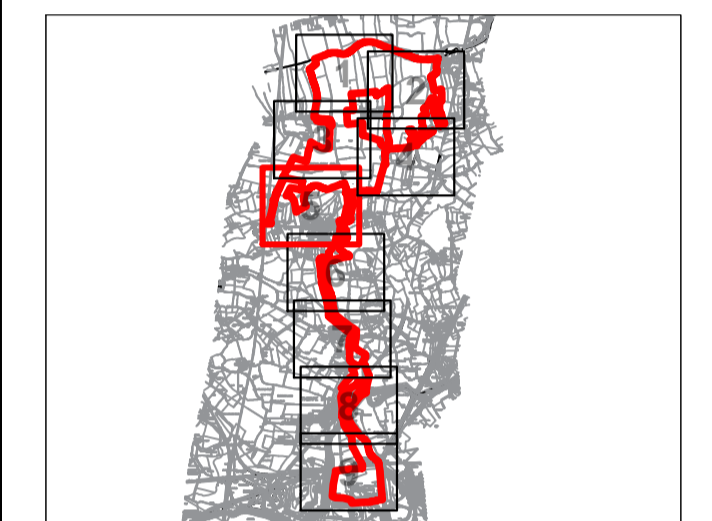
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 RLB_7_CABLE_ONLY.dwg
 RLB_8_MAIN_SITE.dwg

KEY PLAN



KEY

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- ANCIENT WOODLAND (WITH 15m BUFFER ZONE)**
- PRIORITY HABITAT (CONSIDERED AN AREA OF PRIORITY HABITAT)**
- TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (AREA COVERED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO))**

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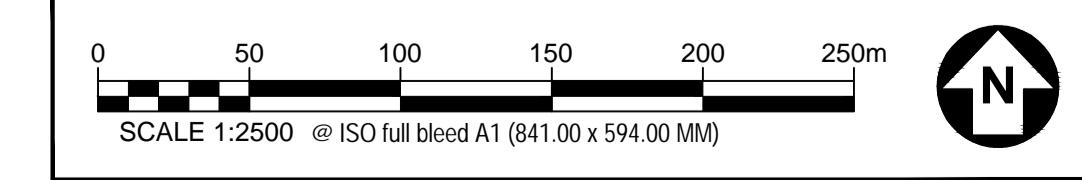
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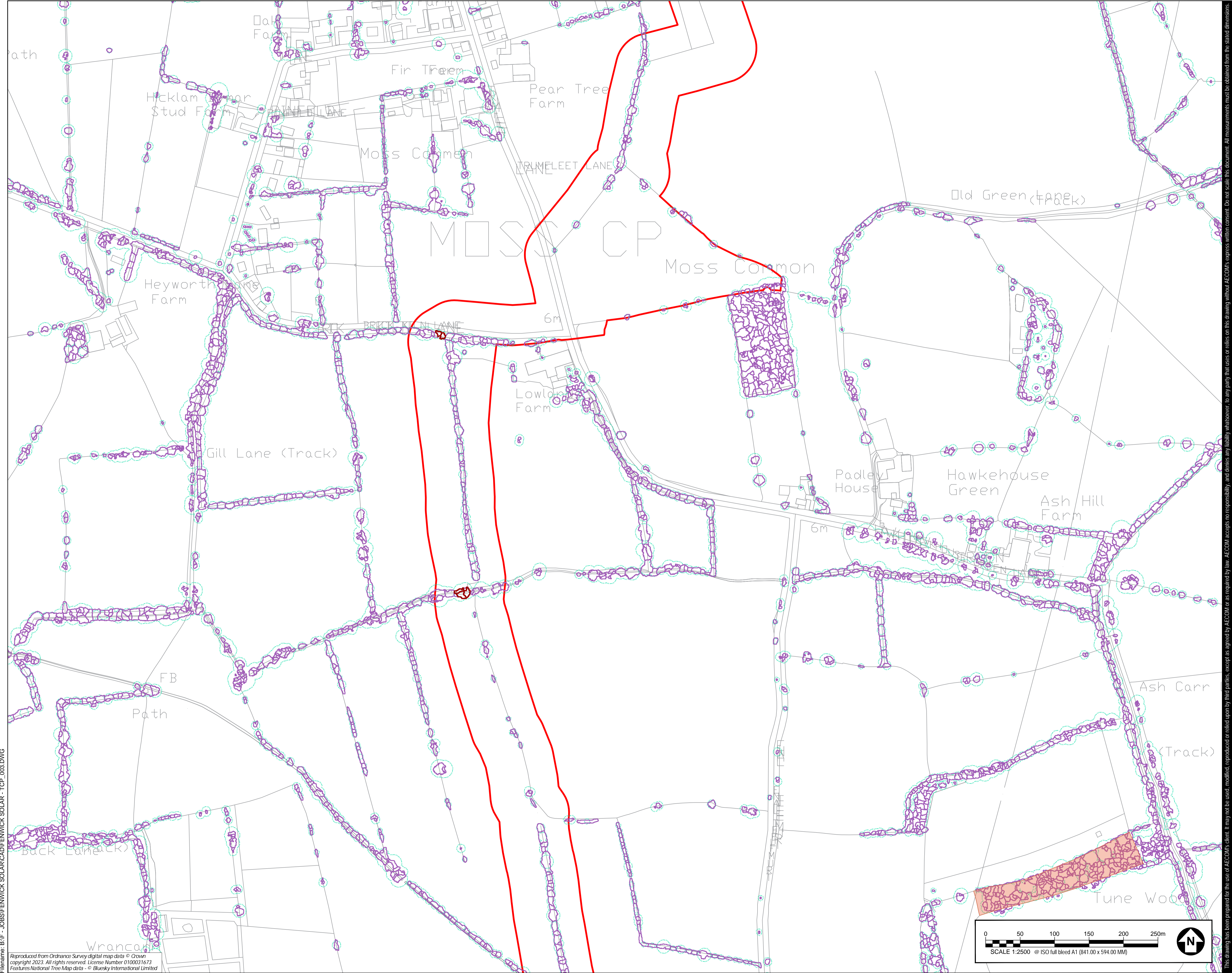
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KEY PLAN

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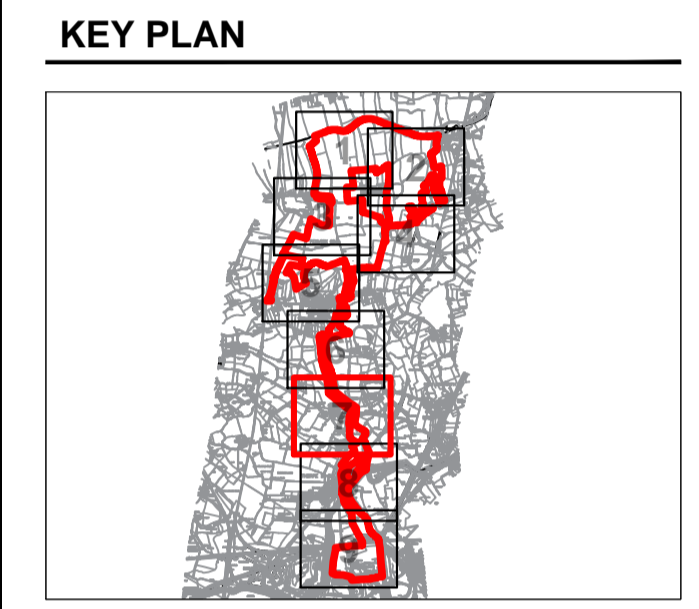
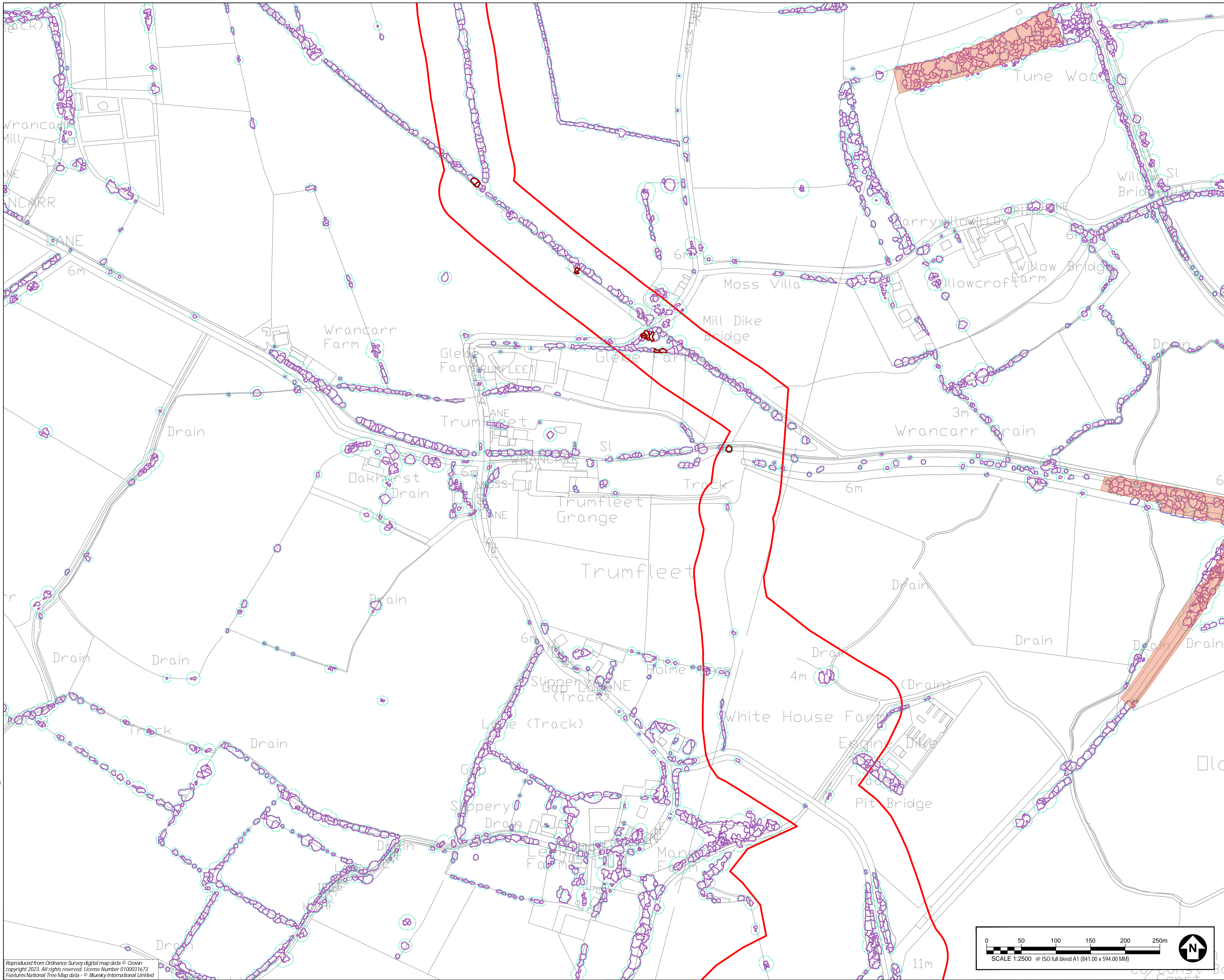
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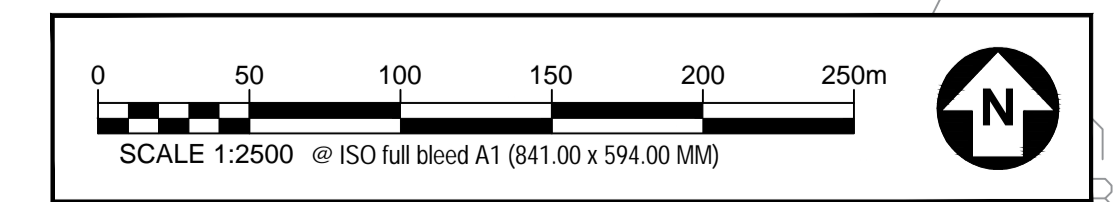
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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
(SHEET 7)

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KEY PLAN



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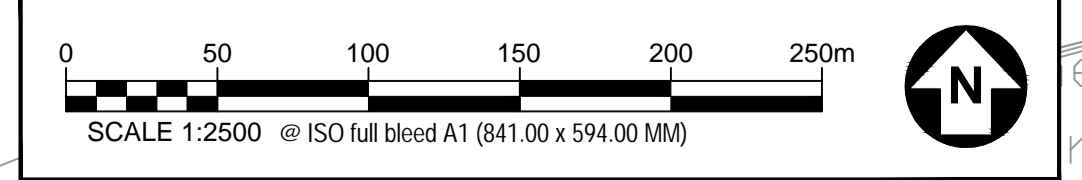
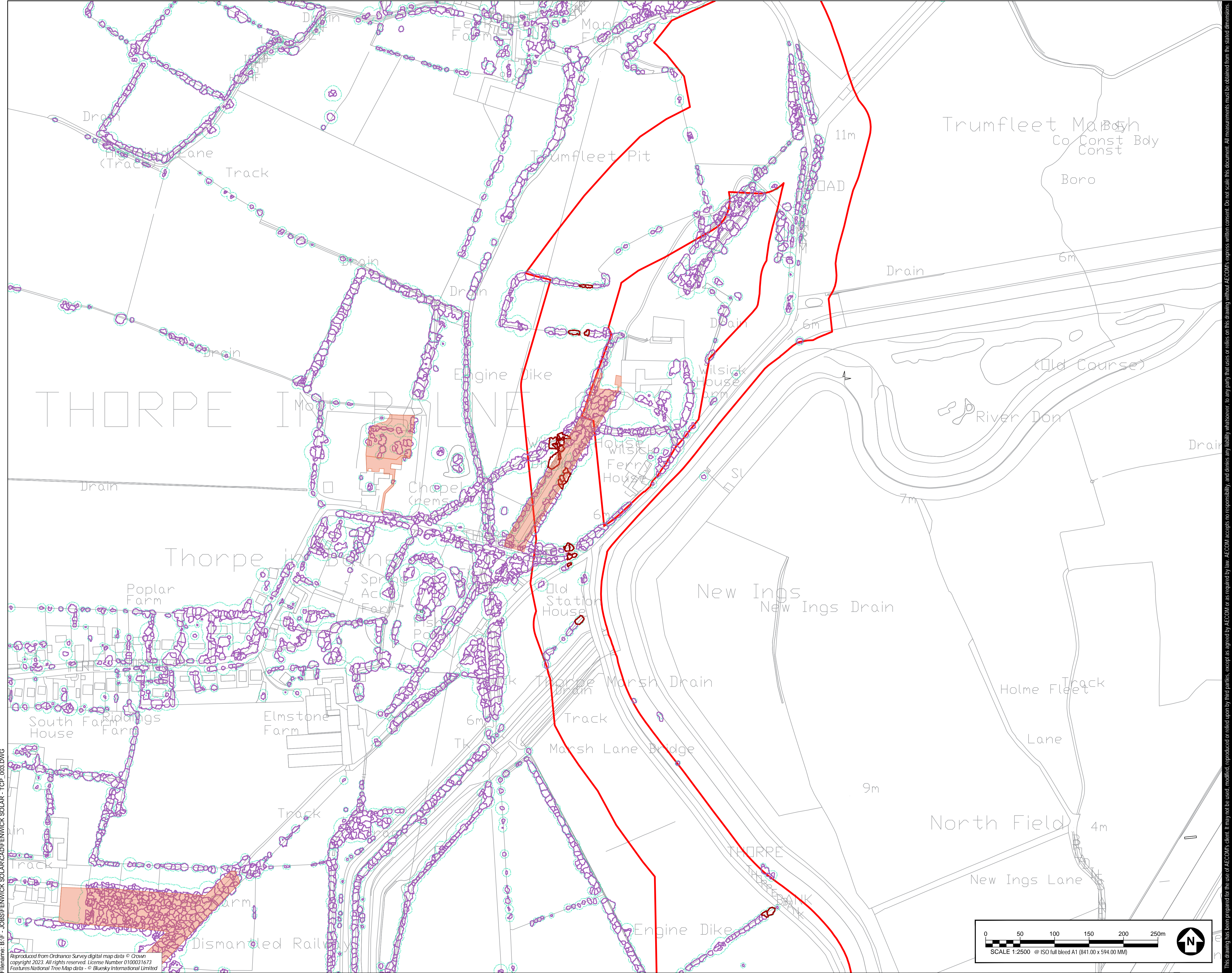
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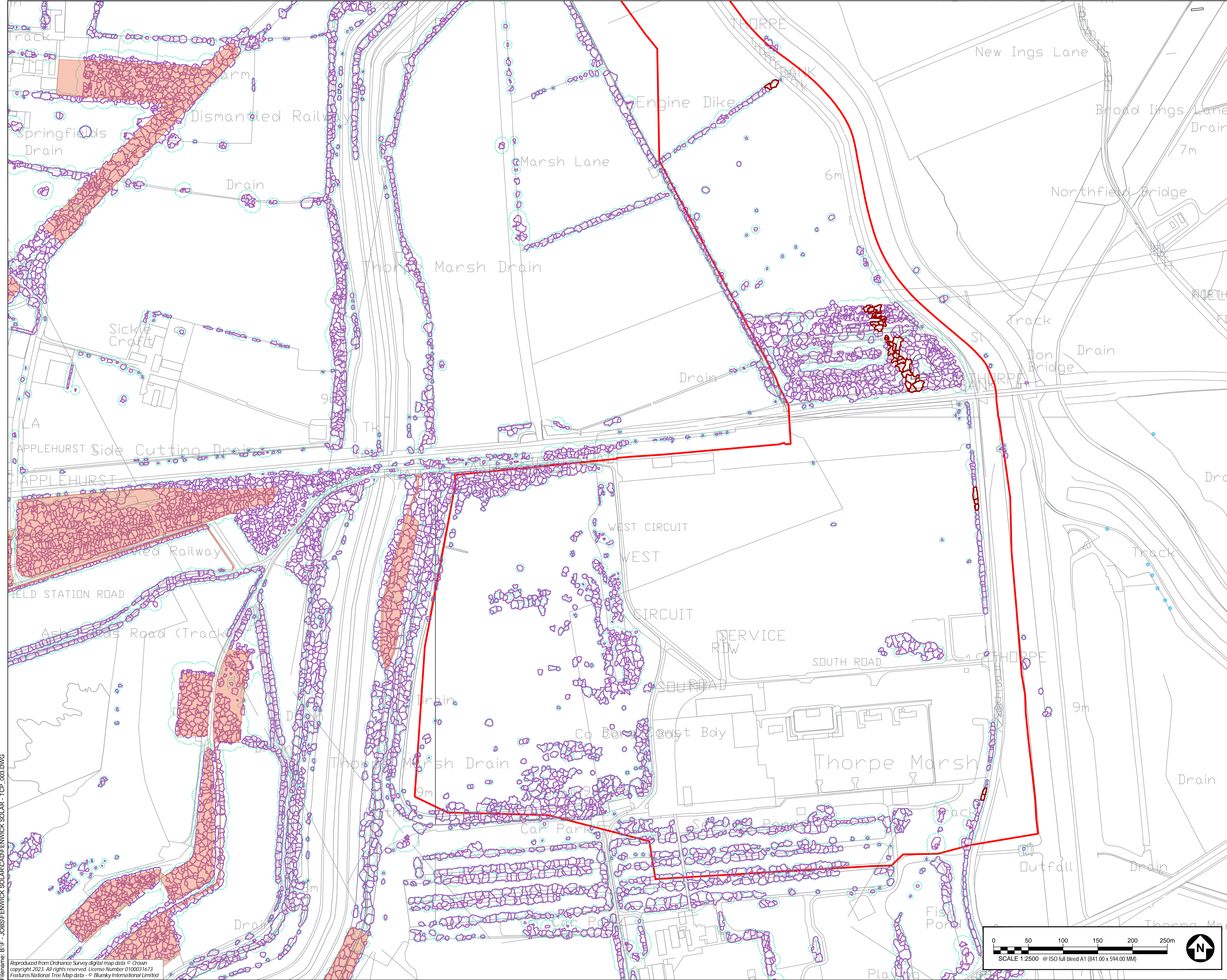
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PROJECT NUMBER
60698207

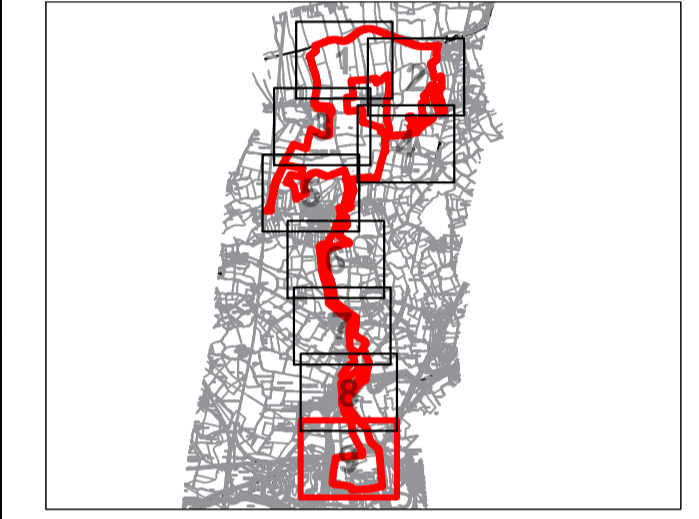
SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
(SHEET 8)

SHEET NUMBER **REV.**
60698207-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-08 P01





KEY PLAN



KEY

- SITE BOUNDARY**
- A CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND (HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)**
- B CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND (MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)**
- C CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND (LOW QUALITY & VALUE)**
- U CATEGORY TREE, GROUP, HEDGE, OR WOODLAND (UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)**
- NTM DATA PROVIDED BY BLUESKY LTD (NATIONAL TREE MAP DATA)**
- APPROX NTM ROOT PROTECTION AREA (BASED ON BLUESKY LTD DATA)**
- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA) (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)**
- APPROXIMATE SHADING ARC (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)**
- APPROXIMATE MATURE SHADING ARC (AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)**
- ★ **VETERAN TREE MARKER (INDICATES POSITION OF TREE OF VETERAN STATUS)**
- ★ **ANCIENT TREE MARKER (INDICATES POSITION OF TREE OF ANCIENT STATUS)**
- ANCIENT WOODLAND (W15m BUFFER ZONE) (AREA CLASSIFIED AS AN ANCIENT WOODLAND)**
- PRIORITY HABITAT (CONSIDERED AN AREA OF PRIORITY HABITAT)**
- ★ **TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (AREA COVERED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO))**

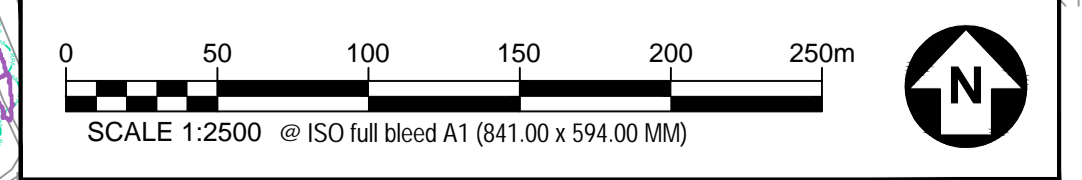
ISSUE/REVISION

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
P01	12.10.23	FIRST ISSUE
VR		DATE DESCRIPTION

DRAWING STATUS
ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER
 60698207

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 9)



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Annex B Tree Survey Schedule

Table B-1: Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
T1	Cherry Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	9	360#	4	4	4	4	4.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Limited visibility of base due to herb layer. Significant for species, high leaf density. Mass of suckering around base.	-	20+	B1,2
T2	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	15	620#	1	6	6	6	0.5/N	0	Good	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Dominant landscape feature, codominant in canopy, diameter size suggests resource dominance. Form typical of species.	-	40+	A2
T3	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	21	480	1	2	9	6	6.0/NE	4	Good	EM	Good	Codominant in canopy. Form typical of species.	-	20+	B1,2
T4	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	20	340	1	1	2	5	4.0/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	Structurally suppressed becoming subdominant. Likely to decline over time through carbon starvation caused by intra stand competition.	-	20+	B2
T5	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	20	300	1	1	2	7	4.0/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	Structurally suppressed becoming subdominant. Likely to decline over time through carbon starvation caused by intra stand competition.	-	20+	B2
T6	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	21	360	2	2	10	0.5	6.0/E	5	Good	EM	Fair	Structurally suppressed in canopy, likely cause of positive phototropic development east.	-	20+	B2
T7	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	21	570	8	3	7	7	3.0/NE	3	Good	M	Good	Dominant in stand, likely due to position at stand edge enabling greater crown development.	-	40+	A2
G8	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	8	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Understory, suppressed, extension west. Species atypical of understory regeneration- symptom of overstory's leaf density, typical of species.	-	10+	C2
T9	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	600#	7	7	6	7	3.0/NE	1	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor leaf sparsity of outer crown. Good internal epicormic leaf growth (i.e., short shoots).	-	40+	A2
H10	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos</i> sp.)	3	<75	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Informal hedgerow, brambles throughout.	-	10+	C2
G11	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	5	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	No access. Established within garden. One rowan and one holly. Rowan overhang by circa 3 m.	-	10+	C2
T12	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	11	350,180#	5	5	5	5	0.5/N	1	Good	SM	Good	No access, within garden. Leaf density and branching pattern normal for species.	-	20+	B1
T13	Common Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	8	200#	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	2	Dead	SM	Poor	Dead tree in garden, unknown cause of death.	-	<10	U1
T14	Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	10	400,100#	3	3	4	4	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Established within garden, no access. Codominant stem from circa 5 m, bark inclusion forming, no adaptive growth.	-	20+	B1,2
T15	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	17	300	3	1	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	Codominant to cypress south.	-	20+	B1
T16	Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	17	600#	5	6	6	2	2.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant to cypress.	-	40+	A2
T17	Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	17	600#	4	6	2	6	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant to cypress.	-	40+	A2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
G18	Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	<130	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Understory.	-	10+	C2
T19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	500#	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base due to brambles, ditch, and hedgerow. Stem discolouration at circa 1.5 m west, sign of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . No visible bracket, or hollowing. Peripheral woundwood. Wound circa 350 mm x 100 mm. Central crown north with gap, likely previous limb failure, ivy obscuring visibility. Poor leaf density, patches of dieback in crown.	Create monolith at 5 m if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	<10	U2
T20	Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera)	5	200,150#	3	3	3	3	1.5/SW	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Form typical of species.	-	10+	C2
T21	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	850#	8	8	9	8	3.0/S	2	Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Poor leaf density, significant deviation in branching pattern through dieback. Significant crown gaps. Epicormic growth in lower crown, likely due to increase light penetration.	Create monolith at 5 m if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	<10	U1
T22	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	700#	8	8	8	8	3.0/W	4	Poor - Dead	EM	Poor	No access – tree largely dead with few small patches of epicormic regeneration. Stem and branch scaffold obscured by ivy.	Create monolith at 5 m if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	<10	U1
T23	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	5	5	5	5	4.0/SE	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Significant wound from crown apices to circa 1 m, approx., 300 mm wide. Likely lightning strike based on extent. Good woundwood forms with expansion seams. Cavities within exposed inner wood visible. Extensive provision of inner wood substrate. Diameter size not of significance for veteran status.	-	40+	A1,3
T24	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	600#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. Dense ivy entirely obscuring visibility. Suspected previous main stem failure at circa 5 m.	Sever ivy and reinspect (< 12 months).	20+	B3
T25	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	5	5	5	5	3.0/NE	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Ivy obscuring stem and branch scaffold. Branching pattern and leaf density normal. Ivy may shroud crown.	Sever ivy and reinspect (< 12 months).	20+	B1
T26	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	700#	8	8	8	8	4.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Patches of localised dieback in crown. Few minor crown gaps. Potentially natural branch shedding due to cyclical stress e.g., drought. Retained limbs with high leaf density, overall crown form normal.	-	40+	A1,2
T27	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	130,120#	3	3	3	3	3.0/N	2	Good	Y	Fair	No access. No visibility of base. Two stems, codominant.	-	10+	C1
T28	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	550#	6	6	6	6	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Likely previous loss of apical stem, dead limb circa 3 m x 150 mm arising from circa 5 m east with vertical orientation. Significant columnar peripheral woundwood. Partially occluded. Exposes inner wood substrate. Similar feature north at circa 3 m.	-	40+	A1,2
T29	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	4	3	3	3	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Good future potential.	-	20+	B2
T30	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	140	0.5	4	3	0.5	3.0/S	3	Good	Y	Good	No access. Sub becoming codominant. High future potential.	-	10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
T31	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350#	6	3	3	4	3.0/W	2	Poor	SM	Fair	No access. Ivy obscuring visibility of main stem. Poor leaf density with normal branching pattern. Minor deadwood throughout.	-	10+	C1,2
T32	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	250#	3	3	3	3	2.5/S	1	Good	SM	Good	No access. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1,2
T33	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	3	3	3	3	2.5/S	1	Good	SM	Good	No access. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1,2
T34	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150#	4	0.5	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	Y	Good	No access. Sub becoming codominant north. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1
T35	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350#	6	6	6	6	2.0/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Broad crown, squat height. Potential genetic tendency. Moderate crown gaps with twig dieback. Overall branching pattern normal. Symptom of cyclical stress e.g., drought.	-	20+	B1,2
T36	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	2	Fair	SM	Good	Few minor crown gaps, retained leaf density and branching pattern normal. Likely cause of drought. Significantly suppressed oak under dripline south, approx., 100 mm, 3 m tall.	-	20+	B2
T37	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Cluster of second order limbs arising from bole at circa 2 m, minor bark inclusions. Symptom of previous topping.	-	20+	B1,2
T38	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	220	0.5	2	2	2	2.0/E	2	Good	Y	Good	Phototropic growth east away from dominant crown west. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1
G39	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	<350	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	Row of four oak forming continuous canopy.	-	20+	B2
G40	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	2	Good	Y	Good	Three young oak.	-	10+	C2
T41	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	300	4	4	4	4	2.5/W	2	Good	SM	Good	High future potential.	-	20+	B1
T42	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	300	4	4	4	4	2.5/W	2	Good	SM	Good	High future potential.	-	20+	B1
T43	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	1000#	7	6	6	6	1.5/W	2	Good	V	Poor	No access to base due to hedgerow. Lapsed pollard. Significant stems arising from circa 2m. Fair epicormic development on bole, visible restriction by adjacent hedgerow shrouding. Potential to restrict future epicormic development of lower crown.	Halo thin hedgerow in immediate proximity (< 12 months).	40+	A3
T44	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	4	120#	3	3	3	3	3.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree.	-	10+	C1
T45	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	90,90,90,90#	2	2	2	2	-	2	Good	Y	Fair	No access. Emergent multi-stemmed tree.	-	10+	C1
T46	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree. Good future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
T47	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	250#	4	3	4	4	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Located to east side of dry ditch. Slightly one-sided form.	-	10+	C1,2
H48	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow with emergent trees – few indicative emergent examples plotted. Main hedgerow height circa 2.5 m. Honeysuckle and brambles throughout.	-	10+	C2
T49	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300#	1	4	4	4	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Located to east side of dry ditch. Slightly one-sided form.	-	10+	C1,2
T50	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	300#	5	1	4	3	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Located to east side of dry ditch. Slightly one-sided form.	-	10+	C1,2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
T51	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	280#	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Located to east side of dry ditch. Good, even form.	-	20+	B1,2
T52	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	5	5	5	5	3.5/NE	3	Good	EM	Good	To east of dry ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T53	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree, squat height. Moderate deadwood and twig dieback in crown, overall branching pattern normal, likely branch shedding due to cyclical stress e.g., drought.	-	20+	B1,2
T54	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350#	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	To east of dry ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T55	True Service Tree (Sorbus domestica)	6	150#	3	2	3	2	3.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent tree. True service tree.	-	10+	C1,2
T56	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350#	5	5	5	5	3.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	To east of dry ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T57	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	5	3	4	5.5	4.0/N	3	Fair	EM	Good	To west side of dry ditch. Some dieback and minor deadwood, estimated 20% reduction in live crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T58	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1,2
T59	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	300	6	3	5	4	3.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree. High future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
H60	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense, 2 m wide hedge.	-	10+	C2
H61	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	2	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow. Cutting likely undertaken by flailing.	-	10+	C2
T62	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	230	3	3	3	3	2.5/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Emergent hedgerow tree, high future potential.	-	20+	B1
T63	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	920	6	6	3	6	3.0/N	3	Fair	M	Fair	Thick bole and wide spreading frame at 1 m suggesting part of old hedge. Decaying cavity to southern end of lower frame. Four upright stems forming crown. Evidence of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> fungal brackets, particularly to lower stem and stem to west. Stem to west likely to collapse due to decay at base with bole. Deadwood throughout.	-	40+	A3
T64	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	5	5	5	5	3.5/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Significant wound to main stem east at circa 4m. Likely previous second order limb, now with union failure wound. Approx., 1.2 m x 200 mm. Cavity, partially occluded, good columnar woundwood formation. Not considered extensive. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A1
T65	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	250	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions.	-	20+	B1
T66	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350	0.5	5	5	5	3.0/SW	3	Good	SM	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Codominant to oak north.	-	20+	B1
T67	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	550	5	5	4	6	3.0/S	2	Fair	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions. Previous second order limb failure at circa 3 m east, coronet stub circa 1 m x 200 mm. Major dead second order limb south at circa 4 m, approx., 3 m x 150 mm. Owl nest box or similar in crown.	-	40+	A1

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T68	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	800#	6	6	7	7	2.0/S	2	Good	M	Good	Dense ivy on stem from base to 3 m. Typical deadwood throughout.	-	40+	A1,2
T69	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	450	5	5	5	5	2.0/NE	2	Good	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions. Few branch collars with shed/pruned limbs, partially occluded.	-	40+	A1
T70	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250	4	3	4	4	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree.	-	20+	B1
T71	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	4	4	4	4	2.5/NE	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree.	-	20+	B1
G72	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	2	Good	Y-SM	Fair	Circa five emergent maple. High stand density.	-	10+	C2
T73	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	6	6	4	7	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	100 mm cavity opening from base extending up to approx., 2.5 m. Unable to fully assess due to other vegetation but likely secondary leader lost. Good woundwood on either side. Typical deadwood.	-	40+	A1,3
T74	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700	5	6	6	7	4.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Typical stubs, torn minor wounds and deadwood.	-	40+	A1,3
T75	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	5	6	5	6	3.5/E	4	Fair	EM	Fair	No access, hedgerow tree. Significant crown gaps west and north. Northern crown with over 50% gap formation. Retained third order limbs, dead. Small cavity southeast at circa 2 m, likely woodpecker hole or similar.	-	20+	B3
T76	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600#	5	7	7	7	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Moderate deadwood in central crown, likely natural branch shedding due to high shade conditions.	-	40+	A1,2
T77	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	650#	5	5	6	7	3.0/N	2	Fair - Poor	M	Fair	Under stress with significant deadwood throughout and extensive development of epicormic shoots throughout its crown. Significant reduction in extension growth.	-	20+	B1,3
T78	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	200#	4	2	4	4	-	2	Good	SM	Good	Codominant to oak south.	-	20+	B2
T79	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	650	7	7	7	7	2.0/SE	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Second order limbs arising from circa 2 m, potential historic pollard. Three second order limbs at 2 m with wounding to upperside. Circa 1 m x 200 mm, cavitation, peripheral woundwood, adaptive swelling assumed due to expansion seams visible on bark.	-	40+	A1
T80	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	400,400#	5	6	5	5	4.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Twin-stemmed from base with northern stem forming main crown. Under some stress with small epicormic growth along branches and minor deadwood throughout.	-	20+	B1,2
T81	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	6	5	5	6	3.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base in dense hedge.	-	40+	A1,2
T82	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	570	4	5	4	4	2.5/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A2
H83	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow. Management likely by flailing.	-	10+	C2
T84	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	5	90#	1	1	1	1	2.5/W	3	Fair	Y	Fair	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree. Poor leaf density. Contact wounding to branch scaffold, peripheral woundwood, likely cause of flailing.	-	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
T85	Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	6	240,260,280	6	6	2	4	1.0/N	0	Good	M	Fair	Three main stems from base one extending horizontally south before correcting to form what appears to be a separate tree. <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> bracket on ground at base.	-	20+	B1,2
T86	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	650#	4	5	5	6	5.0/W	3	Fair	EM	Good	Moderate to high leaf sparsity, high light penetration through crown. Overall branching pattern normal. Minor epicormic development in dysphotic zone.	-	20+	B1,2
T87	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	450,400,350,250,400,220,180#	5	10	6	6	3.0/S	1	Good	M	Fair	Four main stems from one bole with additional stems around base. Tear wound from 1m to base but good woundwood. Minor deadwood and stubs.	-	20+	B1,2
T88	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	180#	3	3	3	3	2.5/N	1	Good	SM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	10+	C1,2
T89	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	280#	5	0.1	3	4	3.0/N	2	Good	SM	Fair	Suppressed by ash. One-sided form to north.	-	10+	C1,2
T90	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	280,180,180#	4	3	3	4	-	1	Good	SM	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base. Minor deadwood throughout.	-	10+	C1,2
T91	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	740	4	4	6	6	2.5/W	2	Good	M	Good	Basal swelling with minor cavity north, depth of 100 mm. Hammer test, density sounds normal to 1 m agl. Major deadwood in crown, normal volume.	-	40+	A1,2
T92	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	3	800,800#	2	2	2	2	-	0	Fair	V	Poor	Old stump following likely recent collapse of main stem. Extensive decay and fractured tissue. Vigorous new growth.	-	40+	A3
T93	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	600#	7	7	8	8	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A1,2
T94	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	180#	3	3	3	3	2.5/N	3	Good	Y	Fair	No access, hedgerow tree. Likely previously topped, cluster of second order stems from circa 2.5 m, no inclusions.	-	10+	C1
T95	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	820	5	7	4	7	3.0/S	1	Fair	M	Good	Hedgerow tree. Moderate crown gaps with twig to third/fourth order limb dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A2
T96	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	750#	5	7	6	7	3.0/SE	2	Good	V	Good - Fair	Twisted stem with column of decay. Unable to assess fully due to rose preventing access. Appears extensive with good woundwood.	-	40+	A1,2,3
T97	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	450#	6	2	4	4	-	3	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood and stubs.	-	20+	B1,2
T98	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	400#	5	2	5	5	-	3	Good	EM	Good	Minor deadwood and stubs.	-	20+	B1,2
T99	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	12	400,350	7	6	3	4	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	Hedgerow tree. Codominant in canopy. Codominant union at circa 4m, high aspect ratio, included bark, no obvious adaptive growth or natural bracing.	-	20+	B1,2
T100	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	400,400,350#	5	8	5	5	4.0/SW	3	Good	EM	Fair	Minor deadwood and stubs. No access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T101	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	600	5	6	6	4	5.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Wound visible at gl northwest, circa 800 mm x 250 mm. Good woundwood, no visible cavitation.	-	40+	A1,2

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T102	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	3	1	4	5	-	3	Good	EM	Fair	Minor deadwood and stubs. No access to base. Very narrow crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T103	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700#	6	6	8	4	3.0/E	1	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Basal cavity visible west at gl, opening of circa 600 mm, depth at least 500 mm. Good adaptive swelling visible, no symptoms of sapwood dysfunction in crown.	-	40+	A1,2
G104	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	<450#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	A collection of mostly willow with occasional oak. Some stubs and minor deadwood. No access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T105	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	500#	6	3	5	6	4.0/NW	2	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Mature ivy on stem extending into crown restricting view. No access to base.	-	40+	A1,2
T106	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	4	300#	1	1	0.5	6	1.0/N	0	Fair	SM	Poor	No access. Previous basal failure, stem now horizontal within hedgerow. Akin to layering.	-	10+	C2
T107	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	700#	6	7	6	7	2.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps with twig dieback, likely branch shedding due to drought conditions. Moderate to major deadwood in crown, normal volume.	-	40+	A1,2
T108	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/SW	1	Poor	M	Fair	No access. High leaf sparsity. Numerous moderate to high crown gaps with third order and above limb shedding.	-	10+	C1,2
T109	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	100#	2	2	6	2	-	1	Good	Y	Good	No access. Developing in understory of ash. Likely to succeed declining mature ash.	-	10+	C1,2
H110	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T111	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	380,260#	6	3	3	2	-	0	Good	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base. Some decay to stems but not extensive. <i>Inonotus sp.</i> , noted at base.	-	40+	A1
T112	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	1200	10	4	10	6	2.0/E	1	Good	V	Poor	Extensive exposure of inner wood substrate. Extensive cavitation. Significant stem size. Significant bole to circa 3 m, poles arising from this point. Likely historic lapsed pollard. Poles failed west/south, split unions with hazard beams/cracking - niche habitat provision. Significant deadwood at base, likely previously failed second order limb.	-	40+	A3
T113	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	18	500#	6	10	6	6	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	-	-	40+	A1
T114	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	280	5	1	5	6	5.0/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	One-sided to east. Dead stub at central leader and deterioration to limbs. Deadwood.	-	10+	C1
T115	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	14	450#	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	2	Fair	EM	Good	Low vitality. Minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1
G116	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	7	<350#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Fair - Poor	Two willow, no access. Typical of species, failed limbs at field periphery harping.	-	20+	B2
T117	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550#	7	7	7	7	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Ivy up into crown. Stubs and typical deadwood.	-	40+	A1
T118	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	18	550#	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Some cut limbs in lower crown to east leaving stubs with epicormic growth. Ivy into crown.	-	40+	A1
T119	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18	550#	3	6	5	5	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Upswept form. Deadwood and stubs throughout.	-	40+	A1,2

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G120	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	<400#	8	8	8	8	n/a	0	Good	EM-M	Good - Poor	No access to bases. Crown form and bud density normal. Three significant willow with one young ash.	-	20+	B1,2
T121	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	4	50,50,50,50#	2	2	2	2	0.5/E	0	Good	Y	Fair	No access. Viewed from 30 m south. Form and location of establishment typical of species.	-	10+	C1
T122	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	20	1200#	8	8	8	8	6.0/W	0	Good - Fair	V	Poor	Lost codominant stem leaving wound with extensive decay behind hard casing. Fungal fruiting bodies near base indicating further internal decay. Significant deadwood and stubs throughout crown.	-	40+	A3
T123	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	640	9	7	10	6	0.5/NE	0	Good	V	Fair	Second order limb northeast at 1 m with partial union failure, limb resting in watercourse, harping of second order limbs, potential for phoenix regeneration (e.g., adventitious root production). Colonisation strategy typical of species. Significant exposure of inner wood substrate, aerial rooting, peripheral woundwood. Wound approx., 1 m x 0.7 m.	-	40+	A2,3
T124	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	650#	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base but cavity openings visible between buttresses with internal decay extending up centre of stem. Deadwood and stubs. Decay likely localised to lower 0.5 m. Sound with hammer above normal density.	-	20+	B1,2
T125	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	7	300#	4	5	7	6	1.0/S	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Squat height with broad crown.	-	20+	B2
T126	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	1500	6	8	8	8	2.0/N	0	Good	A	Poor	Limited access to base, stem estimated. Significant second order limb partially failed, hung up in crown north at circa 8 m. Extensive stem hollowing visible, central cavity open at apices from circa 2 m. Significant adaptive swelling around base.	-	40+	A1,2,3
T127	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
T128	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	600#	8	8	8	8	3.5/SE	2	Good	EM	Good	-	-	40+	A1,2
T129	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	650#	5	5	5	5	3.0/N	2	Good	V	Poor	Almost hollow stem although extensive active decay up to 3.5 m. Dieback of crown with major deadwood and stubs although quite vigorous live growth.	-	40+	A3
T130	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	650#	6	8	8	8	6.0/N	3	Good	M	Fair	Even canopy but signs of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> brackets and fresh bracket at 4 m on main stem. Deadwood and stubs.	-	20+	B1
G131	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	No access. Clump of dead hawthorn within.	-	10+	C2
T132	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	550#	6	1	6	6	3.5/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	One-sided form. Deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T133	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	600#	8	6	6	8	4.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor deadwood.	-	40+	A1,2
T134	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	1310	8	8	8	8	0.5/S	0	Good	V	Poor	Limited access to base. Open cavity east from gl to circa 2.5 m. Opening width of circa 600 mm. Extensive decay. Significant columnar woundwood. Partial limb failures in crown.	-	40+	A2,3

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T135	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	1370	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	0	Good	V	Poor	Circa 50% stem open cavity with likely around 90% internal wood decay. Poles likely as functional units, west. Good young regrowth across functional units. Significant deadwood on ground east, likely previous stem or similar.	-	40+	A3
T136	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	400#	7	6	3	6	3.0/S	6	Poor	EM	Fair	No access, hedgerow tree. Significant deviation in branching pattern, Significant leaf sparsity, circa >80% leaf area loss.	Fell if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	<10	U1
T137	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	470,470	6	6	4	6	2.5/S	3	Fair	EM	Good	Limited access. Hedgerow tree. Codominant union from circa 1 m, no bark inclusion. Minor to moderate crown gaps, twig dieback. Likely shedding of leaf area due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A2
T138	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	350#	5	5	5	5	2.5/N	3	Poor	SM	Good	No access, hedgerow tree. Moderate to high crown gaps, twig dieback. Likely shedding of leaf area due to drought conditions. Overall branching pattern normal.	-	10+	C1,2
T139	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	450#	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Minor crown gaps, twig dieback. Likely shedding of leaf area due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A2
T140	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	6	6	6	6	2.5/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree.	-	40+	A1,2
T141	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	600,600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Fair	No access to base, hedgerow tree. Codominant stem from gl. Included union, limb south subdominant with low height to circa 5m, extending south. Stem north dominant.	-	40+	A2
T142	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	420	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	2	Poor	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree. Limited access. High leaf sparsity, prolific twig dieback. Overall crown outline not showing deviation.	-	10+	C2
T143	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	550#	4	6	5	5	2.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree, no access. Squat height, broad form, likely genetic. Multiple second and third previous limb union failures visible within crown, good peripheral woundwood, inner wood exposure not considered extensive.	-	40+	A2
T144	Cherry Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	7	350#	4	4	4	4	2.0/S	2	Fair	M	Good	Hedgerow tree, no access. Significant for species. Moderate leaf sparsity, no obvious deviation in branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
T145	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	740	6	6	6	1	-	1	Good	V	Poor	Multiple desiccated ffbs around base, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Basal cavity north, small opening at gl, probed to 700 mm. Wound to stem north at circa 1.8 m around 1 m in length, discolouration, longitudinal canker formation, likely caused by <i>I. hispidus</i> . Decay considered extensive. Stem likely to fail. Exclusion zone recommended. Major dead limb in crown south at 6 m, circa 2 m x 300 mm.	-	40+	A2,3

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H146	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Cherry Plum (Prunus cerasifera),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Crack Willow (Salix fragilis),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Significant hedgerow, majority of stems likely sub 100 mm in diameter. Double width.	-	10+	C1,2
T147	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	530,770,640	6	8	9	7	2.0/W	1	Good	M	Fair	Established at ditch apices west. Aerial root development east on stem. Triple stem from ground level. Included bark unions to ground level, no obvious natural bracing in crown beyond rubbing branches.	-	20+	B1,2
T148	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	760	12	1	5	12	2.0/N	1	Good	V	Poor	Open cavity southeast from gl to circa 3m. Likely previous union failure with tear-out. Extensive decay - Good columnar woundwood. Epicormic growth on functional units.	-	40+	A3
T149	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	750	4	8	9	6	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Fair	Bark wound east, likely second order union failure with tear-out, from circa 0.5 m to 2 m. Width circa 400 mm. Minor peripheral woundwood. Hammer test, density poor in likely branch reaction zone area, beyond density audibly normal.	-	20+	B2,3
G150	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	<310	5	5	5	5	n/a	1	Good	SM-EM	Fair - Poor	Four willow and one ash, all likely previously coppiced. Included unions at bole attachments. Individuals of low quality, collective value.	-	20+	B2
H151	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Single line of hawthorn, remnant hedgerow feature. Brief continuation under willow.	-	10+	C2
H152	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	4	<75	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G153	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Two young hawthorn.	-	10+	C2
G154	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Circa five young hawthorns established as discontinuous feature.	-	10+	C2
G155	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	<300	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Field edge, likely historic hedgerow now significant trees for the species. Range of conditions.	-	20+	B2,3
T156	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	900#	1	1	5	1	1.5/E	0	Fair	V	Poor	Unable to measure stem due to vigorous epicormic shoot development. Numerous shoots discoloured, sign of adb. Previous failure of main stem at circa 4 m. Extensive decay throughout retained stem, likely continuous. Retention viability may be shortened by presence of ADB.	-	40+	A3
G157	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Three young trees.	-	10+	C2
T158	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	540	7	8	8	5	6.0/E	4	Poor	M	Good	Dominant in shelterbelt. High leaf sparsity, over likely 50% leaf area loss. Prolific twig shedding throughout crown. Overall branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B2

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T159	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	870	2	8	6	6	2.0/W	1	Good	M	Fair	Structurally suppressed by ash, likely cause of lean/asymmetrical crown development south. Wound west at circa 2 m, approx., 600 mm x 150 mm, depth of 200 mm. No audible change in density. Likely to occlude. Decay not considered extensive.	-	40+	A2
G160	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), English Elm (Ulmus procera)	15	<400	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Ash dominant overstory. Few trees with minor to moderate leaf sparsity, no obvious deviating branching patterns.	-	20+	B1,2
G161	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris), Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5	<300	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	EM-M	Good	Mature scrub, significant for species. Midland hawthorn likely present.	-	20+	B1,2
T162	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	100	2	2	2	2	0.5/W	0	Good	SM	Fair	Mass of young shoots around 2 m, likely topped cyclically.	-	10+	C1
G163	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Intermittent discontinuous feature. Oak dominant. Form typical of scrub.	-	10+	C1,2
T164	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	650	5	6	6	6	3.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Significant feature. High aspect ratio crown break at circa 3 m, no bark inclusion.	-	40+	A1,2
G165	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Intermittent scrub, discontinuous feature. Likely managed as hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T166	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	990	19	7	5	5	1.5/SW	1	Good	V	Fair	Likely historic pollard, bole to circa 2 m. Open cavity east from gl to 1.8 m. Cavity opening of approx., 300 mm. Significant columnar woundwood formation and adaptive growth.	-	40+	A2,3
H167	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow extent.	-	10+	C2
T168	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	250,200,200#	4	4	5	2	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Good	No access to base, appears multi-stemmed forming a dense crown. Large tree at end of hawthorn hedge.	-	20+	B1,2
T169	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	300#	6	6	8	8	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	In hedge. No access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T170	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	240,200,180,180,200#	4	6	6	4	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	In hedge, no access to base. Multi-stemmed. Minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T171	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350,250#	6	8	8	1	4.0/SE	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base, in hedge. Minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T172	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	500#	8	1	8	6	4.0/E	2	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Stubs around 2m. One sided.	-	20+	B1,2
T173	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	450#	4	6	8	6	-	2	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Surveyed from north of hedge. One sided. On north side of ditch. Some stubs and deadwood noted.	-	20+	B1,2
T174	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	6	6	8	8	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	In hedge, no access to base. Deadwood and stubs. On north side of deep, wet ditch.	-	40+	A1,2
T175	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	390,340,400,280	8	8	1	8	5.0/NW	1	Good	M	Fair	Four main stems from ground level. On north side of deep ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T176	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	400#	2	4	6	1	-	4	Good	EM	Fair	Over shadowed by larger trees therefore one sided. No access to base. Surveyed from northwest.	-	10+	C1,2

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T177	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	18	550,440#	6	2	10	3	-	4	Good	M	Fair	Twin-stemmed with cup union at 0.5 m. Stubbed leader at 3 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T178	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	6	300,180#	6	4	3	3	-	0	Fair	EM	Poor	Growing horizontal from base and corrected 1.5 m north. No access to fully assess. Two stems towards north and one south.	-	10+	C1,2
T179	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	500#	6	4	10	6	4.0/E	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access, not fully surveyed. Leaning lower stem with corrected crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T180	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	700,700	8	10	6	10	1.0/NW	0	Good	M	Fair	Large bole producing two large stems. Vertical crack wound on stem at 6m where it splits into two twisting stems. Deadwood and stubs.	Coppice if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	20+	B1,2
T181	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	16	630	8	8	10	4	4.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	Torn out limb at 8 m but still attached, leaving wound to stem.	-	20+	B1,2
T182	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	6	700#	6	2	16	1	-	0	Fair	V	Poor	Main stem collapsed into tree to east. Extensive decay in stem with polypore brackets at 3 m along stem.	-	40+	A3
T183	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	650#	4	6	12	0.6	4.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	Supporting stem of adjacent veteran. Very one-sided to east as a result with stubs and torn wounds.	-	20+	B1,2
T184	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	1400	8	8	8	12	2.0/E	0	Good	V	Poor	Stem diameter estimated due to scrub. Significant basal cavity at ground level north with extensive hollowing. Significant columnar woundwood and adaptive growth. Major deadwood in crown, one significant partially failed third order limb hung up, dead.	-	40+	A1,2,3
H185	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	6	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	Dense and grown out in sections, varying height beneath and between trees.	-	20+	B1,2
H186	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	6	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	Dense and grown out in sections, varying height beneath and between trees.	-	20+	B1,2
H187	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<150#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	Dense.	-	10+	C1,2
T188	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	350#	5	5	7	5	4.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Stubs and minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T189	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	240,240,200#	5	4	5	4	-	3	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base. Stubs and minor deadwood. Multi-stemmed from base. Slightly sparse crown possible ash dieback.	-	10+	C1,2
H190	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Dense short section of hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H191	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Dense short section of hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H192	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	Multi-stemmed tree within hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H193	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	2	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Dense short section of hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H194	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	4	<100	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
G195	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	5	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Fair	A dense collection of similar sized stems.	-	10+	C1,2

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T196	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	310#	5	5	4	4	-	1	Good	EM	Fair	Variegated variety. Lost most of leader from 2.5 m leaving decaying narrow section of timber supporting small upper branches. No access to base due to brambles but appears to have wire restricting girth.	-	10+	C1,2
T197	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	10	350#	5	6	3	5	-	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Growing at base of old brick wall. Swamped in ivy. Limited life expectancy if wall to be retained. Large likely sucker (or small tree) from base to south.	-	10+	C1,2
G198	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	9	<300#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good - Poor	Y-M	Good - Poor	Low quality group including multi-stemmed ash with ash dieback, an old sycamore 3 m stump with dense suckers around its base. Ivy throughout. Includes a dense thicket of blackthorn.	-	10+	C1,2
T199	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>)	18	1000#	1	7	7	3	-	3	Good	M	Fair	Across ditch from road and in dense hedge. Ivy in to crown. Some deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T200	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	850#	3	5	5	4	2.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Craggy old stem and primary branches most which have lost end sections leaving decaying wounds with extensive internal decay back into limbs. Newer growth forming crown but some signs of ash dieback particularly to west. Fresh <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> brackets appearing on stem.	-	40+	A3
T201	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	650	4	6	5	5	2.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Large base spreading along edge of ditch. Forked at 3 m. Decaying stub in fork at 3.5 m leading back to main stem. Not able to fully assess but appears extensive. Two northern limbs attached to this decayed stub. Southern section with major deadwood over road.	Remove dead wood over road (< 1 month).	40+	A3
T202	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	320	5	4	5	5	6.0/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Beyond brick wall in verge. Likely causing movement to wall. Unsuitable for retention if wall to be retained.	-	<10	U1
T203	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	10	760	6	6	6	6	3.0/SE	1	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	Thick bole with dense ivy. Ribbing on minor limb at 4m to south. Dense	-	20+	B1,2
G204	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	5	<50	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Dense thicket.	-	10+	C2
T205	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	400	2	6	5	4	0.5/N	0	Fair	SM	Fair	Structurally suppressed by oak north, likely cause of lean with upper crown corrective growth.	-	20+	B2
T206	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	690	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Locally dominant. Mass of second order limbs arising from circa 3 m, potentially lapsed pollard. Limited visibility due to ivy.	-	40+	A1,2
G207	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	5	<150	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM	Fair	Two crack willow, likely pollarded coppice.	-	10+	C1,2
T208	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	700#	6	6	6	6	-	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base due to 100% live crown ratio. Stem likely previously singled west at circa 1m, limited visibility. No obvious cavitation visible.	-	20+	B1,2
G209	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	<300	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Willow previously pollarded, oak emergent south.	-	20+	B2
G210	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	6	<250	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	EM	Fair - Poor	Likely historic willow failure, now retained harping and phoenix regeneration. No access due to 100% live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1,2

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T211	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	1000#	6	8	7	7	0.5/S	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base due to 100% live crown ratio. Few limbs/unions within crown previously topped, dense epicormic growth, typical of species.	-	20+	B1,2
T212	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	490	6	4	6	6	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Second order limb west at approx., 2 m with high aspect ratio, codominant in crown, inclusion forming at union.	-	20+	B1,2
T213	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	900	7	7	7	7	0.5/N	0	Fair	V	Fair	Limited access to base due to live crown ratio. Basal cavity west, significant adaptive swelling of stem with columnar woundwood formation. Upper crown with high leaf sparsity, low crown with vigorous growth, likely retrenchment.	-	40+	A2,3
T214	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	800,600	2	9	7	7	1.0/N	0	Good	V	Good	No access to base. Basal cavity east, bees active around cavity, potential for hive within. Significant basal adaptive growth. Likely to contain extensive decay feature based on visually identifiable signs/symptoms.	-	40+	A2,3
T215	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	1000#	8	5	6	6	1.0/W	0	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Limited visibility.	-	20+	B1,2
G216	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<75	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Thicket.	-	10+	C2
G217	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Fair	No access due to scrub and live crown ratios. Crack willow likely previously topped.	-	20+	B2
H218	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Likely remnant hedgerow feature.	-	10+	C2
G219	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	<900#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Fair	M	Good - Fair	Unable to access bases due to bee activity. Two willow. Small cavity at ground level west visible on northern tree. Unable to determine extent.	-	20+	B1,2
T220	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	1300#	6	3	8	3	0.5/N	0	Good	V	Fair	No access. High upper crown leaf sparsity. Dense lower crown epicormic regeneration. Basal cavity visible west, visually extensive.	-	40+	A2,3
T221	Common Pear (Pyrus communis)	8	710	2	9	5	2	1.5/E	0	Good	M	Poor	Wounding to buttress west. Previously failed roots visible, decayed. Peripheral woundwood. Crown south touching ground, likely acting as prop. Notable for species.	-	40+	A1
G222	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	7	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM	Fair	Row of willow. Stems likely previously failed/significantly decayed stems, now with only functional units retained.	-	10+	C1,2
T223	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	900#	7	7	7	7	0.5/N	0	Good	V	Fair	No access. Basal cavity visible south. Depth of at least 600 mm, likely extensive hollowing. Significant adaptive growth with columnar woundwood. Seedling oak under dripline north.	-	40+	A2,3
T224	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	8	420	6	4	5	5	2.0/N	0	Good	SM	Fair	Open cavity west from gl to circa 1 m x 150 mm. Significant columnar woundwood and adaptive growth.	-	20+	B3
T225	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	480	5	7	7	7	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Significant future potential.	-	40+	A1
T226	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	440	4	5	5	5	2.0/W	1	Good	SM	Good	Significant future potential.	-	20+	B1,2

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T227	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	500,550#	5	7	6	5	0.5/N	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base due to live crown. Stem east previously topped at circa 2 m. Wound circa 400 mm in diameter, peripheral woundwood with epicormic regeneration. No cavitation visible.	-	20+	B2
T228	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	1500#	6	6	6	6	0.1/W	0	Good	A	Poor	No access to base due to live crown and scrub. Extensive hollowing of bole. Upper crown with deviation in the normal branching pattern, lower crown with high vitality.	-	40+	A3
H229	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	7	<150	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forming managed scrub. Multi-stemmed, likely previously coppiced.	-	10+	C1,2
T230	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	150,200,300,330#	5	0.5	5	5		1	Fair	EM	Poor	No access to base. High leaf sparsity, numerous crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal.	-	10+	C1,2
T231	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	1600#	10	8	15	8	1.0/W	0	Good	A	Poor	Unable to measure bole due to collapsed stems. Likely ancient, lapsed pollard. Few poles previously failed, niche habitat provision through exposure of inner wood.	-	40+	A2,3
H232	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Hedgerow remnant, managed. grey willow.	-	10+	C2
T233	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	720	8	8	8	8	2.0/SW	2	Fair	M	Good	Moderate to high crown gaps - retained leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1,2
H234	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	3	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow. Two emergent oak saplings. Oak with likely powdery mildew.	-	10+	C2
T235	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	950	9	9	9	9	2.5/N	2	Good	M	Good	Significant tree. High leaf density.	-	40+	A1,2
T236	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	20,200,170	3	3	5	5	0.5/E	0	Good	SM	Poor	Multiple significant included bark unions.	-	10+	C1
H237	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	3	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	No access. Remnant hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H238	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	2	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow. Few emergent oak saplings.	-	10+	C2
T239	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	430	5	4	3	3	3.0/NW	2	Fair	SM	Fair	Deviated branching form. Dead limbs in crown. Retained crown with high vitality, epicormic regeneration on mid-stem. Contact wounding to buttress west, dysfunction with peripheral woundwood.	-	20+	B2
T240	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	570	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Minor contact wound to base north, partially occluded, likely to occlude. Small wound to base west, depth of circa 200mm, significant adaptive swelling. Not considered extensive.	-	40+	A1
T241	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	560	4	5	4	5	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Small basal cavity north, no extension into stem i.e., superficial.	-	20+	B1,2

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G242	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>),Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	20	<800	10	10	10	10	n/a	0	Good	SM-M	Good - Poor	Established north of watercourse, viewed from south. Riparian species suited to area of saturation and watercourse. Forms typical of genus, few trees leaning, likely due to stand suppression causing phototropic growth and/or minor heave of the rootplate.	-	20+	B2,3
G243	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>),Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	20	<800	10	10	10	10	n/a	0	Good - Dead	SM-M	Good - Poor	Established north of watercourse, viewed from south. Riparian species suited to area of saturation and watercourse. Forms typical of genus, few trees leaning, likely due to stand suppression causing phototropic growth and/or minor heave of the rootplate. One failed dead tree at southeast edge. Northwest, one failed tree at edge with high leaf density.	-	20+	B2,3
G244	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>),Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Poor	SM	Good - Fair	No access, viewed from south. 100% live crown ratio. Crown visible in canopy to north of group with dieback, unknown cause.	-	10+	C1,2
T245	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	100	3	3	3	3	0.5/N	0	Good	Y	Good	No access, viewed from south. Form and location of establishment typical of species.	-	10+	C1
G246	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>),Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	12	<400	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good - Poor	Mixed scrub, dense willow with visually prolific regeneration. Hawthorn at periphery, large for species.	-	20+	B2
T247	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	1300#	7	8	7	6	1.0/N	0	Good	V	Good - Poor	Previously failed stem, harping regeneration. Significant cavity visible at circa 1 m west on bole, visually extensive. Cavity likely to extend through entire bole. Unable to measure stem due to dense epicormic growth. Stem estimate of bole utilised.	-	40+	A3
T248	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	590	6	6	6	6	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	Significant future potential. Minor twig dieback within crown, likely leaf shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A1
T249	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	230,270	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	3	Good	SM	Poor	Codominant stems from circa 500mm. Included union with no adaptive growth. Species with poor structural durability of included unions.	-	10+	C1
H250	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>),Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>),Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>),Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>),Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Scrub hedgerow, managed. Few dead trees within. Minor deadwood habitat provision.	-	10+	C2
T251	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	500#	6	6	6	6	0.5/W	1	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base due to scrub and dense lower stem epicormic growth. Hawthorn stem visually fused to oak stem west. Likely minor. Moderate to high crown gaps, no overall deviation in branching pattern with high leaf density throughout crown on retained limbs.	-	20+	B1,2
G252	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	8	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access, established central within hedgerow, emergent feature.	-	10+	C1,2
T253	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	14	440	8	8	8	3	2.0/E	3	Good	EM	Fair	Limited access. Crown development preferential east, likely due to structural suppression by hawthorn. Moderate leaf density.	-	20+	B1,2

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T254	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	8	330	4	4	4	4	1.5/SW	4	Fair	SM	Good	Limited access to base due to hedgerow. Moderate leaf density.	-	20+	B2
T255	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	290	4	4	3	2	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Emergent in hedgerow.	-	10+	C1
H256	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	0	<230	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow, managed.	-	10+	C2
T257	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	350,340,260	6	6	6	6	1.0/N	1	Poor	EM	Poor	Multi-stemmed from stool. Limited access. Cavity at stool union north, extends under two stems. Hammer test, density audibly normal. High leaf sparsity, dieback with a deviating branch pattern. Stem north subdominant in canopy, with normal vitality.	-	10+	C1,2
H258	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	3	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H259	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Intermittent hedgerow group.	-	10+	C2
T260	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	750	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	Minor crown gaps, likely the result of leaf shedding due to drought conditions.	-	40+	A1,2
T261	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	15	1800#	6	8	7	7	2.0/W	1	Good	A	Poor	Unable to measure stem due to dense basal epicormic growth. Massive bole for species with cavity openings indicating extensive hollowing. Significant poles arising from circa 2 m. Likely an ancient lapsed pollard. Central crown with gap, likely previous pole failure, new crown formation visible.	-	40+	A1,3
T262	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	300,230,160	3	2	4	4	1.5/N	1	Fair	SM	Fair	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Wound to base west, minor cavitation, adaptive swelling, good woundwood, partially occluded, likely to occlude.	-	10+	C1,2
T263	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	500#	5	6	6	6	1.5/N	1	Fair	M	Fair	No access to base. Patches of dieback within crown. Moderate deadwood. Retained live branches with a high leaf density.	-	20+	B1,2
T264	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	620	8	8	8	8	0.5/N	1	Fair	M	Good	Limited access to base. Apical tip dieback throughout crown. Multiple crown gaps. Symptom of adb.	-	20+	B1,2
T265	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	1430	6	5	4	7	1.5/S	1	Good	V	Poor	Lapsed pollard with continuous bole north, discontinuous bole south, likely due to significant extensive decay of inner wood around functional unit development, causing 'younger' tree feature within bole footprint. High leaf density on mid to lower crown, none on bole. One dead stem central.	-	40+	A3
H266	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly thorn with one oak sapling emergent.	-	10+	C2
T267	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	1	Good	EM	Good	No access. High future potential.	-	40+	A1

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T268	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	6	6	5	6	2.0/NW	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. High future potential. Few shed limbs in crown with dieback into stem, good peripheral woundwood. Dieback type typical of species. No cavitation visible.	-	40+	A1
H269	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Hazel (Corylus avellana)	4	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Predominantly thorn with oak saplings emergent. Few hawthorn north with significant dieback.	-	10+	C2
T270	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	250,200,200	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Emergent hedgerow tree.	-	10+	C1,2
T271	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	200#	3	3	3	3	3.0/W	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Emergency hedgerow tree.	-	10+	C1,2
G272	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	<130	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Poor	Y	Good - Poor	One oak with four severely declining hawthorn. Oak becoming standard tree.	-	10+	C1,2
H273	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
T274	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	200,220,130,130,160,160	4	4	4	4	1.0/E	3	Good	SM	Fair	Indicative of emergent trees in hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
H275	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	5	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow with few emergent trees.	-	10+	C2
H276	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Intermittent hedgerow feature.	-	10+	C2
T277	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	900	7	7	6	5	2.0/E	1	Fair	M	Fair	Visibility limited by dense basal regeneration on mid stem west at circa 2 m. Twig dieback throughout crown apices, heterogeneous distribution. Overall crown outline normal. Dense lower crown regeneration. Major dead stubs in crown, likely previous/historic limb failure.	-	40+	A2
H278	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<90	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow feature. Plum also.	-	10+	C2
T279	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Limited visibility. Branching pattern normal, moderate leaf density.	-	20+	B2
T280	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	800#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	1	Good	V	Fair	No access to base due to hedgerow. Open cavity visible south at circa 2.5 m, hollowing with peripheral woundwood. Almost fully occluded seams circa 1.5 m above indicative of cavity continuity. No symptoms or signs of adb.	-	40+	A2,3
H281	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<130	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow, one emergent hawthorn.	-	10+	C2
H282	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow, intermittent.	-	10+	C2

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T283	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	1080	6	7	4	5	4.0/N	2	Fair	V	Poor	Significant inter-buttress hollowing with open cavity east and west extending throughout entire basal section, to likely over 2 m, unconfirmed. Buttress south with significant decay/dysfunction. Hammer test, density normal with cavitation within audible. Significant retained buttress adaptive growth. Branching pattern deviating with asymmetrical upper crown dieback, lower crown with normal density, leaf quality normal.	-	40+	A2,3
T284	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	8	360,380,200,200	9	9	4	6	2.0/S	2	Good	V	Poor	Previous partially collapsed willow, limbs now harping/ phoenix regenerating. Significant wound east at ground-level, likely previous main stem union, now extensive basal cavity.	-	20+	B2,3
T285	White Willow (Salix alba)	8	700	7	6	9	1	-	2	Fair	EM	Poor	No access due to watercourse. Likely previous basal failure, main stem with ~45 degree lean north, second order limbs with vertical growth. Apical crown dieback east.	-	20+	B2,3
T286	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	770	8	7	7	10	3.0/W	2	Fair	M	Poor	Basal cavity west, 1 m x 200 mm. 300mm depth. Significant columnar woundwood and adaptive growth. Hammer test, density considered normal for species. Codominant union at circa 3 m with split, peripheral woundwood indicates time lapse from partial failure, considered high likelihood for full failure.	-	40+	A3
T287	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	480,270,200,460,190,240,360,300,200	10	9	12	1	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Poor	Mass of stems, no obvious stool. Multiple bark inclusions, typical of species. One partially split union east. One minor basal cavity west, 400 x 500, 300mm depth. Adaptive growth. Hammer test, density normal for species, cavity audible.	-	20+	B2
T288	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	520	5	9	7	7	2.0/S	2	Poor	SM	Good	Central crown with dieback - deviating branching pattern with moderate deadwood. Surrounding crown with moderate to high leaf sparsity with no deviation in branching pattern. Limited access.	-	10+	C1,2
T289	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	830	8	8	4	4	4.0/S	0	Good	V	Poor	Basal cavity, openings between buttressing east and west, cavity extends through stem. Hammer test, density normal, cavity audible. Significant second order limb failure south at approx., 4 m, partially attached, stub circa 1.5 m x 400 mm.	-	40+	A2,3
T290	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	15	520	7	7	7	7	3.0/S	4	Fair	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Moderate leaf density, no deviation in branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
T291	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550	6	6	6	6	2.5/SW	2	Good	EM	Good	No access, established within blackthorn grove. Petioles long, pedunculates on acorn, intermediate characteristics between sessile and robur. Likely robur.	-	40+	A2

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H292	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Dense boundary scrub, managed.	-	10+	C2
G293	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Dense boundary thicket. Predominantly blackthorn. Few oak saplings emergent. grey willow	-	10+	C2
T294	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	300#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	No access, within thorn thicket. Locally dominant.	-	20+	B1,2
T295	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	560#	6	6	6	6	2.5/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access, within thorn thicket. Locally dominant. Wound visible to main stem west from gl to circa 3 m, 300 mm wide. Good peripheral woundwood, no visible cavitation. Likely due to death of functional unit.	-	20+	B1,2
T296	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	900#	8	5	8	8	1.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base.	-	40+	A1,2
T297	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	1000#	7	8	8	8	1.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Desiccated ffb between buttressing west at gl. Likely Ganoderma genus. Barbed wire restricting assessment. Hammer test above ffb, density audibly normal. No evidence of extensive decay.	-	40+	A1,2
T298	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	900#	5	6	7	7	2.0/W	2	Good	V	Fair	No access to base. Significant wound to main stem visible south from circa gl to 2.5 m. Likely around 400-500 mm wide. Likely previous death of functional unit resulting in strip of dysfunction. Good peripheral woundwood. Significant dead stub visible east at 3 m, limited visibility.	-	40+	A1,3
T299	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	500#	8	6	8	6	-	0	Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Crown dieback - significant deviation in branching pattern with poor leaf density. Mass of epicormic shoots from base.	-	10+	C1
G300	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good	Y-SM	Good	Grove of blackthorn, likely acts as livestock shelter based on trampling under dripline.	-	10+	C2
T301	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	730	8	8	8	8	2.5/S	2	Good	V	Fair	Significant wound from gl to circa 3 m x 500 mm. Sign of fire damage to inner wood. Probed to 400 mm, solid inner wood present. Hammer test, density audibly normal. Veteran on the basis of extensive stem wound with initiation of decay.	-	40+	A3
G302	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good	Y-SM	Good	Grove of blackthorn, likely acts as livestock shelter based on trampling under dripline.	-	10+	C2
T303	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	670	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	Contact wounding to buttressing, peripheral woundwood, likely caused by livestock. Major deadwood in crown, normal for species and age. High future potential.	-	40+	A1,2
G304	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	6	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary thicket.	-	10+	C1,2
T305	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	300	9	0.5	2	1	3.0/N	4	Good	SM	Fair	Structurally suppressed likely cause of lean north out of crack willow crown.	-	10+	C1,2
T306	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	800,900	9	6	6	9	1.0/N	1	Good	M	Poor	Limited access. Second order limb failure north at circa 1 m on southern stem, caught up in crown north. Two trees in immediate proximity. No obvious stool.	-	20+	B1,2

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G307	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	<300	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	Dense stand of ash, canopy vitality normal.	-	20+	B2
T308	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	550#	6	6	6	6	1.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Locally dominant.	-	20+	B1,2
T309	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	5	500,550#	11	6	5	5	2.0/S	2	Good	V	Poor	No access. Stem north failure at circa 2 m, partial collapse. Stem lying within hedgerow, second order limbs harping. Stem east topped at circa 2 m, wound approx., 400 mm in diameter. No peripheral woundwood. Minor epicormic growth. Small white patch fungus on stem at circa 1.5 m.	-	40+	A3
T310	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	600	5	5	5	5	3.0/SE	2	Good	V	Fair	Limited access. Wound visible from circa 1 to 3 m, desiccated ffb likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Extensive hollowing likely based on canker extent and fungi/tree interaction pattern.	-	40+	A3
T311	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	400#	6	4	6	3	3.0/NE	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Structurally suppressed becoming codominant to dominant.	-	20+	B1,2
T312	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	800	8	8	8	8	1.5/E	2	Good	M	Good	Codominant union from circa 3 m, no inclusion. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T313	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700#	8	8	8	8	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T314	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700#	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T315	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	12	760#	6	6	6	6	3.0/SE	1	Good	M	Good	Thick bole with dense ivy. Surveyed from road.	-	40+	A1,2
T316	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	10	700#	5	5	5	5	4.0/NE	1	Good	M	Good	Thick bole with dense ivy. Surveyed from road.	-	40+	A1,2
T317	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	6	300#	4	4	2	2	-	0	Good	SM	Good	Suppressed between two large chestnut. Surveyed from road.	-	10+	C1,2
T318	Common Lime (<i>Tilia X europaea</i>)	10	450#	5	4	5	5	-	1	Good	EM	Good	Surveyed only from road due to undergrowth. Dense canopy with ivy on stem.	-	20+	B1,2
T319	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	900#	6	5	7	8	3.0/W	2	Fair	V	Fair	Thick bole in hedge. Surveyed from road only. Lost original leader with extensive decay potential down into main bole. Dense, epicormic shoots from base and vigorous growth on lower limbs forming majority of crown.	-	40+	A3
T320	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	1100#	5	7	7	7	3.5/E	1	Fair	V	Fair	Thick bole in hedge. Surveyed from road only. Lost original leader with decaying stubs and much smaller frame present. Mature ivy on stem. Retrenched crown. Minor deadwood.	-	40+	A3
T321	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	400#	4	3	5	4	3.5/NW	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base, in hedge. Surveyed from road.	-	20+	B1,2
G322	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	7	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub boundary. Inherent value.	-	10+	C1,2
T323	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	750#	7	5	8	7	-	1	Fair	V	Fair	3m stem with extensive decay where limbs lost. Crown formed of large suckers from around base. Ivy in crown. In dense hedge. Surveyed from road.	-	40+	A3

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T324	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	550,350,300,300#	7	5	6	6	4.0/NE	1	Fair	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base. Mature ivy into crown. Deadwood and minor dieback. Epicormic shoots on lower limbs. ash dieback. In dense hedge. Surveyed from road.	Reinspect in 6 months.	10+	C1
T325	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500#	6	4	5	8	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base, in hedge. Surveyed from road. Ivy in crown. Minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
G326	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	12	<400	5	5	5	5	n/a	1	Good	SM	Fair	One turkey oak and two pedunculate oak forming emergent features within scrub. Turkey oak structurally suppressed.	-	20+	B1,2
H327	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow, south of significant agricultural ditch with standing water at trough.	-	10+	C2
T328	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	450,450#	5	4	1	7	2.0/NW	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Surveyed from road, in dense hedge. Ivy on stems and branches. One sided form.	-	20+	B1,2
T329	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	450#	5	5	5	5	2.0/NE	2	Poor	SM	Good	Low leaf density - multiple large crown gaps, twig dieback within internal crown. Overall crown outline normal. No access.	-	20+	B2
T330	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	450,250#	6	2	5	5	-	6	Fair	M	Fair	Surveyed from road, in dense hedge. Dense, mature ivy on stems and branches. One sided form.	-	20+	B1,2
T331	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	16	550,450,300#	8	8	12	1	2.0/E	0	Good	M	Fair	In dense undergrowth/hedge. Dense ivy into crown. Minor deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
H332	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	1	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed low height hedgerow remnant.	-	10+	C2
T333	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	750#	5	6	6	7	3.0/W	4	Fair	V	Fair - Poor	Thick bole to 4 m snapped out leaving extensive decaying tissue to base. New growth and large basal suckers forming crown.	-	40+	A3
H334	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	1	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed low height hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T335	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	350#	1	7	8	6	-	0	Good	EM	Good	Adjacent to ash, suppressed with main crown to southeast.	-	20+	B1,2
T336	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	600#	6	6	8	6	3.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access due to hedgerow. South of significant agricultural ditch. RPA offset south to be considered. Wound to main stem southeast at circa 3 m, approx., 800 mm x 300 mm. Likely previous second order limb union failure. Good peripheral woundwood, cavity into stem visible, adaptive swelling. Not considered to be extensive.	-	20+	B1,2,3
G337	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	12	<450#	4	6	1	4	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Boundary feature with hedge like understory with bramble and individual trees within.	-	20+	B2

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T338	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	14	800,250,300,200#	9	9	7	4	2.0/S	3	Good	V	Poor	No access due to ditch. South of significant agricultural ditch. Wound to base west, circa 1.4 m x 700 mm. Decay of inner wood substrate visible, significant columnar woundwood formation. Edge south hammer test, density audibly normal. Cavity considered extensive. Overall, high leaf density with epicormic growth within the lower crown.	-	40+	A3
T339	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	7	150,150,150,150,150,150#	3	3	6	6	-	0	Good	EM	Good	Multi-stemmed although base not visible. Dense crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T340	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	650#	6	7	7	9	4.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	High future potential.	-	40+	A1,2
T341	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550,400,250#	6	3	5	5	-	1	Fair	M	Fair	Difficult to view through hedge. Appears multi-stemmed from base with dense ivy into crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T342	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	280,280,240#	5	4	6	1	5.0/SE	2	Fair	SM	Fair	These stems from within hedge. One sided due to willow. Deadwood. Short extension growth. Possibly early signs of ash dieback.	-	10+	C1,2
T343	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	17	700#	8	8	6	6	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	High aspect ratio limbs. Notably south at 2m with minor inclusion and at 3.5m with codominant union showing significant inclusion with adaptive growth. No access due to hedgerow. South of significant agricultural ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T344	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	500#	5	5	4	5	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Squat height. No access due to hedgerow. South of significant agricultural ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
T345	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	16	650,550,550,450#	8	9	9	9	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Multi-stemmed form from short bole. Lower section of crown towards road cut back in past. Generally, wide spreading and open crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T346	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	16	500,350,350#	8	10	15	2	2.0/E	0	Good	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base producing three main stems. Biased east and south.	-	20+	B1,2
T347	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	600#	4	6	6	6	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Good	No access due to hedgerow. South of significant agricultural ditch. Ivy across main stem limiting visibility.	-	40+	A1
T348	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	16	500,280,280#	8	8	1	9	3.0/W	0	Good	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from wide spreading base. Some stubs at base where stems removed/lost in past. Limb towards road stubbed to kerb-line but new growth developing beyond.	-	20+	B1,2

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W349	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Silver Birch (Betula pendula),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris),Downy Birch (Betula pubescens),Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	20	<800	10	10	10	10	n/a	0	Good - Dead	A	Good - Poor	Field layer of nettles at woodland edge, likely due to chemical drift. Within, dense brambles and bracken. Downy birch gap regenerating around pedunculate oak. Few dead birch throughout. Signs of Hazel shoot browsing - fallow deer may be restricting tree regeneration leading to coppice stool degradation and an even structure. Few clearings with dense field layer growth and poor to no tree recruitment. Hazel in part forming irregular structure with lower canopy, mostly regular throughout. Wood may have been hazel coppice with oak and ash standards. Grazing pressure may be preventing tree regeneration and may result in woodland degradation, following to wood pasture.	Consider installation of deer fence.	40+	A1,2,3
T350	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	850#	5	8	5	9	-	0	Good	M	Fair	Large bole covered in mature ivy. No access and full inspection prevented by ivy and foliage. Some twisted and torn limbs. Main canopy to south.	-	20+	B1,2
H351	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Dense hedge along edge of ditch. 4 m high max but 2 av.	-	10+	C1,2
H352	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Hedgerow of blackthorn with occasional semi-mature ash and oak up to 12 m. Ash with signs of ash dieback.	-	10+	C1,2
T353	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	300#	4	4	4	4	3.0/SE	2	Good	SM	Good	Beneath power cables. Crown reduced in past but regrown and touching cables. Deadwood. Limited long-term value but likely to be pruned by line clearance teams.	-	10+	C1
T354	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	860	2	12	6	5	2.0/S	1	Good	V	Poor	Likely previous second order limb failure north at circa 5 m with wound to ground level, circa 500 mm wide. Extensive hollowing. High leaf density of lower crown, moderate leaf density of upper crown with minor apical dieback.	-	40+	A2,3
G355	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	13	<500	8	8	8	8	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Agricultural shelterbelt extending from ancient semi natural woodland. Potential wildlife corridor from woodland.	-	20+	B1,2
H356	Field Maple (Acer campestre),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	6	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow with intermittent emergent trees predominantly semi mature.	-	10+	C2
T357	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	600#	3	8	8	8	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Codominant with ash north.	-	20+	B1,2
T358	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	450	6	1	4	4	2.0/NE	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Codominant to oak south.	-	20+	B1,2
G359	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<500#	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Boundary group. Few multi-stemmed individuals, limited visibility of stools due to hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
G360	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	11	<500#	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Boundary group. Downgraded due to overall significance.	-	20+	B1,2
G361	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<500#	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Boundary group. Downgraded due to overall significance.	-	20+	B1,2

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G362	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	<300#	4	4	4	4	n/a	4	Good	SM	Good	No access to bases. Emergent hedgerow trees.	-	10+	C2
G363	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	18	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good	EM	Good	A row of four poplar beyond boundary, hawthorn hedge.	-	20+	B1,2
T364	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	480,350,280	8	1	8	1	5.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
G365	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Fir (Abies sp)	7	<320#	1.5	2	4	1	n/a	0	Good - Poor	SM	Good - Poor	A small copse of planted trees. Largest tree to east leaning east with rope around stem tied to other tree. Some trees suppressed beneath ash and poplar.	-	10+	C1,2
G366	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<400	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good	SM-EM	Good	Two hedgerow trees. Oak north structurally suppressed by oak south. Continuous canopy.	-	20+	B1,2
G367	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good	SM-EM	Good	No access. Two hedgerow trees.	-	20+	B1,2
G368	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good	SM-EM	Good	No access. Two hedgerow trees.	-	20+	B1,2
T369	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	680	6	6	6	6	1.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
H370	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	10+	C1,2
T371	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree, no access.	-	20+	B1,2
G372	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Dense group in field corner with bramble.	-	10+	C1,2
T373	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	510	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree.	-	20+	B1,2
T374	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	600#	6	6	6	6	2.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree, no access.	-	40+	A1
T375	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	520	6	6	5	6	2.5/SW	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
G376	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	SM-EM	Good	Two hedgerow trees, no access.	-	20+	B1,2
H377	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<60#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	10+	C1,2
G378	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	550	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good	SM-EM	Good	Three hedgerow trees.	-	20+	B1,2
G379	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	<650	8	8	8	8	n/a	0	Good	EM-M	Good	Three individual oak within hedge. One with particularly large bole.	-	40+	A1,2
T380	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	400,300,200,200,300,400,350#	7	7	6	6	2.0/N	1	Good	EM	Poor	No access. Multi-stemmed, included bark at basal unions. Species with poor structural durability of included unions.	-	10+	C1
G381	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<400#	6	6	6	6	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good	Five hedgerow trees, no access.	-	20+	B2
H382	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<80#	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	Sporadic sections of hedge along boundary regularly maintained at similar height and spread. Includes rose.	-	10+	C1,2
H383	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<140#	2	0.5	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Established section of hedge with a young oak up to 5 m. Dense.	-	10+	C1,2
T384	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	550#	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	0	Good	EM	Good	No access. Ivy obscuring main stem. Multiple crown gaps, leaf density on retained limbs and overall crown outline normal.	-	20+	B1,2

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H385	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Apple (Malus sp)	6	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow boundary.	-	10+	C1,2
T386	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	8	550#	4	8	4	4	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Good	Attractive tree in hedgerow. Large limb from base horizontally south. Stem measurement estimated at base.	-	40+	A1,2
T387	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	4	1000#	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	0	Fair	V	Poor	No access. Poor visibility, obscured by dense ivy. Large buttressing with cavity holes visible south. Likely significant stump with vigorous regrowth. Ivy likely to prevent advantageous epicormic development.	Sever ivy (when funds allow).	40+	A3
T388	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Dead	EM	Poor	No access. Dead tree, collapsed east into group.	-	<10	U3
H389	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	Dense and regularly sided up.	-	10+	C1,2
T390	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	11	350,250,350,350,400,400,300#	9	9	9	9	2.5/S	1	Good	M	Poor	No access. Mass of stems from ground level, no obvious stool, multiple bark inclusions.	-	20+	B2
T391	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	11	500,400,200#	7	7	7	7	3.0/S	1	Good	M	Poor	No access. Multiple stems visible in immediate proximity, no stool visible. Structurally suppressed form, likely due to inter group competition.	-	20+	B2
T392	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	470,300	6	6	5	5	-	1	Poor	M	Poor	Significant dieback with deadwood throughout and epicormic shoots on limbs. Possibly ash dieback.	Reinspect in six months.	10+	C1,2
G393	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<400#	7	7	7	7	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Two hedgerow trees. Codominant.	-	20+	B1,2
T394	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	400	7	7	7	7	3.0/NW	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Moderate leaf density, likely due to leaf shedding from drought conditions.	-	20+	B1,2
G395	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia),Pine (Pinus sp)	14	<500	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Dead	SM-M	Good - Dead	Linear group along edge of footpath. Deadwood. Some ash dieback symptoms. Hawthorn hedge running along southern boundary facing on to field and slope up from depression/ditch.	-	20+	B1,2
G396	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	<400	8	8	8	8	n/a	2	Good	SM-EM	Good	Shelterbelt of oak within hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
T397	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500	6	6	6	6	1.5/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Hedgerow tree, no access. Oaks east and west subdominant. Moderate crown gaps.	-	20+	B1,2
G398	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Birch (Betula sp),Pine (Pinus sp),Whitebeam (Sorbus aria),Norway Maple (Acer platanoides),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum),Ash (Fraxinus sp),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	10	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	A line of mostly individual trees. Some scrub blackthorn	-	20+	B1,2
G399	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	11	<300	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	Shelterbelt.	-	20+	B1,2
T400	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	800	8	8	8	8	4.0/SW	1	Good	M	Good	-	-	40+	A1
T401	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	400#	8	8	8	8	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	No access. Locally dominant.	-	20+	B1,2

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H402	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Predominantly thorn with emergent high forest saplings. Few patches of hawthorn decline.	-	10+	C1,2
T403	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	14	280,300,180	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	EM	Good	Three stems from its base. Typical form.	-	20+	B1,2
T404	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	16	450	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
T405	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	450#	6	6	6	6	4.0/SW	3	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
T406	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	450#	3	7	7	4	4.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
T407	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550#	5	7	7	7	4.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Mature ivy covering stem and in to crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T408	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	270	2	4	5	5	3.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Structurally suppressed form.	-	10+	C1
H409	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), White Willow (Salix alba)	3	<80#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Typical hedge thinning out towards east.	-	10+	C1,2
G410	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	20	<700#	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	SM-M	Good	No access. Boundary shelterbelt, collective value.	-	40+	A2
G411	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<300	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y	Fair - Poor	Scrub with emergent oak topped under HV overhead lines.	-	10+	C2
G412	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	18	<700#	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	SM-M	Good	No access. Boundary shelterbelt, collective value.	-	40+	A2
T413	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	14	700#	8	5	8	8	3.0/W	1	Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Main crown with circa 60% loss of live leaf area. No deviation in branching pattern. Crown south with normal leaf density. Live crown growth north beneath dieback, likely of epicormic origin.	-	10+	C1
G414	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Maturing hawthorn in mixed boundary scrub.	-	10+	C2
T415	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	900	11	10	12	4	4.0/N	0	Good	V	Fair	Previous failure of second order limb at circa 4 m, likely an included union. Tear-out wound to circa 1.5 m, circa 500 mm width. Extensive exposure of inner wood substrate. Minor peripheral woundwood formation. Significant volume of deadwood on ground level west from failed limb.	-	40+	A2,3
T416	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	2	2	6	1	0.5/E	0	Fair	SM	Fair	Overtopped by oak west. Vigorous epicormic growth across stem. Previous second order limb failure north at circa 2.5 m, wound approx., 600 mm x 200 mm. Good peripheral woundwood. Cavity formation central visible, unknown extent.	-	20+	B2,3

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T417	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	400#	2	6	2	3	3.0/E	6	Poor	SM	Fair	No access. Significant live crown loss, deviating branching pattern. Live crown south facilitated by one limb with normal branching pattern and moderate leaf density. No substantial epicormic flushing on stem.	-	10+	C3
G418	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Apple (Malus sp), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Thicket stage forming dense scrub. Young ash visible beyond with severe symptoms of ash dieback.	Fell ash with significant symptoms/signs of ash dieback if risk exceeds risk tolerance.	10+	C2
T419	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	650	9	9	9	9	1.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	High future potential. Major deadwood in crown, normal volume for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T420	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	860	4	8	8	8	1.0/N	1	Good	M	Good	Codominant union from circa 1.5 m, no visible inclusion. Locally dominant in canopy.	-	40+	A1
T421	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	520	2	7	7	6	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Fair	Basal wound east, no cavitation. Wound circa 300 mm x 700 mm. Significant adaptive growth.	-	20+	B1,3
T422	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	720	6	6	6	6	1.0/W	0	Good	M	Good	Limited access. Dense burring across stem. Minor leaf sparsity, branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T423	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	10	560	2	6	6	6	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant in canopy. Minor to moderate leaf sparsity, branching pattern normal. Good live crown ratio.	-	40+	A1
T424	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	10	580	6	5	4	6	1.0/S	1	Good	EM	Fair	Wound to base east, 600 mm x 150 mm, partially occluded, cavitation by circa 150 mm, vertical cavity visible, unknown extent. Wound to main stem east at circa 2 m, approx., 1 m x 60 mm. Cavitation, depth of circa 200 mm. Good woundwood, partially occluded, visible adaptive swelling. Likely caused by death of second order limb south at circa 2.5 m.	-	40+	A1
T425	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	690	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Extensive exposure of inner wood substrate and cavity formation: Basal wound south likely previous main codominant stem, 600 mm x 800 mm, peripheral woundwood. Open cavity to main stem north from circa 500 mm to 4.5 m, 300 mm width, approx., 400 mm depth. Columnar peripheral woundwood.	-	40+	A3
W426	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Stem exclusion stage, thicket. Ash with varying symptoms of ash dieback, from little effect to severe.	-	10+	C1,2
T427	White Willow (Salix alba)	20	1350	6	12	12	12	1.0/N	0	Good	M	Good	Dominant landscape feature. Small patch of decay north at circa 1.5 m with frass, no evidence of extensiveness. Second order limbs arising from bole at circa 2 m, no obvious inclusions. Limited access.	-	40+	A2
G428	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Thorn scrub dominant.	-	10+	C2
W429	Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Alder dominant, saturated ground present, likely wet woodland feature. Stem exclusion - pole stage.	-	20+	B2

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T430	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	10	510	2	7	6	5	1.0/W	0	Good	EM	Fair	Structurally suppressed by oak north.	-	20+	B1
T431	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	540,720	8	8	8	8	1.0/W	1	Good	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from stool, no obvious bark inclusion. Moderate leaf sparsity with crown gaps, no substantial deviation in branching pattern. Twig dieback with moderate to major deadwood.	-	40+	A2
T432	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	620	7	6	7	6	0.5/W	0	Fair	EM	Fair	Wound to base northwest approx., 1 m x 200 mm. Cavitation, depth of circa 300 mm, significant surrounding adaptive swelling, columnar woundwood. Small cavity opening circa 1.5 m above, potential continuation of cavity feature. Cavity considered extensive on this basis. Dense lower crown epicormic development.	-	40+	A3
T433	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	270	4	5	5	2	1.0/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	Partially failed codominant union north at circa 0.5 m, small cavity, peripheral woundwood. Limb supporting circa 10% of live crown.	-	20+	B2
T434	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	690	1	10	10	4	2.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	Locally dominant. Minor leaf sparsity.	-	40+	A1
T435	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	300#	4	4	4	4	2.5/N	0	Good	SM	Poor	No access. Wound to main stem north, likely dysfunction of functional unit, caused by second order limb death.	-	20+	B3
G436	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	6	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub, high forest species established within.	-	10+	C2
G437	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Open distribution, scrub and high forest mix.	-	10+	C2
G438	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	10	<250	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good	Y-SM	Fair	Grove of goat willow, secondary species established at boundary, young.	-	20+	B2
T439	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	700	6	6	6	6	2.5/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T440	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	100,130,70,70,90	1	2	2	2	0.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	Typical of species.	-	10+	C1
G441	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	7	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	-	-	10+	C2
T442	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	430	2	4	3	4	2.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Good	Significant future potential.	-	20+	B1
T443	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	6	350#	5	5	5	5	0.1/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Significant for species.	-	20+	B1
T444	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	9	350,250#	5	6	5	5	1.5/NW	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access. No visibility of basal union. Locally dominant.	-	20+	B2
G445	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	<350#	2	2	2	2	n/a	2	Good	M	Fair	No access, viewed through hedgerow. Significant for species. Forms understory to Turkey oak.	-	20+	B1,2
G446	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	6	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Dense boundary scrub. To north, patch of dieback, unknown cause.	-	10+	C2
T447	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	15	700	10	10	10	10	2.0/S	1	Good	M	Fair	Locally dominant. Minor leaf sparsity, branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A2

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T448	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	450	7	2	6	7	2.0/S	3	Good	EM	Fair	Structurally suppressed by oak south.	-	20+	B1,2
G449	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	<400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	No access, within scrub.	-	20+	B1,2
T450	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	600#	6	6	6	6	1.5/S	1	Good	EM	Good	No access, within scrub. Major deadwood in central crown, normal volume for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T451	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	180#	3	3	3	3	3.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	No access, emergent within scrub.	-	10+	C1
T452	Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)	13	580	5	4	6	4	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Previous failure of second order stem north at circa 6m. Likely due to wind loading, coronet stub retained. Further failures likely.	-	20+	B1,2
G453	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Apple (Malus sp)	8	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub.	-	10+	C2
G454	Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	15	<500	4	4	4	4	n/a	1	Good	SM-EM	Good	Pine shelterbelt, good future potential.	-	40+	A2
T455	Common Oak (Quercus robur),	3	130	2	2	2	2	1.0/S	1	Good	Y	Good	High future potential.	-	10+	C1
G456	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<40	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Isolated scrub group. Possible hedgerow remnant.	-	10+	C2
H457	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub forming hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T458	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	1420,1300#	5	5	5	5	2.0/SW	0	Fair	V	Poor	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Stem south with open cavity on upper side with extensive decay. Cavity opening maximum of circa 600 mm, depth of around 500 mm and ascent likely beyond 2 m. Significant adaptive growth. Stem north with circa 50% open cavity, woundwood with adaptive swelling visible. Limited access to base. Apical dieback of stem south.	-	40+	A3
H459	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), White Willow (Salix alba), Snowberry (Symphoricarpos sp.)	4	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub predominantly thorn, forming hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T460	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	8	200,230,200,150,150,130,90,90,90#	4	4	4	4	0.2/E	0	Fair	SM	Poor	No access. Mass of stems, typical of species. Emergent in hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
T461	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	200,300#	6	3	6	3	0.5/E	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Second order limb east at 0.5 m codominant in crown.	-	10+	C1
T462	Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)	12	460	5	5	2	4	1.0/N	1	Good	EM	Fair	Codominant to oak east.	-	40+	A2
T463	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	360	4	4	5	2	1.5/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	Codominant 50 pine west. Fastigate form.	-	20+	B1
T464	White Willow (Salix alba)	13	1100#	5	14	4	7	2.0/NW	0	Good	M	Poor	No access to base. Lean of main stem south, Corrective growth of crown apices. Significant lying deadwood at base, approx., 8 m x 800 mm. Dieback of mid crown south, major deadwood, surrounding crown with normal leaf density and branching pattern.	-	40+	A1

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T466	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	1400#	10	6	5	4	0.5/S	0	Good	V	Poor	Likely a lapsed pollard, bole collapse or similar to ground level, layering with significant adaptive growth. One new stem south dead – significant volume of deadwood. Bole with extensive decay of open cavity east. Unknown depth, width of circa 500 mm, length circa 2 m.	-	40+	A3
G467	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<80	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Intermittent row of hawthorn, six trees.	-	10+	C2
G468	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Dense scrub, hawthorn dominant.	-	10+	C2
T469	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	200	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	Emergent in scrub, high future potential.	-	10+	C1,2
T470	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	900#	8	12	4	4	2.0/N	0	Good	V	Poor	No access to base. Poor visibility - obstructed by dense blackthorn growth. Significant bole visible at circa 2 m within blackthorn, decay visible. Assumed poles with harping, symptom of previous failure. Significant dead stem south constituting extensive deadwood feature.	Clear blackthorn growth around base and reinspect (< 12 months).	40+	A3
T471	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	400#	1	7	6	6	1.0/S	1	Good	SM	Fair	Heavy pruning back to main branch scaffold north, likely for high voltage overhead line clearance.	-	20+	B1
G472	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good - Poor	SM-M	Good - Fair	One oak, dominant over one hawthorn north, physiologically suppressed.	-	20+	B1,2
G473	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	14	<900	5	5	5	5	n/a	1	Good	M	Good	Significant feature. Row of oak on soil mound. Canopy codominance. Five oak.	-	40+	A1,2
G474	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	<400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to bases. Canopy vitality normal.	-	20+	B1,2
G475	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Scrub.	-	10+	C2
T476	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	690,500	8	8	8	8	2.0/NW	2	Poor	M	Fair	Codominant from ground level, no visible stool or bark inclusion. Significant crown gaps, deviating branching pattern, no dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
G477	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	7	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub with one emergent oak.	-	10+	C2
T478	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	320,290,300,260	8	6	10	3	2.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Fair	Limited access to base. Poor visibility of stool. Structurally suppressed by willow to west. Upper crown with moderate leaf sparsity.	-	20+	B2
T479	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	1210	8	7	10	4	2.0/SW	0	Fair	V	Poor	Cavity in main stem from circa 0.5 m, approx., 1.8 m. Extensive decay, opening of circa 700 mm, depth around 1 m. Apical dieback of stem east. Mid to lower crown with normal leaf density.	-	40+	A3
T480	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	900,900,500#	5	12	8	6	1.0/S	2	Fair	V	Fair	No access to base, viewed from west only. Visibility obscured by brambles etc. Apical dieback of crown, major deadwood. Good lower to mid crown leaf density. Notably under areas of crown dieback. Woodpecker hole or similar west at circa 1.5 m.	-	40+	A3

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T481	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	450#	4	1	4	4	3.0/E	5	Fair	SM	Fair	No access, viewed from field west.	-	20+	B1
H482	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	4	<200	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub boundary.	-	10+	C2
G483	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	14	<700	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good	EM	Good	Row of three hedgerow oaks. Codominant in canopy. Major deadwood throughout, normal volume for species and age. Few minor features from likely previous limb union failures, good woundwood, partially occluded.	-	40+	A2
T484	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	9	600	6	6	6	6	3.5/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	Wound to stem south from circa 2-3.5 m. Likely previous second order limb union failure, open cavity, depth of likely 300 mm, peripheral woundwood, adaptive growth.	-	40+	A1
T485	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	560	6	6	6	6	2.0/SW	1	Good	M	Good	Limited access to base.	-	40+	A1
T486	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	690,660	9	9	9	9	2.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Codominant union from circa 1 m, included bark, no adaptive growth, significant aspect ratio second order limb south at circa 2 m likely forming natural brace above. Major deadwood in crown, normal for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T487	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	800#	6	8	8	8	2.5/S	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base.	-	40+	A1
T488	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	600,400#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Woodland edge tree squat, broad form. Likely a remnant feature of a boundary.	-	40+	A1
T489	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	570,400#	9	9	9	9	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Codominant from ground level stool. Minor apical crown dieback, highly decurrent crown form for species.	-	20+	B1,2
T490	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	620	2	2	2	2	2.0/SW	1	Good	V	Poor	Previous failure of branch scaffold at circa 4.5 m, functional unit southwest at circa 2.5 m, extensive decay/dysfunction of bole.	-	40+	A3
H491	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	3	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T492	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	670	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Powdery mildew across lower crown. Moderate to high leaf sparsity. No deviation in branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
H493	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	2	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T494	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	720	6	6	7	7	2.0/SW	2	Good	M	Good	Limited access to base. Minor to moderate deadwood in crown, normal volume.	-	40+	A1
H495	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	4	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub boundary.	-	10+	C2
T496	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	16	1100#	10	8	10	6	1.5/N	3	Good	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Only crown visible – branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T497	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	13	800#	7	7	7	7	2.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Only crown visible – branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T498	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	800#	7	7	7	7	3.5/S	2	Fair	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Only crown visible due to dense ivy. Moderate leaf sparsity, branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1

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T499	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Only crown visible- branching pattern and leaf density normal. Moderate leaf sparsity, branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T500	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	900#	8	8	8	8	3.0/NE	1	Fair	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Only crown visible due to dense ivy – branching pattern and leaf density normal. Moderate leaf sparsity, numerous crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A2
T501	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	800#	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Fair	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Limited visibility of stem. Moderate leaf sparsity few crown gaps, branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T502	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	700,600,550#	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Limited visibility of stem. Moderate leaf sparsity, few crown gaps, branching pattern normal. Major deadwood in crown, normal for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T503	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	900#	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	2	Fair	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Limited visibility of stem. Moderate leaf sparsity, few crown gaps, branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T504	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	800#	8	8	8	8	3.0/NE	1	Fair	M	Good	No access. Outside of Site Boundary. Limited visibility. Few minor crown gaps. Overall leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T505	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	350,250#	4	4	4	4	1.5/S	2	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. Within hedgerow. Moderate leaf sparsity, numerous crown gaps.	-	20+	B2
H506	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Scrub boundary.	-	10+	C2
G507	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	<300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Scrub border with emergent ash showing apical dieback (leaf loss and deviation of branching pattern). Dense ivy throughout. No access.	-	10+	C2
H508	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H509	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	7	<120	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Part of hedgerow, entire section emergent.	-	10+	C2
H510	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Goat Willow (Salix caprea),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<120	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T511	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	350#	6	1	3	6	4.0/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Structurally suppressed by oak south.	-	20+	B2
T512	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	12	400#	2	7	6	5	5.0/N	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Becoming locally dominant.	-	20+	B1,2
T513	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800#	10	10	10	10	2.0/S	3	Fair	M	Good	No access. Moderate crown gaps, retained leaf density and branching pattern normal. Moderate deadwood in crown, normal volume.	-	40+	A1,2
T514	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	420	4	5	4	4	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Limited access to base. Codominant in canopy.	-	20+	B1,2
T515	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	520	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Locally dominant.	-	20+	B1,2

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T516	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	12	900,500#	9	9	6	6	1.0/N	1	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Visibility of stem entirely obscured by hedgerow. Crown with variable vitality from good to fair, likely associated with functional units.	Remove hedgerow in immediate proximity and reinspect (< 12 months).	40+	A1
T517	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	11	600#	6	8	6	5	3.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base. Limited visibility due to hedgerow. Asymmetrical crown likely due to significant previous second order limb union failure north at circa 1 m. Limited visibility of wound, likely 1.5 m x 500 mm, peripheral woundwood, unlikely to occlude, no visible decay.	-	20+	B1,2
T518	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	350#	4	1	3	1	2.0/E	3	Fair	SM	Poor	No access. Significant lean west, likely due to previous structural suppression by now partially failed crown of oak south. Previous significant pruning west at circa 2 m, wound approx., 250 mm, no woundwood, unlikely to occlude.	-	10+	C1
T519	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	650	7	7	7	7	2.0/SW	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Previous crown raising works, asymmetrical woundwood formation. Minor crown gaps, twig dieback.	-	40+	A1
T520	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	420	1	2	2	1	1.5/S	1	Dead	M	Poor	Dead tree, significant for species.	-	<10	U1
T521	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	400#	4	4	3	3	-	2	Fair	M	Good	No access. Significant for species. Moderate to high leaf sparsity.	-	20+	B2
T522	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	350#	3	1	1	3	2.0/W	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Structurally suppressed by hawthorn south. Significant for species, collective value.	-	20+	B2
T523	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	270,350#	1	4	4	3	1.5/NW	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Significant for species.	-	20+	B1,2
T524	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	9	500,400,200#	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	3	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Limited visibility of stems due to hedgerow. Emergent crown with normal leaf density and branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
T525	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	470	1	8	4	6	1.5/W	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Limited access to base. Hazard beam in second order limb north at circa 2 m, peripheral woundwood. Significant structural suppression by ash north.	-	20+	B1,3
T526	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	250,570,570	8	8	8	8	2.0/S	2	Fair	M	Fair	Limited access to base. Significant stool development. Codominant union from circa 1 m, minor cup union formation. Stem east with significant dieback - high leaf sparsity with deviating branching pattern, little lower stem epicormic growth.	-	20+	B1,2
G527	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	<400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Row of four ash within hedgerow, no access. Ash north with prolific basal sprouting and subsequent death of epicormic development, symptom of ash dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
T528	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	600#	1	8	4	8	3.0/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access due to barbed wire. Desiccated ffbs attached to stem north at circa 500 mm and south at circa 1.5 m. Likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Hammer test to stem west only, density normal with cavity slightly audible. Canker north from circa 1.8 m to 500 mm. Significant adaptive swelling. Failure at circa 1 m likely.	-	10+	C3
T529	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	550#	8	1	8	8	5.0/W	4	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Becoming codominant to ash south.	-	20+	B1,2

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T530	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	380	6	2	6	7	2.0/S	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Structurally suppressed by ash south, flat topped broad form typical of shade suppression.	-	20+	B1,2
T531	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	2	8	8	8	2.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor basal wound west.	-	40+	A2
G532	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	<400	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM-EM	Good	Emergent field maple within hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
T533	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	16	550#	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Limited visibility. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A2
T534	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	300,300,400#	5	6	4	6	1.5/N	3	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Stems arising from significant stool, opening visible west, unknown extent. Opening may be fusion of stems creating visual cavity through partial occlusion, without decay. Included unions of poles, no adaptive growth. Weeping form. Twig dieback with moderate deadwood throughout crown.	-	20+	B1,2
G535	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Aspen (Populus tremula), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	8	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Predominantly woodland edge scrub.	-	10+	C1,2
G536	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	<500	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good - Fair	EM	Good	No access. Only crowns visible. Two oak. Oak south with numerous crown gaps and deviating branching pattern. Moderate deadwood, atypical volume.	-	20+	B1,2
G537	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	<500#	5	5	5	5	n/a	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Only crowns visible. Two oak.	-	20+	B1,2
T538	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	No access. Only crown visible.	-	20+	B1,2
T539	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500	4	4	4	4	3.0/NE	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Only crown visible.	-	20+	B1,2
T540	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	600#	5	4	4	6	2.0/SW	3	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Woodpecker hole or similar north at circa 2 m. Likely with limited extent; no other signs/symptoms present to indicate any extensive hollowing etc.	-	20+	B1,3
T541	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	660	2	8	6	8	2.5/S	3	Fair	EM	Fair	Limited access to base. Wound from circa 1.5 m to 5 m. Likely channel of dysfunction from death of functional unit. Partially occluded, likely to occlude. No visual evidence of extensive decay into the stem.	-	20+	B1,3
T542	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	450	3	3	3	3	3.0/N	3	Dead	SM	Poor	Monolith.	-	<10	U1
T543	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	560	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T544	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	360	1	1	1	1	2.0/NW	3	Dead	SM	Poor	Monolith.	-	<10	U1
T545	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	4	Fair	SM	Good	Limited access to base. Moderate crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T546	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	540	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	1	Good	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Locally dominant. Major deadwood in crown, normal volume for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T547	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	360	4	4	4	4	2.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Good	Limited access.	-	20+	B1
T548	White Willow (Salix alba)	7	1150#	4	2	1	5	2.0/W	1	Good	V	Poor	No access to base. Open cavity north circa 250 mm wide to bole top around 2 m. Extensive decay of bole. Limb west at 2 m with harping, likely functional unit. Surrounding hedge likely preventing epicormic development south.	Halo thin scrub around tree (< 12 months).	40+	A3

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T549	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	6	5	6	6	3.0/N	4	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Twig dieback with numerous crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B2
T550	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	300#	2	4	4	4	3.0/SW	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Good future potential.	-	20+	B2
G551	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	<650#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Codominant in canopy.	-	40+	A2
T552	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	900#	8	4	5	8	2.0/NW	3	Fair	M	Good	No access. Structurally suppressed by willow south.	-	40+	A2
T553	White Willow (Salix alba)	18	1100	11	11	11	11	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Fair	Lapsed pollard - bole to circa 2.5 m, significant pole growth approx., 500 mm, included bark. Few dead limbs in crown.	Sever ivy (< 3 months).	40+	A1
T554	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	350#	2	2	5	5	3.0/N	3	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. Significant structural suppression.	-	20+	B2
T555	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	800	3	10	7	8	2.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Channel of dysfunction from circa 4 m east to circa 1.5 m, likely death of functional unit, three dead second order limbs within channel. No visual decay. Peripheral woundwood. No extensive decay features visible at present.	-	40+	A1
T556	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	700#	4	7	8	8	2.0/SE	2	Fair	M	Good	No access. Squat form. Numerous crown gaps with twig dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
T557	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	900#	7	7	7	7	2.5/N	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Ivy across stem and branch scaffold. Ivy is likely to limit epicormic development within the lower crown. Major deadwood, normal volume for species and age.	Sever ivy (when funds allow).	40+	A1
T558	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5	300,250#	4	4	4	4	3.0/E	3	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. Dense ivy across stem, beginning to shroud crown.	Sever ivy (< 12 months).	20+	B2
G559	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Apple (Malus sp), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Highway-side thicket.	-	10+	C1,2
T560	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	12	500#	5	5	5	5	5.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access.	-	20+	B1
T561	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	12	500#	6	6	6	6	5.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access.	-	20+	B1
T562	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	280#	2	4	2	3	1.0/SW	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Asymmetrical crown form, likely due to previous canopy codominance. Vigorous epicormic regeneration on mid stem.	-	20+	B2
T563	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	6	330#	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	2	Poor	SM	Good	No access to base. Significant deviation from the normal branching pattern.	-	10+	C1,2
T564	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	300,300#	7	0	6	5	2.0/N	3	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Subdominant to ash south. Codominant stems from ground level, included union, no visibility of stool. Collective value.	-	20+	B2
T565	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	200,190,160,140,90,100,80#	3	3	5	5	1.0/NW	1	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Locally dominant in canopy. Mass of stems from stool at ground level, limited visibility.	-	20+	B2
T566	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300,320#	1	1	7	5	3.0/N	3	Fair	SM	Poor	No access to base. Subdominant in canopy. Codominant stems from ground level, included union, no adaptive growth or visible stool, species with poor structural durability of included unions.	-	10+	C1,2

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T567	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	300,300,250#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Multi-stemmed from ground level, poor visibility. Dominant in canopy.	-	20+	B2
T568	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	5	5	5	5	1.5/E	1	Good	EM	Good	No access. Dominant in canopy.	-	20+	B1,2
T569	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	250,150,150,80,90,80,100#	6	1	2	3	2.5/N	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Multi-stemmed from ground level, poor visibility. Dominant in canopy.	-	10+	C1,2
T570	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	250,300,200#	1	1	4	1	1.0/N	2	Fair	SM	Fair - Poor	No access to base. Mass of stems visible through scrub, likely formed with bark included unions. Moderate crown gaps.	-	10+	C1,2
G571	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	<340	4	4	4	4	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good - Fair	Collective value.	-	20+	B2
H572	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub forming hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T573	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	710	6	6	6	6	1.0/W	0	Good	M	Good	Low height to stem diameter ratio. Good epicormic growth across lower stem.	-	40+	A1
H574	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Section of managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
T575	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	650#	3	3	3	2	2.0/N	1	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Likely dysfunction of functional unit north from ground level to approx., 4.5 m. Decay from circa 2 m, unknown depth, limited visibility. Peripheral woundwood and adaptive growth visible. Wound opening max of circa 200 mm.	-	40+	A3
T576	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	750#	4	4	4	4	1.5/W	0	Good	M	Good	No access. Vigorous lower stem epicormic growth.	-	40+	A1
T578	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	580	5	5	6	5		2	Good	M	Good	Major deadwood in central crown, normal for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T579	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	510	4	4	4	4	3.0/N	3	Poor	EM	Good	High crown gaps, twig dieback with deviating branching pattern. Major dead limb in lower crown west.	-	20+	B2
H580	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<40	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good		-	10+	C2
T581	White Willow (Salix alba)	13	610,630,500,250	8	7	10	4	1.0/N	1	Good	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited access due to bramble. Cavity on northern stem base south. Small opening, probed to depth of circa 250 mm. Hammer test, no audible change in density. Not considered extensive.	-	40+	A1,2
T582	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	340,210,150,250,100	3	4	4	5	2.5/N	2	Fair	SM	Poor	Limited access to base. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Minor bark inclusions. Cavity to stem base north, adaptive growth, peripheral woundwood. Poor leaf density.	-	10+	C1
H583	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	2	<30	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow. Numerous gaps.	-	10+	C2

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T584	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	550,600,300	5	6	9	6	1.0/W	1	Good	EM	Fair	Limited access to base. Codominant from ground level, no stool, potential for limb fusion east at circa 2 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T585	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	300#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	2	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base. Limited visibility. Moderate to high crown gaps, initial apical dieback, heterogeneous distribution.	-	10+	C1
T586	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	730#	7	7	7	7	2.5/W	1	Fair	M	Good	No access. Wound to stem north at circa 1 – 2 m. Maximum width of 300 mm. Good peripheral woundwood, may occlude, no visual decay.	-	40+	A1
T587	White Willow (Salix alba)	13	1800#	9	6	12	13	0.5/W	0	Fair	A	Fair	No access to base due to bramble. Likely historic lapsed pollard. Significant poles circa 300-400 mm arising from bole around 2/2.5 m. Central upper crown with significant gap/dieback, minor to moderate lower crown regrowth.	-	40+	A1,2,3
T588	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	250,250#	5	3	7	2	2.5/S	1	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Significant structural suppression.	-	10+	C1,2
H589	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Salix cinerea	2	<40	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow, numerous small gaps.	-	10+	C2
T590	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	570	5	5	3	5	2.0/N	2	Poor	EM	Good	Numerous crown gaps, moderate leaf sparsity, minor deviation in the normal branching pattern. Major deadwood in lower crown, atypical.	-	20+	B2
T591	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	680#	3	6	5	6	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Dead second order limb northeast at circa 5m, dysfunction descends stem by circa 1m, good woundwood, partially occluded, no significant visual decay.	-	40+	A1
T592	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	200#	2	4	1	3	2.0/S	2	Poor	SM	Fair	No access to base. Significant physiological and structural suppression.	-	10+	C1,2
T593	White Willow (Salix alba)	14	1300#	10	8	8	6	2.0/W	1	Fair	OM	Fair	No access to base. Lapsed pollard. Significant poles circa 500 mm in diameter arising from top of bole at circa 2.5 m. Blackthorn and ash at base competing with lower stem epicormic development. Minor to major deadwood in crown, upper crown with moderate leaf sparsity, potential initiation of retrenchment.	Clear vegetation in immediate proximity to base and reinspect (< 3 months).	40+	A1
T594	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	490	5	5	5	5	2.0/SE	1	Good	SM	Good	High future potential.	-	20+	B1
T595	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	700	6	6	6	5	2.0/E	1	Good	EM	Good	Major dead stub north at circa 2 m, approx., 1 m x 250 mm, loss likely due to heavy pruning.	-	40+	A1
T596	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	700#	4	4	5	3	1.5/E	2	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. Prolific crown gaps, high leaf sparsity, deviating branching pattern.	-	10+	C1
T597	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	500#	5	5	5	5	3.0/E	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Deviating branching pattern, moderate leaf density. Visually random distribution of leaf chlorosis throughout crown.	-	20+	B1,2

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T598	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	12	1600#	2	8	12	8	2.0/W	1	Good	V	Poor	No access to base. Significant wound to bole north, 2 m x 1.2 m. Minor peripheral woundwood. Decay visible. Extensive exposure of inner wood substrate. Vigorous epicormic growth across bole. Dead stem on ground level east, likely from previous stem failure of bole circa 12 m x 500 mm.	-	40+	A3
T599	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	200#	3	3	3	3	1.5/W	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Emergent in hedgerow.	-	10+	C1
T600	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	12	710	5	8	6	7	1.5/W	0	Good	M	Good	Minor crown gaps, branching pattern and leaf density normal. Young oak at base.	-	40+	A1
T601	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	450,300#	8	5	6	6	-	1	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Multi-stemmed from ground level, limited visibility, no obvious inclusion visible.	-	20+	B1,2
T602	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	450#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	3	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Deviation in the normal branching pattern, leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1
T603	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	400#	5	5	3	5	2.0/E	3	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base. Moderate crown sparsity, branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B2
T604	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700#	6	6	4	6	2.5/E	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Codominant in canopy. Ivy across main stem limiting visibility.	-	40+	A1
T605	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	800#	8	8	8	8	2.0/E	3	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Dominant in canopy. Ivy across main stem limiting visibility. Major deadwood in crown.	-	40+	A1
T606	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	700#	6	6	6	6	1.0/W	0	Fair	EM	Good	No access. Ivy across main stem limiting visibility.	-	40+	A1
T607	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	400	3	3	3	3	3.0/E	3	Poor	SM	Fair	Significant deviation from the normal branching pattern. Prolific crown gaps.	-	10+	C1,2
T608	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	600	8	8	8	8	3.0/SW	2	Fair	EM	Good	Minor crown gaps, moderate leaf density. Two dead third order limbs in lower crown west.	-	20+	B1,2
G609	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>),Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	<500	8	8	8	8	n/a	2	Good	EM-M	Good	Row of hedgerow trees, no access.	-	20+	B1,2
G610	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>),Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	<500	8	8	8	8	n/a	2	Good	EM-M	Good	Row of hedgerow trees, no access.	-	20+	B1,2
G611	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	<400#	3	3	3	3	n/a	2	Poor	SM	Poor	Two ash, no access. Significant deviation from the normal branching pattern- apical dieback with lower branch leaf flush symptom of adb.	-	<10	U1
T612	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	600	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree. Ivy across main stem.	-	40+	A1
G613	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	<800	8	8	8	8	n/a	1	Good	EM-M	Good	No access. Row of hedgerow trees. Ivy across stems.	-	40+	A2
T614	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	700	6	6	8	8	3.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	No access, ivy across main stem. Minor to moderate deadwood in crown.	-	40+	A1
H615	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>),Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>),Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	3	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
T616	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	300,200,200	2	2	2	2	0.5/S	2	Good	M	Good	Significant for species.	-	20+	B1
T617	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	600#	7	7	7	7	1.5/E	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base due to barbed wire. Significant future potential.	-	40+	A1

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T618	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	1210	10	5	10	8	3.0/W	2	Fair	V	Fair	Substantial bottle-butt swelling circa 2.3 m diameter east to west. Multiple small cavity openings with visual extension of inner decay. Symptom of extensive internal decay. Hammer test - density normal with cavitation audible. Fresh ffb west on second order limb at circa 6 m, likely <i>I. hispidus</i> . High leaf sparsity, overall branching pattern normal. Good lower stem epicormic development.	-	40+	A3
H619	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	4	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H620	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	4	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Scrub hedgerow. One dead hawthorn, low risk.	-	10+	C2
T621	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	5	1820	0	0	0	10	1.0/W	0	Dead	A	Stump	Dead ancient tree. Stem hollow, failed west. Material conservation value for lying deadwood habitat. Downgraded from A3 due to likely longevity of deadwood.	-	20+	B3
T622	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	14	1650	4	8	8	4	2.0/E	2	Good	V	Poor	Open cavity east, extensive decay. Opening circa 3 m x 1.3 m approx., 50% opening. Columnar woundwood. Likely lapsed pollard, poles circa 400mm in diameter arising from western and northern functional units at circa 3.5 m.	-	40+	A3
T623	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	90,80#	1	2	2	1	-	0	Dead	SM	Good	No access due to live crown ratio. Typical of species.	-	10+	C1
T624	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	670	7	2	5	4	1.5/W	2	Good	V	Poor	Basal cavity west, opening 900 mm x 600 mm. Depth of approx., 800 mm. Significant adaptive growth. Extensive decay. Previous loss of apical stem at circa 7 m, opening of circa 500 mm x 150 mm. Cavity formation, good peripheral woundwood.	-	40+	A3
T625	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	790	7	3	3	7	2.0/S	2	Dead	M	Poor	Standing dead ash. Multiple desiccated ffb, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> .	Create monolith at 4m. Retain arisings in a pile at base (< 12 months).	<10	U3
T626	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	5	1290	3	8	2	2	1.0/S	0	Good	V	Poor	Catastrophic stem failure, circa 50% cavity opening from approx., 1 m to circa 3 m, shard of bark extending 1 m above with epicormic growth. Partially failed stem at ground level south with vigorous epicormic growth. Main stem with vigorous epicormic growth.	-	40+	A3
T627	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	18	1410	12	8	10	10	3.0/S	0	Fair	V	Fair	Likely a lapsed pollard. Open cavity southeast, circa 2 m x 600 mm. Cavity depth to 1.4 m. Extensive. Significant adaptive growth of stem. Poles arising from bole at circa 3 m. One pole south with partial failure, apices on ground level, epicormic growth. Woodpecker hole visible at 3 m south.	-	40+	A3
T628	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	140,140,100	2	2	3	3	-	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Previously failed now likely phoenix regeneration.	-	10+	C1
T629	Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	6	400#	3	3	3	3	1.5/SW	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base due to cow herd. Significant for species.	-	40+	A1

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T630	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	70#	1	1	1	1	-	0	Good	Y	Good	No access to base due to live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1
T631	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	14	1100,500,800,500,900,800,400,400#	7	7	8	8	3.0/W	0	Poor	A	Fair	No access to base due to barbed wire. Poles arising from significant stool, circa 3 m in diameter. Apical crown dieback. Vigorous epicormic growth on mid stems with dysphotic zone.	-	40+	A2,3
G632	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	8	<350	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Grove of predominantly willow. Lichen on stems sign of canopy continuity.	-	20+	B1,2
T633	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	4	1150	6	1	1	1	2.0/N	2	Fair	V	Poor	Bole to circa 3 m, 50% open cavity with extensive decay east. Vigorous epicormic growth at bole apices. Becoming shrouded by surrounding scrub.	Halo thin around tree to reduce canopy competition (< 12 months).	40+	A3
G634	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Scrub. Patches of hawthorn death.	-	10+	C2
H635	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow, managed.	-	10+	C2
G636	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	7	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub boundary. High forest species behind.	-	10+	C2
T637	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	420	6	3	6	6	2.0/NW	1	Good	SM	Good	Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T638	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	12	250,300,350,100#	7	7	7	7	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Form typical of species.	-	20+	B2
T639	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	550,300,250#	7	7	7	7	2.0/NW	1	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Apical dieback, mid to lower crown with normal leaf density and branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
T640	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	150	2	2	2	2		0	Good	Y	Fair	High live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1
T641	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	13	500,400#	3	6	10	6	2.0/S	4	Fair	M	Good	No access. Beyond boundary. Asymmetrical crown form. Dieback east.	-	20+	B1,2
T642	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	130	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	0	Good	SM	Fair	High live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1
G643	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub. Hawthorn dominant.	-	10+	C2
G644	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	Y-SM	Poor	Dead group.	-	<10	U2
G645	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	Y-SM	Poor	Dead group.	-	<10	U2
T646	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	740	7	7	7	7	3.0/NE	2	Good	M	Good	High future potential.	-	40+	A1
G647	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Grove of hawthorn, typical of species.	-	10+	C2
H648	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
T649	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	460	4	3	2	3	1.0/S	1	Good	M	Fair	Significant for species. Wounding to base, likely contact from livestock, partially occluded.	-	40+	A1

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T650	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	250,200,100	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1
G651	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	8	<250#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Dense grove of hawthorn. Collective value.	-	20+	B2
G652	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	20	<800	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	Boundary group. Limited access.	-	20+	B1,2
T653	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	300,250,250	5	5	4	2	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	Limited access to base. Stems arising from stool, cavity east at ground level, adaptive swelling, not considered significant.	-	20+	B2
T654	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	10	620	7	7	7	7	2.0/W	1	Fair	EM	Fair	Topped under high voltage lines. Epicormic regrowth. To be maintained as candelabra pollard.	-	20+	B2
T655	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	17	1500#	8	3	5	9	2.0/W	1	Good	A	Fair	No access to base. Second order stem failure northeast at circa 3.5 m, stub approx., 2 m x 400 mm.	-	40+	A3
T656	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	7	800#	3	2	5	12	2.0/W	0	Good	M	Poor	No access to base. Main stem failure at circa 2 m, stem partially failed west, no obvious inner wood exposure.	-	20+	B1,2
T657	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	1100#	6	2	10	4	2.0/E	0	Good	V	Poor	No access to base. Open cavity visible west, extensive decay of inner wood substrate visible. Several collapsed poles at bole apices. Vigorous epicormic growth.	-	40+	A3
T658	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	1200#	8	3	8	8	2.0/W	0	Good	V	Poor	No access to base. Open cavity visible west, extensive decay of inner wood substrate visible. Several collapsed poles at bole apices. Vigorous epicormic growth.	-	40+	A3
T659	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	690	8	8	8	8	2.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	Good future potential.	-	40+	A1
H660	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	3	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature, managed.	-	10+	C2
T661	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	530	6	6	6	5	1.5/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Codominant to oak west. Collective value.	-	40+	A2
T662	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	690	6	6	4	6	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	Codominant to oak east.	-	40+	A2
H663	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature.	-	10+	C2
H664	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature.	-	10+	C2
T665	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	300	3	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	SM	Good	High future potential.	-	10+	C1
T666	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	3	210,160	1	2	1	1	2.0/W	2	Fair	Y	Poor	Ffb on stem east at circa 1.5 m, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Cavity formation visible within cankering. Included bark union from 1 m.	-	10+	C1
H667	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	4	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature.	-	10+	C1,2
H668	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow, managed. grey willow.	-	10+	C2
T669	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	15	1770	14	6	8	6	2.0/N	2	Fair	A	Fair	Open cavity south. Circa 2 m in height with a depth of around 900 mm. Extensive decay. Significant	-	40+	A2,3

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													adaptive growth with columnar woundwood formation. Significant volumes of deadwood around base, circa 20 m x 400 mm. Mid to lower crown with high leaf density, good epicormic growth, crown apices with dieback. Likely retrenchment.			
T670	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	680	6	5	6	6	2.0/NW	2	Good	EM	Good	Branching pattern and leaf density normal. Unknown cause of asymmetrical crown form.	-	40+	A2
T671	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	550#	5	5	5	5	2.5/N	2	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. High leaf density for species normal.	-	40+	A1
T672	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	680,850	6	5	10	5		2	Good	V	Poor	Two stems, both with circa 50% open cavities, Extensive exposure of inner wood substrates. Significant columnar woundwood formation. Stem north with previously harping limb now deadwood feature.	-	40+	A3
T673	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	660	6	5	4	6	3.0/NE	2	Fair	M	Good	Moderate to high leaf sparsity. Overall branching pattern normal. Desiccated ffb visible east on second order limb at approx., 6 m, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> , surrounding canker, minor adaptive growth, partially occluded. Dead limb in lower crown north, King Alfred's cakes present.	-	20+	B1
T674	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	770	6	6	7	6	2.0/SW	2	Good	M	Good	Woodpecker hole 3 m north on main stem. Major deadwood in crown, normal volume for species and age. High leaf density.	-	40+	A1
T675	Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	7	310,350,230	4	6	3	4	1.0/S	2	Good	EM	Fair	Multi-stemmed from ground level, no obvious stool, minor included bark, typical of species. Multiple stem wounds with decay of exposed inner wood, good woundwood, partially occluded.	-	20+	B1
T676	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	70	1	1	1	1	0.1/N	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C1
T677	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	740	8	8	8	8	2.5/S	2	Good	M	Good	Significant future potential.	-	40+	A1
T678	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8	600	2	6	3	6	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Fair	Previous failure of main stem or similar with bole apices now touching ground level, second order limbs harping forming crown. Decay feature in bole, not considered extensive. Expansion seams on bole indicate functional unit development.	-	20+	B3
T679	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	100,100,100,100#	3	3	3	3	0.5/W	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base due to live crown ratio. Bundle of stems from ground level.	-	10+	C1
T680	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	300,300#	3	3	3	3	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base due to live crown ratio. Basal included union, no adaptive growth, minor significance. Significant for species.	-	20+	B1
T681	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	16	1100#	9	4	8	5	2.0/N	0	Fair	V	Fair	No access to base due to suspected wasps' nest. Cavity south, circa 1.5mx500mm, extensive decay, significant columnar woundwood. Partially failed second order limb north. Crown apices with dieback, normal mid crown leaf density, minor epicormic development.	-	40+	A3

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T682	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	1100	8	6	5	5	1.0/SW	1	Good	V	Fair	Bole to circa 1.5 m. Open cavity east on bole, approx., 1.3 m x 400 mm, depth of circa 400 mm. Considered extensive. Significant columnar woundwood formation and adaptive growth.	-	40+	A3
T683	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	6	870	3	5	2	4	2.0/W	0	Good	V	Poor	Multiple failures of bole, significant volume of deadwood around base. Extensive cavity to bole apices at circa 2 m, crown likely supported by functional unit south. Partial failure of one of two functional units south with apices on ground level.	-	40+	A3
T684	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	3	190,130,100	3	2	1	1	1.5/N	1	Good	SM	Fair	Limited access to base due to live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1
T685	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	3	1120	3	1	5	1	1.5/E	1	Good	V	Fair	Extensive decay of bole. Functional unit northeast harping, potential phoenix regeneration. Significant lying deadwood around base.	-	40+	A3
T686	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	150	1	1	1	1	2.5/W	2	Dead	Y	Poor	-	-	<10	U1
T687	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	600#	5	5	5	5	2.5/N	2	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Two second order limbs arising from main stem at circa 3.5 m dead, approx., 3 m x 300 mm. Wounds across stem and branch scaffold, likely cankering by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> , no ffbs visible, peripheral woundwood, no obvious superficial decay visible. High lower crown vitality.	-	40+	A1
T688	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	120,100#	3	3	2	2	0.5/SE	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base due to live crown ratio.	-	10+	C1
T689	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	380#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	2	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base. Moderate leaf sparsity, minor to moderate deadwood, branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T690	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	1090	8	9	6	6	2.0/S	2	Good	V	Fair	Cavity north from approx., gl to circa 2m, opening of around 200 mm, depth around 500mm. Adaptive swelling and significant columnar woundwood. Decay considered extensive. Major deadwood in crown.	-	40+	A3
T691	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	180#	3	3	3	3	0.1/N	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base due to live crown ratio. Typical of species.	-	10+	C1
T692	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	630#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	2	Fair	V	Poor	No access. Open cavity southwest, likely to fully occlude, extending circa 1.5m, extensive inner decay visible. Moderate leaf sparsity, minor to moderate deadwood, deviating branching pattern.	-	40+	A3
T693	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	180#	3	3	3	3	0.1/N	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base due to live crown ratio. Typical of species.	-	10+	C1
T694	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	500	6	6	4	4	-	2	Good	EM	Fair	Previous failure of second order limb at circa 3 m, wound approx., 600 mm x 200 mm, initial peripheral woundwood formation, no obvious decay visible.	-	20+	B1,2
T695	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	600#	7	7	7	7	3.0/SW	2	Fair	EM	Poor	Wounds across stem and branch scaffold, likely cankering by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> , no ffbs visible, peripheral	-	20+	B3

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													woundwood, no obvious symptoms of extensive decay. No access to base.			
T696	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	620	3	5	5	4	2.5/E	2	Fair	V	Poor	Cavity at main stem apices at circa 2 m, visually extending to open basal cavity north with significant adaptive growth. Overall branching pattern normal, moderate leaf sparsity at crown apices.	-	40+	A3
T697	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	490	3	5	5	4	2.0/S	2	Fair	EM	Good	Ffb southeast on second order limb at circa 3 m above partially occluded branch collar, alive, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Crown failure at this point likely to result in 1/3 crown loss. No adaptive swelling, cankering or woundwood visible.	-	20+	B1
T698	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	420	4	8	5	7	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	Minor basal cavity south between buttressing, circa 300 mm x 100 mm, depth of 100 mm. Good woundwood and adaptive growth, partially occluded.	-	40+	A1
T699	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	400	5	3	7	5	2.0/E	3	Good	SM	Fair	Appears to be structurally suppressed south by mid canopy hawthorn.	-	20+	B1
T700	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	75	2	2	2	2	-	0	Dead	SM	Poor	Dead tree, rose growing in crown.	-	<10	U1
T701	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	630	6	4	5	4	2.0/N	2	Fair	V	Fair	Desiccated fbbs across northern stem, one notable cluster emanating from union at 2 m with cankering circa 1 m x 200 mm. Initial decay visible but not visually extensive. Hammer test, cankering with significant audible density change indicating internal progress of cankering.	-	40+	A3
T702	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100#	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	0	Good	SM	Good	No access due to live crown ratio.	-	10+	C2
T703	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	450	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Cavity features to main stem, likely caused by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Good woundwood formation.	-	20+	B3
T704	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	1200#	10	10	10	10	1.0/E	0	Good	V	Poor	No access to base due to water. Likely lapsed pollard. Extensive decay features of bole. Major deadwood. Harping limbs.	-	40+	A3
T705	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	1080	8	9	8	9	3.0/NE	2	Good	M	Good	Codominant union from circa 1.8 m, no bark inclusion. Moderate deadwood in crown, normal for species and age.	-	40+	A1
T706	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	870	7	11	12	8	2.5/SW	2	Good	M	Good	Major dead limbs in lower crown, likely natural branch shedding due to shade levels.	-	40+	A1
T707	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	650,600	6	4	6	6	3.0/W	2	Fair	M	Fair	Limited access to base. Cankers across stems, likely caused by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . High crown gaps, major deadwood, retained leaf density and branching pattern of the lower crown normal.	-	20+	B1,3
T708	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	450	5	4	4	4	1.5/N	1	Good	M	Good	Significant for species. Significant buttress formation, minor decay feature at base east, superficial.	-	40+	A1
T709	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	1300	4	7	9	10	2.0/E	2	Good	V	Fair	Extensive open cavity feature from gl to bole apices at circa 2 m, detritus, rooting and fungi within cavity.	-	40+	A1,3

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													Significant columnar adaptive growth, likely of functional units. Likely lapsed pollard. Significant volume of deadwood on gl east, likely previously failed stem with harping.			
T710	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	570	4	4	4	4	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	High future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
T711	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	5	520	1	1	7	1	-	2	Dead	M	Poor	Failed monolith, stump now circa 1.5 m, stem hung up on stump, apices on ground level. Few small epicormic leaves flushing at stump base.	-	<10	U1
T712	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	1420	12	8	7	6	2.0/S	2	Good	V	Fair	Lapsed pollard. Extensive decay of bole, moderate cavity opening southeast. Significant woundwood and adaptive growth.	-	40+	A3
T713	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	90,90,90#	1	1	1	1	0.5/N	1	Dead	SM	Poor	Dead tree. Small stature, low risk to targets.	-	<10	U1
T714	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	1230,970	7	4	13	2	1.0/E	0	Good	V	Poor	Codominant stems from ground level with extensive decay of both boles to circa 3 m. Columnar woundwood. Likely lapsed pollard. Major deadwood in crown. Considered normal.	-	40+	A3
T715	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	370,420	11	1	3	6	0.5/W	0	Good	V	Poor	Likely previously failed bole with second order stem regeneration. Bole with extensive decay feature likely caused by large aspect ratio second order limb failure.	-	40+	A3
T716	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	100,150#	3	3	3	3	0.5/W	0	Good	SM	Good	No access due to live crown ratio.	-	10+	C2
T717	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	13	810	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	M	Good	Wound to second order stem south, on the eastern side circa 3 m x 300 mm. Likely death of limb or similar with dysfunction of functional unit. Peripheral woundwood visible. Not considered extensive.	-	40+	A1
T718	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	8	490	5	5	5	5	0.5/E	0	Good	M	Fair	Extensive decay feature of stool east, limited access. Cavity with aerial rooting visible. Main stem with wound from circa 1.5 m to gl. Hammer test, density sounds normal. Cavity likely confined to stool and not in main stem.	-	40+	A1
T719	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	1370	6	6	3	5	1.5/S	0	Good	V	Poor	Extensive decay of bole, open cavity. Significant adaptive growth. Crown codominant in canopy. Previously failed stem at base west.	-	40+	A3
T720	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	100,100	2	0.5	1	3	1.0/W	0	Poor	Y	Fair	Wounding to stem, decay poor woundwood, apical dieback.	-	10+	C1
T721	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	720	3	5	4	2	2.0/E	2	Poor	V	Poor	Extensive deadwood. Dead primary crown with minor/initial lower crown epicormic growth. Reduce competition from surrounding hedgerow.	Prune hedgerow east to clear crown by circa 2 m (when funds allow).	40+	A3
T722	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	820	6	6	3	6	3.0/N	3	Fair	M	Fair	Ivy limiting visibility of main stem and branch scaffold. High leaf sparsity and crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal. Few small desiccated fbs visible through ivy, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> .	-	20+	B1,3
T723	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	650,600	6	6	6	3	3.0/W	2	Fair	M	Fair	Limited access to base. Cankers across stems, likely caused by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> , one bracket north	-	20+	B1,3

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													at circa 1.8m. Good woundwood, hammer test, moderate density with cavity audible. Considered sufficient/not extensive. High crown gaps, major deadwood, retained leaf density and branching pattern normal.			
T724	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	330#	3	3	3	3	0.5/NW	1	Good	M	Fair	No access to base.	-	20+	B1
T725	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	500,400,300,250,250,150#	8	8	8	8	1.0/SE	2	Poor	M	Fair	No access, crown south overhangs Site. Significant dieback, fair to poor lower stem epicormic regeneration.	-	<10	U1
T726	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	3	2	3	4	2.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	Good future potential. Asymmetrical crown form due to flailing.	-	20+	B1
T727	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	220	1	1	1	1	1.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	Likely hedgerow remnant. Cavity at base south to circa 500 mm, woundwood and adaptive growth.	-	10+	C1
T728	Unknown	5	540	1	1	1	3	3.0/S	4	Dead	EM	Poor	Decaying monolith, open cavity east, Stem on ground level adjacent.	-	<10	U1
T729	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	2	50,40,40	1	1	1	1	0.5/N	0	Good	Y	Good	Self set young tree at water's edge.	-	10+	C1
T730	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	600#	6	4	5	5	3.0/N	4	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Moderate crown gaps, minor to moderate deadwood. Overall branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T731	White Willow (Salix alba)	11	1000#	5	5	8	5	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Fair	No access. Lapsed pollard, dominant in group. Good lower crown development, codominant in hedgerow.	-	40+	A1
T732	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	900	3	5	8	4	2.0/W	0	Good	M	Fair	Stem estimated due to ivy. Leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T733	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	400#	3	4	5	2	2.0/S	0	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Structurally suppressed.	-	20+	B1
T734	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150,150#	2	2	2	2	2.0/S	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree.	-	10+	C1
T735	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	2	5	4	8	3.0/E	5	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. High crown gaps, deviating branching pattern.	-	20+	B2
T736	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	720#	3	6	3	6	2.0/N	1	Good	V	Poor	Extensive cavity to stem north from gl to circa 2 m to bole, decay extends circa 1 m up north on second order stems. No access. Good peripheral woundwood.	-	40+	A3
T737	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	6	6	8	6	1.0/E	0	Good	EM	Good	Stem estimated due to hedgerow, lower crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
T738	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	350#	2	4	1	6	3.0/NW	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Previously structurally suppressed in canopy, extension west now codominant.	-	20+	B2
T739	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	400#	2	4	6	4	3.0/E	5	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Emergent tree. Lean south with crown corrective growth.	-	20+	B1
T740	White Willow (Salix alba)	10	1000#	1	8	9	5	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	No access. Dense ivy limiting visual inspection. Structurally suppressed by willow north.	Sever ivy and reinspect (< 12 months).	40+	A1

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T741	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	1200#	6	15	6	6	1.0/S	0	Good	V	Fair	No access to base. Significant second order limb failure south at circa 1 m on bole, wound with visually extensive decay, aerial rooting. Likely a lapsed pollard.	-	40+	A3
T742	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	250,200#	3	3	1	4	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	Multi-stemmed from ground level, emergent in scrub.	-	20+	B1
T743	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	220	2	2	2	2	1.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	High leaf density, normal branching pattern. Likely good future potential.	-	20+	B2
T744	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	200#	3	3	3	3	4.0/SE	5	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent in scrub group.	-	10+	C1,2
T745	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600#	7	7	7	5	2.0/E	4	Fair	EM	Fair	Contact wounding to second order limb north over track at circa 4-6 m, likely high sided vehicle damage. Peripheral woundwood formation. Moderate crown gaps, retained leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T746	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350,350,300,300#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	Emergent hedgerow tree. No access. Hedgerow and ivy limiting visibility. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1
T747	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	620	5	5	5	5	2.5/SE	5	Fair	M	Fair	Moderate crown gaps. Moderate deadwood, patches of dieback in crown. Two significant dead stubs at spring of crown, likely previously topped for crown raising works or similar.	-	20+	B1
T748	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	550#	4	3	5	4	1.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	Managed back from track, crown forms pseudo hedge. No access to base. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1
T749	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	260	3	3	3	3	1.0/SW	1	Good	SM	Good	High leaf density, normal branching pattern. Likely good future potential.	-	20+	B2
T750	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	600	6	3	6	6	5.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Codominant in canopy.	-	40+	A2
T751	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	200,250,200#	3	3	3	3	1.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access, visibility obscured by scrub.	-	20+	B1
T752	White Willow (Salix alba)	13	1000	6	7	7	3	1.0/S	0	Fair	V	Fair	Significant crown dieback. Vigorous mid to lower stem epicormic development. Likely crown retrenchment. Large volume of major deadwood in crown. No access.	Remove hedgerow around stem by circa 1-2 m to facilitate epicormic development of lower stem (when funds allow).	40+	A3
T753	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	150,100,150	2	2	2	2	1.0/N	4	Good	SM	Fair	Previously topped at circa 500 mm, base approximately 400 mm in diameter. Tree now represents oak high coppice.	-	10+	C1
T754	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	900#	7	6	8	5	2.0/SE	3	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Significant tree. Branching pattern and leaf density normal. Crown codominance with ash west.	-	40+	A1
T755	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	800#	8	8	8	8	2.0/S	3	Fair	M	Good	No access. Scrub limiting visibility. Significant tree. Moderate upper crown gaps with good lower stem epicormic development. Few wounds in crown with good peripheral woundwood.	-	40+	A1
T756	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	100#	1	1	1	1	1.0/N	1	Dead	SM	Poor	Dead tree, no access.	-	<10	U1

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T757	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	570	7	7	7	7		0	Good	EM	Good	Codominant in canopy. Major deadwood in crown, normal volume.	-	40+	A2
T758	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	380#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
T759	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	450#	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	0	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Minor deviation in branching pattern.	-	20+	B1,2
T760	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	120#	2	1	4	1	2.5/E	2	Good	Y	Fair	No access, within hedgerow, structurally suppressed.	-	10+	C1
T761	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	220,220	4	3	1	3		0	Good	Y	Fair	Stems arising from stool.	-	10+	C1,2
T762	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	750#	6	5	5	6	2.0/N	3	Fair	V	Good	No access to base. Previous loss of second order limb south at circa 5 m, channel of dysfunction to circa 2.5 m below to second order limb union. Visible decay, no clear cavity with peripheral woundwood. Small ffb at wound apex, likely <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> . Width of wound around 200-250 mm. Moderate leaf sparsity, high crown gaps, twig dieback. Good lower crown development. Hedgerow competing.	Remove section of hedgerow in immediate proximity to enable epicormic development from lower stem (when funds allow).	40+	A3
T763	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	610	3	6	5	6	2.0/S	1	Poor	EM	Fair	High crown sparsity, prolific twig dieback, overall branching pattern fair. Lower stem epicormic development.	-	20+	B2
T764	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	250,250#	4	4	1	5	2.0/S	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Hedgerow tree. Stems arising from stool. No visibility.	-	10+	C1,2
T765	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	500#	3	6	6	4	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Codominant to turkey oak north. Major deadwood in central crown, considered normal.	-	40+	A2
T766	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	570	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	1	Good	EM	Good	Good live crown ratio. Powdery mildew on lower stem epicormic development.	-	40+	A1
T767	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	300,150#	1	3	2	1	4.0/NE	4	Fair	SM	Fair	No access.	-	10+	C1,2
T768	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	4	4	3	4	3.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Emergent hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
T769	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	520,500	7	7	7	7	1.0/W	1	Fair	EM	Good	Limited access to base. Codominant from stool, no obvious inclusion. Patches of apical dieback throughout crown indicating initial deviation in branching pattern, minor to moderate crown gaps.	-	20+	B1
T770	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400#	5	2	3	2	3.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Emergent hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	20+	B1,2
T771	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	6	200,300,300,350#	1	8	4	7	1.0/S	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Restricted visibility due to live crown and ivy. Structurally suppressed. Broad form typical of species. Central crown gap, likely due to suppression.	-	20+	B2
T772	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	320,320,160#	5	5	5	5	2.5/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	Limited access to base. Multi-stemmed, arising from minor stool.	-	20+	B1
T773	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	200	1	4	1	1	2.0/S	2	Poor	SM	Fair	No access. Structurally suppressed by oak north. High crown sparsity, dieback. Vertical epicormic shoots within crown. Desiccated likely	-	<10	U1

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													<i>Inonotus hispidus</i> bracket to main stem at circa 2 m visible west.			
T774	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550#	6	6	6	6	-	5	Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. High leaf sparsity and crown gaps. Desiccated ffbs on stem, visible south at circa 5 m. Poor crown vitality above, circa 50% live crown. Crown north likely to protect low target road from failure of stem. Minor epicormic regeneration. Likely regenerating young limb east on lower stem dead. Not considered veteran due to physiological condition and subsequent retention lifespan.	-	10+	C1
T775	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	380,150,100#	4	4	3	4	2.0/NE	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Hedgerow tree. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T776	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	550#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Leaf density and branching pattern normal. Codominant stems from circa 2 m, no obvious inclusion.	-	40+	A1
T777	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	11	700#	6	6	6	6	2.0/SE	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Good leaf density. Second order limbs with low aspect ratios. Previous pruning of lower crown east back from informal farm access track, vigorous regrowth.	-	40+	A1
T778	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	600#	3	6	6	6	2.5/SE	1	Poor	EM	Good	No access to base. High crown gaps, twig dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
T779	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	14	350#	4	4	4	4	3.0/W	2	Fair	SM	Good	No access to base. Becoming dominant in canopy. Minor to moderate deadwood throughout crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T780	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	300,300#	3	4	3	4	2.0/E	4	Fair	SM	Fair	No access.	-	20+	B2
T781	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	360,460,120	6	4	5	4	1.0/W	1	Poor	EM	Fair	Limited access to base. Significant crown dieback circa 80-90% live crown loss. Vigorous lower stem epicormic development with good leaf density.	-	20+	B3
T782	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700#	10	5	10	8	3.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	No access. Major deadwood in crown over road. Two wounds visible on stem south almost fully occluded.	Remove deadwood over road south. Retain arisings at base (< 3 months).	40+	A1
T783	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	850#	4	6	7	7	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Ivy on lower main stem. Major deadwood over verge. Low risk.	-	40+	A1
T784	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	400#	3	5	2	2	4.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	No access. Codominant to aspen.	-	20+	B1
T785	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	200#	1	1	1	4	3.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. Likely previous loss of main stem, dense ivy restricting visibility. Good crown development west.	-	10+	C1
T786	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	250#	4	2	2	4	1.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	10+	C1
T787	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	300#	6	4	3	4	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	20+	B2
T788	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	500#	3	3	4	4	2.5/E	4	Poor	EM	Fair	Significant crown dieback. Major deadwood. Moderate epicormic development on lower stem. Crown	Remove dead wood over road, retain arisings at base (< 3	10+	C1

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													loss pattern symptom of significant root loss or similar disturbance.	months).		
T789	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	350#	3	3	3	3	2.0/W	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T790	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	200#	1	1	4	3	3.0/E	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Likely previous structural suppression south.	-	10+	C1
T791	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	250#	3	3	3	3	2.5/W	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Structurally suppressed south. Becoming codominant in canopy.	-	20+	B2
T792	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	450#	1	5	5	4	1.0/W	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Squat height. Young hawthorn, grey willow and blackthorn around base.	-	20+	B1
T793	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	500,200,200,200,200,200,200#	4	4	7	2	3.5/N	4	Good	V	Fair	No access to base. Loss of main stem at circa 2m, stool development with multiple new stems. Likely dysfunction of previous main stem to stool.	-	40+	A3
T794	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	300,120#	3	3	3	2	4.0/E	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Codominant to willow west.	-	20+	B2
T795	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	550#	5	5	8	7	2.0/SE	3	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Moderate to minor deadwood in crown, considered normal. Leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T796	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	700#	4	5	5	5	2.0/NW	3	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Squat height. Minor apical dieback of lower crown north over road, minor deadwood.	-	40+	A1
T797	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	350,300#	5	4	4	7	1.5/N	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Hedgerow tree. Multi-stemmed from minor stool, no inclusion visible. Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T798	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	60#	1	1	1	1	1.0/S	1	Good	Y	Good	No access. Good future potential. Two young oak south.	-	10+	C2
T799	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	550#	4	3	5	3	2.0/E	2	Fair	V	Fair	Previous failure of main stem at circa 4 m, cavity with channel of dysfunction likely to around 1.5 m below at second order limb union. Cracking to bark east supporting sign of internal cavity. Functional unit forming limb at wound apex east. No access to base.	-	40+	A3
T800	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	380,380#	4	5	5	3	2.0/NE	2	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Hedgerow tree. Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T801	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	320#	6	6	6	6	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, no access to base.	-	20+	B2
T802	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	270	1	4	4	3	1.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	Previous heavy reduction of north crown to facilitate agricultural activities. Grows along fenceline	-	20+	B2
T803	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	9	300	1	1	1	1	0.5/S	0	Good	SM	Fair	Mass of second order stems from circa 4m, included unions. Typical of species.	-	10+	C1,2
T804	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	20	900#	10	10	10	10	2.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Dense ivy across main stem limiting visibility. Open spreading branch form typical of species. Leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1,2
T805	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	9	200,200#	1	1	1	1	2.0/E	1	Good	SM	Fair	Codominant stems from circa 300mm agl. Dense ivy limiting visibility. Species with poor structural durability of codominant unions.	-	10+	C1,2

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T806	Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	10	300#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Ivy across main stem. Small diameter branch apices hanging over access point.	-	20+	B1
T807	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	11	500#	6	6	6	6	3.0/W	3	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Hedgerow tree. Likely previously topped at circa 5m as candelabra pollard, full regrowth. Desiccated ffb on partially occluded pruning collar south at circa 5m on second order stem. No obvious cankering visible. Leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	10+	C1
T808	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	500#	3	3	3	3	3.0/W	3	Fair	EM	Good	No access. Dense ivy across main stem. Squat height for diameter size.	-	20+	B1
T809	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	150	1	1	2	2	1.0/W	1	Good	Y	Good	Established south of fence outside site. Previously pruned back. Good future potential.	-	10+	C1
T810	Fir (<i>Abies</i> sp)	11	350#	2	4	2	2	2.0/S	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Becoming emergent in group.	-	20+	B1
T811	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	350,350#	3	1	3	3	0.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Ivy limiting visibility. Maintained as pollard under overhead line. Ivy may prevent epicormic development from wound points.	Sever ivy (when funds allow).	20+	B2
T812	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	580	5	5	5	5	2.0/SE	2	Good	EM	Good	High future potential.	-	40+	A1
T813	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	12	1800#	9	9	9	9	2.0/N	2	Good	A	Poor	No access to base. Lapsed pollard, significant bole to circa 2 m, extensive open cavity visible, poles likely connected to residual wall as functional units. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1,3
T814	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	8	600,800	1	3	2	1	2.0/W	3	Good	V	Poor	Limited access. Topped at circa 7 m, dense epicormic regrowth. Basal cavity west at ground level. Only western side accessible. Cavity exceeds 600 mm. Wood density at periphery sounds poor.	Further investigation Picus tomogram of lower stem cavity to determine extent of residual wall (< 12 months).	40+	A3
T815	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	450#	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree. Wound to stem west at circa 1.5 m, collar with cavity formation, likely confined, peripheral woundwood.	-	20+	B1
T816	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	500#	6	6	6	4	5.0/S	5	Fair	EM	Good	No access. Dense ivy obscuring main stem. Moderate leaf sparsity, overall branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1
T817	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	200	2	2	1	2	2.5/W	4	Good	SM	Good	Emergent within hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
T818	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	800#	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	1	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T819	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	10	250#	2	2	2	2	3.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent in scrub.	-	20+	B2
T820	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	350,300,400,400#	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Dense ivy across stems limiting visibility. No crown gaps. Leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1
T821	Western Balsam Poplar (<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>)	11	700#	12	2	8	8	2.0/N	3	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Dense ivy preventing visual inspection.	Sever ivy and reinspect (< 12 months).	20+	B2
T822	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	7	200,100#	2	2	1	3	-	5	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Structurally suppressed by oak.	-	10+	C1

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T823	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	600#	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	4	Fair	M	Fair	No access. Hedgerow tree. Ivy over main stem and second order limbs. Few dead limbs in crown over verge. Codominant stemmed from circa 3 m, no visibility of union.	-	20+	B1
T824	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	14	400#	5	5	2	5	5.0/W	4	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Setback by circa 1 m. Codominant in canopy, becoming emergent above horse chestnut canopy.	-	20+	B1,2
T825	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	500#	6	4	6	6	4.0/S	3	Poor	EM	Fair - Poor	No access. Dead limbs throughout crown. Canker visible north on main stem from circa 4-6 m. Woodpecker hole central. Peripheral woundwood to canker. Dieback symptom of spread of internal dysfunction. Target of highway.	Fell (< 3 months).	<10	U1
T826	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	380,320	6	6	4	6	1.5/W	1	Good	SM	Fair	Part of row between two fields. Codominant stems from 1.2 m, good union with no signs of active separation.	-	20+	B2
T827	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	160#	2	2	2	2	-	3	Dead	SM	Fair	Standing dead tree amongst boundary row. Good deadwood provision.	-	<10	U2
T828	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	360#	7	7	7	7	4.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst of row between two fields.	-	20+	B1,2
T829	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650	8	10	6	9	4.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	40+	A1,2
T830	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	360,320,180,150,310	8	10	6	9	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Five stems from base, unions with no signs of active separation. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	40+	A1,2
T831	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650#	8	10	6	5	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. No access to base.	-	40+	A1,2
T832	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	540	8	10	6	5	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	20+	B1,2
T833	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	380,300#	8	8	6	5	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. Twin stemmed from base.	-	20+	B1,2
T834	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	380,400#	8	8	7	3	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. Twin stemmed from base, with limited access.	-	20+	B1,2
T835	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	330,500	9	9	9	6	3.0/S	3	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Twin stemmed from base. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	20+	B1,2
T836	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	450,500#	9	9	4	6	4.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Twin stemmed from base. Occasional dead and broken branches. No access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T837	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	880#	10	10	10	7	2.0/E	1	Good	M	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Limited access to base. Previously failed limb to northwest at 3m, still attached at union. Occasional deadwood.	-	40+	A1,2
T838	Aspen (Populus tremula)	10	350#	6	5	6	4	2.5/S	2	Good	SM	Good	Ditch to west. Grows atop ditch bank. Occasional dead and broken lower branches, likely mechanical damage.	-	20+	B1,2
T839	Norway Spruce (Picea abies)	7	140#	3	3	3	3		0	Good	Y	Good	No access or visibility to base behind fence and blackthorn shrub.	-	10+	C2

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T840	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	8	160#	5	5	5	5	0.3/S	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C1
T841	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	5	150#	3	3	3	3	0.5/N	0	Good	Y	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C1
T842	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	3	90#	2	2	2	2	-	0	Good	Y	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C2
T843	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	4	130#	3	2	3	3	-	0	Good	Y	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C2
T844	Swamp Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	5	110#	2	1	2	2	-	2	Good	Y	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C2
T845	Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	6	180#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C1
T846	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	7	160#	4	2	4	4	2.5/W	3	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility of base, behind fence amongst brambles.	-	10+	C1
T847	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	8	200#	5	3	5	5	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility of base, behind fence amongst brambles.	-	20+	B2
T848	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	240#	5	5	5	5	3.0/W	0	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility of base, behind fence amongst dense undergrowth.	-	20+	B2
T849	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	360	6	5	6	3	4.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with limited access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T850	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	340	6	5	2	6	5.0/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with limited access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T851	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	650#	8	8	6	6	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Previously crown lifted to east, providing 5m clearance. Poor pruning wounds with no woundwood and epicormic reaction growth.	-	20+	B1,2
T852	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	330#	6	1	7	5	4.0/N	5	Fair	SM	Fair	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Uniform moderate crown dieback, with interior epicormic growth. Symptoms synonymous with ADB. Occasional moderate deadwood.	-	10+	C2
T853	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	280#	0	3	4	2	9.0/N	10	Fair	SM	Fair	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Uniform moderate crown dieback, with interior epicormic growth. Symptoms synonymous with ADB. Occasional moderate deadwood. Drawn up form, minorly suppressed.	-	10+	C2
T854	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	16	280,250,220#	4	3	5	5	4.0/N	6	Good	EM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Three stems from base, with stem to south suppressed.	-	20+	B2
T855	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	300#	3	1	3	2	1.0/S	4	Fair	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Sparse inner crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T856	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	300#	5	1	5	4	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting to east with poor pruning cuts. Leans north, suppressed by adjacent tree.	-	20+	B1,2
T857	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	380#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previous heavy crown lifting to east.	-	20+	B1,2

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T858	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	430#	5	5	5	5	3.0/S	5	Good	EM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lifting/reduction to east, giving semi pollard appearance.	-	20+	B1,2
T859	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	300,320#	3	7	7	7	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Two stems from base.	-	20+	B1,2
T860	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	550#	7	7	7	7	5.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previous removal of stem to south circa 280mm diameter, left as 2m stub with dense epicormic reaction growth.	-	20+	B1,2
T861	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	350#	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T862	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	650#	9	9	5	7	4.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting with large pruning wounds to east and west.	-	20+	B1,2
T863	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	350#	7	7	5	7	4.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting with large pruning wounds to east and west. Dense epicormic from base to 6 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T864	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	700#	6	6	5	5	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting with large pruning wounds to east and west. Dense epicormic from 1-6 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T865	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	650#	6	6	5	5	4.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting with large pruning wounds to east and west. Dense epicormic from 1-6 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T866	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	350#	3	4	1	4	4.0/S	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting and reduction with large pruning wounds to east and west. Moderate epicormic from 2-4 m. Dead branch to west. Stem cavity to east at 3m with patch of necrotic bark.	-	10+	C1,2
T867	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	640	8	5	8	6	6.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with limited access to base. Occasional moderate deadwood. Previous crown lifting to east and west.	-	20+	B1,2
T868	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	380#	4	7	7	7	4.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with limited access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previous crown lifting to east and west, with epicormic reaction growth from 2-6 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T869	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	630	8	8	5	8	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with limited access to base. Contorted form. Occasional moderate deadwood. Previous crown lifting to north, east and west.	-	20+	B1,2
T870	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600#	6	8	8	8	4.0/W	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, atop east edge of deep ditch with no access to base. RPA amend, unlikely extends west across ditch.	-	20+	B2
T871	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	700#	7	6	8	8	5.0/W	5	Good	EM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, atop east edge of deep ditch with no access to base. Two stems from 2 m. Southwest stem linear cavity from 6-9 m, with good woundwood development. No targets at present.	-	20+	B2

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T872	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	260,250	6	6	6	3	3.0/N	1	Good	EM	Fair	Twin stem from 1 m. Union with no signs of active separation. Limited access to base.	-	20+	B2
T873	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	660	7	7	7	7	4.0/N	2	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant amongst of row between two fields. Minorly sparse crown. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	20+	B1,2
T874	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	410,430#	8	10	6	5	4.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. Limited access to base.	-	40+	A1,2
T875	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	24	880#	10	10	10	10	5.0/S	4	Good	M	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Limited access to base due to dense epicormic.	-	40+	A1,2
T876	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	680#	8	8	9	8	1.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. No access to base.	-	40+	A1,2
T877	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	590#	8	8	3	7	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst row between two fields. Occasional dead and broken branches. No access to base.	-	20+	B1,2
T878	Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	6	150#	3	3	3	3	-	0	Good	Y	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C1
T879	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	5	90,110#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence. Twin stemmed from base	-	10+	C1
T880	Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Raywood)	8	220#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence. Twin stemmed from 2 m. Good union with no signs of active separation.	-	20+	B2
T881	Hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>)	17	490#	7	7	7	7	1.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence. Limited visibility of base due to dense epicormic growth. Dominant tree amongst row.	-	20+	B1,2
T882	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	7	160#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	20+	B2
T883	Turkish Hazel (<i>Corylus colurna</i>)	7	130#	2	2	2	2	-	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence.	-	10+	C2
T884	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	7	280#	4	4	4	4	2.5/E	1	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence	-	20+	B2
T885	Cappadocian Maple (<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>)	7	200#	4	4	4	4	-	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence. Moderate suckering around base.	-	20+	B2
T886	Maple (<i>Acer sp.</i>)	7	160#	2	2	2	2	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Good	No access to base behind fence. Fastigate form.	-	10+	C1
T887	Turkey Oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	9	330#	5	5	5	5	3.0/W	2	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility of base, behind fence amongst dense undergrowth.	-	20+	B2
T888	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	250,250#	6	5	6	6	2.5/W	4	Good	SM	Fair	Grows amongst hedgerow, with limited access to base. Co dominant stems from 1 m with included bark to base. Minor adaptive growth. Epicormic from base flailed as part of hedge.	-	20+	B1,2
T889	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	340,360#	5	7	7	6	3.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Two stems from 1.3 m, union with good adaptive growth.	-	20+	B1,2
T890	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	380#	6	6	6	6	4.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Previously crown lifted to east, providing 5 m clearance. Poor pruning wounds with no woundwood.	-	20+	B1,2
T891	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	260#	3	3	3	3	3.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow, with no access to base. Form suppressed by tree to north.	-	20+	B1,2

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T892	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	660,640#	10	6	9	10	4.0/W	4	Good	M	Good	Dominant tree amongst hedgerow, with limited access to base, due to dense epicormic growth. Two stems from base with good union. North lean, likely phototropic. Previously heavily crown raised to east.	-	20+	B1,2
T893	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	300#	3	2	6	6	4.0/W	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previously crown lifted to east, providing 6m clearance. Poor pruning wounds with no woundwood and epicormic reaction growth.	-	20+	B1,2
T894	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	15	180,140,220#	4	4	4	4	4.0/S	6	Fair	EM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Three stems from base. Previous heavy crown lifting to east.	-	20+	B2
T895	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	550#	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lifting to east, poor pruning cuts.	-	20+	B1,2
T896	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	8	3	8	8	3.0/N	7	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lifting to east, poor pruning cuts.	-	20+	B1,2
T897	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	3	6	7	7	3.0/S	7	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lifting to east, poor pruning cuts with stubs and epicormic regrowth.	-	20+	B1,2
T898	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	450#	5	6	5	6	3.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lifting to east, poor pruning cuts with stubs.	-	20+	B1,2
T899	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	440,410	7	7	7	7	4.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Two stems from base. Previous heavy crown lift to north, with stub cuts.	-	20+	B1,2
T900	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	500#	7	4	7	7	3.0/N	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Two stems from 2m, good union with no signs of active separation.	-	20+	B1,2
T901	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	500#	7	7	8	7	3.5/E	3	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous heavy crown lift to southwest with stub cuts	-	20+	B1,2
T902	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	500#	6	6	6	6	-	4	Dead	EM	Dead	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Standing dead tree.	Fell if land use changes.	<10	U1,2
T903	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	550#	7	7	7	7	5.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Stout form. Occasional deadwood. Dense epicormic from base to 5 m. Scattered minor dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
T904	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	450#	6	6	6	6	5.0/S	0	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Linear stem cavity from ground to 4m with good woundwood, beneath site of removed limb to south, likely cause cambial death. Unable to access to use sounding hammer.	-	20+	B1,2
T905	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	350#	7	7	5	7	5.0/W	6	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to base. Previous crown lifting with large pruning wounds to east and west.	-	20+	B1,2
T906	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	680#	7	8	8	6	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, with limited access to base. Contorted form. Occasional moderate deadwood. Previous crown lifting to north, east and west.	-	20+	B1,2

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T907	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	450#	2	2	2	2	-	0	Good	SM	Good	Previously pollarded at 1.2 m with ca. 3cm diameter regrowth. Diameter estimated below pollard point at ca. 0.7 m.	-	20+	B1,2
T908	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	1000#	9	9	9	9	4.0/S	5	Good	M	Good	Prominent landscape tree. Grows amongst boundary row, atop east edge of deep ditch with no access to base. Contorted form. Occasional moderate deadwood.	-	40+	A1,2
T909	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	200#	5	5	5	5	6.0/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row, atop east edge of deep ditch with no access to base.	-	20+	B2
T910	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	770	8	8	8	8	4.0/N	3	Good	M	Good	Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T911	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	750#	6	6	6	6	3.0/S	2	Good	M	Fair	Limited access to base. Wound to base west, 800 mm x 600 mm, peripheral woundwood, no visible cavitation, adaptive swelling around stem visible. Crown vitality normal.	-	40+	A1
T912	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	360	4	4	4	4	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T913	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	500	2	2	3	3	2.0/W	1	Good	EM	Poor	Open cavity north from gl to circa 1.2 m. Cavity opening circa 250 mm, site-line through centre. Ffb within cavity, likely <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> .	-	20+	B3
T914	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	1100#	11	9	10	6	2.0/N	1	Good	M	Good	No access to base, branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T915	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	600#	2	4	10	4	5.0/E	6	Good	M	Fair	Significant extension of second order limb east into tree group. Likely recent failure of second order limb south at approx., 4 m, partially attached over marginal land. No access.	-	20+	B1,2
T916	White Willow (Salix alba)	8	800#	1	1	1	1	3.0/N	5	Good	V	Poor	Limited access to base. Established at base of ditch. Significant wound to stem base south, approx., 1.5 m x 1.2 m, likely previous failure of second order stem. Significant detritus, aerial rooting. Minor peripheral woundwood. Wound to stem north, 500 mm x 300 mm, good columnar woundwood, partially occluded. Daylight visible through.	Further investigation Picus tomogram of lower stem cavity to determine extent of residual wall (< 12 months).	40+	A3
T917	White Willow (Salix alba)	15	1000,900#	6	6	6	6	1.0/N	0	Good	M	Good	Limited access to base. Dense lower stem epicormic development, primary crown with normal branching pattern and leaf density.	-	40+	A1
T918	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	370	3	2	2	3	3.0/W	3	Poor	SM	Fair - Poor	Extensive dieback, mass of vertical epicormic shoots within crown, symptom of adb.	-	<10	U1
T919	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	600	6	6	6	6	1.0/S	2	Good	EM	Good	Limited access to base. High future potential.	-	40+	A1
T920	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350,250,350#	7	1	4	4	4.0/S	4	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Tree emergent within hedgerow. Two stems topped at 1 m at hedgerow edge.	-	20+	B1
T921	Oak (Quercus sp)	2	470	0	0	0	0	-	0	Dead	SM	Poor	Stump.	-	<10	U1
T922	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	300,300,200#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Hedgerow tree, branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	20+	B1
T923	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	300#	3	1	3	3	4.0/NE	8	Fair	SM	Fair	Significant suppression from surrounding canopy, few dead limbs	-	10+	C1

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
													over marginal land, likely due to high shade conditions.			
T924	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	700#	5	7	6	5	2.0/W	2	Good	EM	Good	No access. Moderate deadwood in lower crown, considered normal.	-	40+	A1
T925	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	700#	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	No access, locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T926	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	400#	2	2	2	1	1.0/N	1	Fair	SM	Poor	No access. Previous stem failure at circa 3.5m, wound to circa 2 m, 50% open cavity, surrounding crown with moderate leaf sparsity. King Alfred's cakes on deadwood.	-	20+	B1,3
T927	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	8	190,180,200,100,180,100,100	3	3	3	3	-	1	Fair	SM	Fair	South of drainage ditch, likely outside of Site Boundary. Multi-stemmed ash, stools arising from coppice. Moderate crown sparsity.	-	10+	C1
T928	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	550#	1	4	4	3	3.0/S	2	Good	V	Poor	Previous failure of likely codominant union from circa 4m to approx., 1.5 m. Extensive exposure of inner wood with cavitation. Circa 50% of stem as open cavity. Fbbs at circa 1m north, likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Stems developing at base. Dieback of limb south, ffb present, likely <i>I. hispidus</i> , surrounding crown with moderate to high leaf density.	-	40+	A3
T929	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	700#	6	6	6	6	2.0/S	4	Good	EM	Good	No access, locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T930	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	1000#	0	10	10	10	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Fair	No access. Wound to circa 2-4 m on main stem, channel of dysfunction likely due to death of second order limb. circa 250 mm wide, partially occluded, likely to occlude. No significant visual cavitation. Major deadwood in lower crown.	-	40+	A1
T931	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	500#	4	4	4	4	2.0/E	2	Good	EM	Poor	No access to base. Significant wound to main stem, likely dysfunction of stem from circa 5 m to gl, circa 60% stem circumference. Likely functional unit south, significant woundwood formation.	-	20+	B3
T932	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp)	3	150#	1	1	1	1	1.0/E	1	Good	SM	Fair	No access, garden tree under overhead line.	-	10+	C1
T933	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700#	7	7	7	7	3.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T934	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	11	600,500#	8	8	8	8	-	0	Good	M	Fair	No access. Dense ivy entirely obscuring stem base and main stems. Previous failure of main stems northeast into hedgerow, now harping. Standing stems with upright growth, significant central crown gap. Heterogenous patches of dieback throughout crown of standing northern stem with lean west over highway. Overall, crown with good vitality.	Sever ivy and reinspect (< 3 months).	20+	B3
T935	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	450#	6	6	6	6	1.5/E	1	Good	SM	Good	No access, leaf density and branching pattern normal.	-	20+	B1
T936	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	15	1300#	7	3	4	7	1.5/E	0	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Dense lower crown epicormic development. Limbs arising from significant bole at circa 1.5 m. Unknown cause of	-	40+	A1

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													asymmetrical crown development east/west, limited visibility.			
T937	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	4	30,30	1	1	1	1	-	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C1
T938	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	640	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Good	-	-	40+	A1
T939	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350,350,300#	5	5	5	5	2.0/NW	5	Good	SM	Fair	Two trees in immediate proximity forming unified crown. Good future potential.	-	20+	B2
T940	White Willow (Salix alba)	12	800,900,500#	8	8	12	8	1.0/E	1	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Significant bole, numerous large diameter poles arising from circa 1.5 m – 2 m. Lower stem epicormic growth competing with surrounding hedgerow.	-	40+	A1
T941	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	350,450#	7	4	7	5	3.0/NE	4	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. Codominant from stool, no obvious inclusion. Moderate leaf sparsity, twig dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
T942	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	200#	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Established behind mound with no access or sight of base.	-	20+	B2
T943	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	160#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	1	Good	SM	Good	Grows behind mound with no access or sight of base.	-	20+	B2
T944	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	Grows behind mound with no access or sight of base.	-	20+	B2
T945	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15	680#	8	8	8	8	-	5	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previously crown lifted to north, with wounds occluding well.	-	40+	A1,2
T946	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	380#	6	6	7	7	3.0/W	5	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previously crown lifted to north, with broken and snapped branches. Likely high sided vehicle damage.	-	20+	B1,2
T947	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	650#	6	7	6	6	3.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Straddles north edge of ditch. First significant branch is dead, likely due to shading.	-	40+	A1,2
T948	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	700#	7	7	6	5	4.0/N	4	Fair	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional dead and broken branches. Minorly sparse crown.	-	20+	B1,2
T949	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	650#	7	7	7	7	2.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Straddles north edge of ditch. Previously crown lifted to north with lower branches damaged. Bark wound on main stem and eastward low limb, likely from shotgun fire.	-	20+	B1,2
T950	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	5	5	5	4	1.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Low crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B2
T951	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350#	6	6	6	6	1.0/N	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Low crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B2
T952	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	360#	6	6	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Low crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B2

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T953	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	280	5	5	5	5	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	On verge adjacent road. Lower branches damaged, likely mechanical.	-	20+	B1,2
T954	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	270	5	5	5	5	2.0/SW	3	Good	SM	Good	On verge adjacent road. Lower branches damaged, likely mechanical.	-	20+	B1,2
T955	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	250#	5	5	5	5	2.0/SW	3	Good	SM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches split. likely mechanical.	-	20+	B1,2
T956	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	180#	4	2	4	4	4.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical.	-	20+	B2
T957	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	280#	5	5	5	5	3.0/N	1	Good	SM	Good	In third party garden with no access to base.	-	20+	B2
T958	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	680#	6	6	6	6	4.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree. Grows amongst hedgerow with no access or visibility to base. Canopy well clear of road.	-	40+	A1,2
T959	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	360#	7	5	7	7	4.0/SE	5	Good	SM	Good	Prominent tree. Grows amongst hedgerow with no access and limited visibility to base. Canopy well clear of road.	-	40+	A1,2
T960	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	500#	7	7	7	7	4.0/W	4	Poor	EM	Poor	Grows amongst hedgerow with no access to base. Appears to be in decline. Prematurely defoliated. Limited number of buds appear to be intact, limited useful life expectancy.	Fell (< 3 months).	<10	U2
T961	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	420#	3	2	4	6	1.0/E	4	Good	EM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Previous failure of main stem at 2 m leaving large wound. Remaining tree with good vitality.	-	20+	B2
T962	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	350#	6	6	6	3	-	4	Good	SM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previously crown lifted to north, with broken and snapped branches. Likely high sided vehicle damage	-	20+	B1,2
T963	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	380#	6	6	7	7	3.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Previously crown lifted to north, with broken and snapped branches. Likely high sided vehicle damage	-	20+	B1,2
T964	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14	260,240,180,160,100,80,60#	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Straddling north edge of ditch. Five main stems from base, likely previously coppiced. Unions intact with no signs of active separation.	-	20+	B1,2
T965	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	400#	6	6	5	4	3.0/N	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Contorted, squat form. Occasional dead and broken branches	-	20+	B1,2
T966	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	260,130,90#	4	4	4	4	-	2	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Three main stems from base, with a number of smaller branches below 1.5 m. Contorted, squat form, suppressed by adjacent trees. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	20+	B1,2
T967	White Willow (Salix alba)	16	300,290,260,260,150,150,110,90,80,80#	10	7	10	7	5.0/N	5	Good	M	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row with limited access to base. Only able to measure front three stems. Likely previous coppice. 10 stems from base over 75 mm. Limited visibility of basal unions due to dense	-	20+	B1,2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
													undergrowth. Prominent feature amongst row.			
T968	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16	740#	8	8	8	8	4.0/N	5	Good	M	Good	Prominent tree amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Straddles north edge of ditch. Previously crown lifted to north with lower branches damaged.	Remove dead wood if land use changes.	40+	A1,2
T969	White Willow (Salix alba)	22	1300#	10	9	10	8	5.0/N	5	Fair	V	Poor	Grows amongst boundary row with limited access to base- amongst dense understorey and straddles top of deep water filled ditch. Previously pollarded at ca. 1.5 m, with ca. 12 stems up to ca. 280 mm diameter. Extensive hollowing of main stem to south with cavity formed ca. 1/4 area of stem cross section, from near base to 2 m. Cavity below site of previous stem failure. Ca. 5 eastward branches appear to be actively separating with tips are resting in adjacent tree.	Re pollard above previous points if land use changes.	20+	B1,2,3
T970	White Willow (Salix alba)	18	1600#	10	9	10	8	5.0/N	5	Fair	A	Poor	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base- amongst dense understorey and straddles top of deep water filled ditch with numerous overhead hazards. Previously pollarded at ca. 2 m, with ca. 14 stems up to ca. 300 mm diameter. Several previous stem failure wounds visible on main stem to north, with pockets of visible decay.	Re pollard above previous points if land use changes.	20+	B1,2,3
T971	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	13	480#	7	7	7	7	4.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Previously crown lifted to north, with broken and damaged branches. Likely mechanical damage.	-	20+	B2
T972	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	230#	4	1	4	4	2.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base.	-	20+	B2
T973	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	220#	1	5	3	4	4.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base.	-	20+	B2
T974	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	350#	5	5	5	5	1.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Low crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B2
T975	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250#	5	5	5	5	1.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Low crown managed as part of hedgerow.	-	20+	B2
T976	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	160	3	3	3	3	2.0/SW	3	Fair	SM	Good	On verge adjacent road. Lower branches damaged, likely mechanical. Scattered minor dieback, minorly sparse crown. Basal wound circa 1/3 circumference of stem. Moderate wound wood development.	-	10+	C1
T977	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	240,230,180	5	5	5	5	3.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Two stems from base, south stem bifurcating again at 1 m. Unions showing no signs of active separation. Moderate crown dieback and moderately sparse crown. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical.	-	10+	C2
T978	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	180#	4	4	4	4	3.0/S	4	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical.	-	10+	C1
T979	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	260,250	5	5	5	5	3.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Fair	Two stems from base, entwined with included bark to 1.5m. Significant fusion between two stems at 1.5 m. Unions showing no signs of active	-	10+	C2

Tree ID	Species	Est. Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy N	Canopy S	Canopy E	Canopy W	First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category
													separation. Moderate crown dieback and moderately sparse crown. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical.			
T980	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	170#	4	4	4	4	4.0/N	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches broken, and stem damage at 2 m to west, likely mechanical.	-	10+	C1
T981	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	180#	2	4	4	4	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical.	-	10+	C1
T982	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	650#	10	11	8	8	5.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood with no targets.	-	40+	A1,2
T983	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	650#	10	11	10	10	5.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant amongst boundary row with no access to base. Occasional deadwood. Low eastward branch over road repetitively struck by high sided vehicles.	Remove dead wood over road (< 3 months). Crown lift to clear road by 5.2m by cutting low eastward branches back past road edge (< 12 months).	40+	A1,2
T984	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	24	1200	12	12	12	12	4.0/SE	3	Good	M	Fair	Dominant amongst woodland. Trifurcates at 1.5m, diameter recorded below union flare. Unions sound at present with no signs of active separation. Several limbs growing towards road considered to be over extended, with minor gaps in crown. Of which, south most and lowest limb with high sided vehicle damage.	Crown reduce by 4m over road to mitigate risk of failure, and prevent vehicle damage (< 12 months).	40+	A1,2
T985	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	200#	4	4	4	4	7.0/N	5	Poor	SM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row with no access to base. Prematurely defoliated, buds appear intact at branch apices. Low bud density.	Reinspect in 6 months.	10+	C2
T986	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	17	290,430#	7	7	7	5	8.0/W	5	Poor	EM	Poor	Grows amongst boundary row with limited access to base. Prematurely defoliated, buds appear intact at branch apices. Low bud density. <i>Inonotus hispidis</i> present on west stem 1.5m below site of previous limb failure. Moderate deadwood over road Bifurcates at 1m, then east stem bifurcates again at 2m. Weighted away from road.	Remove dead wood and two branches over road (< 6 months).	<10	U2
T987*	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	280,180,200#	4	6	6	6	4.0/N	2	Good	SM	Fair	Grows amongst dense bramble with no access or visibility to lower 2.5 m of tree. Assumed three stems from base, although could be three closely spaced individual trees	-	20+	B1,2
T988	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	500#	4	8	7	7	4.0/W	5	Good	EM	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow with no access or visibility to base. Low branches broken over road, likely high sided vehicle damage. Canopy clear of road at present.	-	20+	B1,2
T989	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	280,260#	5	5	5	5	4.0/W	4	Poor	SM	Poor	Grows amongst hedgerow with no access to base. In severe decline. Prematurely defoliated, very low bud density. <i>Inonotus hispidis</i> present on primary limb to south, over road.	Fell (< 3 months).	<10	U2
T990	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	9	1600#	9	7	4	5	2.0/N	4	Good	A	Good	Grows amongst hedgerow with no access to base. Managed as a pollard, with 2 m stem and regrowth up to ca. 90 mm. <i>Ganoderma sp.</i>	-	40+	A2,3

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													fruiting from west of base. Diameter estimated at 0.3 m from ground, below significant swelling. Canopy well clear of road.			
H991	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed scrub hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H992	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Scrub boundary, managed, intermittent gaps.	-	10+	C2
G993	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<130	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Hawthorn grove.	-	10+	C2
H994	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Managed hedgerow. New planting in hedgerow gaps.	-	10+	C2
H995	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H996	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elder (Sambucus nigra), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	5	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Scrub boundary, managed, intermittent gaps.	-	10+	C2
H997	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good	Scrub boundary, managed.	-	10+	C2
H998	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature, managed.	-	10+	C2
H999	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow feature, managed.	-	10+	C2
H1000	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow. Minor gaps.	-	10+	C2
H1001	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<130	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Managed scrub hedgerow, numerous gaps.	-	10+	C2
H1002	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1003	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good - Poor	Row of semi mature hawthorn, one failed crack willow stem in group, likely to harp-regenerate.	-	10+	C2
G1004	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Three hawthorn, no access to bases.	-	10+	C2
G1005	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<90	1	1	1	1	n/a	1.5	Dead	Y-SM	Poor	One previously failed hawthorn with harping regeneration and cluster of young dead hawthorn.	-	<10	U2
G1006	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Remnant hedgerow group, sparse.	-	10+	C2
G1007	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Significant cavity formation throughout, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
G1008	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	<500	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good	EM-M	Fair	Group typical of species, multi-stemmed form.	-	20+	B1,2
G1009	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	<150	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2

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G1010	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Significant cavity formation throughout, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
G1011	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	4	<130	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y	Good - Fair	Partially grubbed out group, damaged stems. One hawthorn south with significant dieback.	-	10+	C2
G1012	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	<90	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Fair	Y	Good	Likely remnant hedgerow feature, four trees, sparsely distributed. Hollowing to bases, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
G1013	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	-	-	10+	C1,2
G1014	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Significant cavity formation throughout, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
G1015	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<75	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1016	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	4	4	4	4	n/a	1	Good	M	Good	Two hawthorn.	-	20+	B1,2
G1017	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Two trees, tree south with apical dieback, minor sparsity.	-	10+	C2
G1018	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	<100	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Two trees either side of grass track.	-	10+	C2
H1019	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	4	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Fair	-	-	10+	C2
G1020	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	<500#	10	10	10	10	n/a	0	Good	Y-M	Good	No access to bases. Canopy overhangs Site.	-	20+	B1,2
H1021	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	5	200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1022	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Cavities, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
G1023	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1024	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good - Fair	EM	Fair	Likely remnant hedgerow feature. Decay features to stems. Significant cavity formation throughout, likely due to contact wounding from livestock.	-	10+	C2
H1025	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1026	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	5	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C1,2
G1027	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	<30	1	1	1	1	n/a	2	Good	Y	Good	Hawthorn almost entirely shrouded by bramble.	-	10+	C2

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H1028	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1029	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary scrub with numerous young high forest trees becoming emergent. grey willow.	-	10+	C2
G1030	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	6	<250	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent trees in hedgerow under overhead line. Likely previously coppiced.	-	10+	C1,2
H1031	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1032	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1033	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	<200#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Dense cluster of hawthorn, previously reduced under overhead line.	-	10+	C1,2
H1034	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1035	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	11	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Ash plantation, not considered woodland due to width. Pole stage, ash dominant. Few ash with significant symptoms of adb.	-	10+	C1,2
G1036	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	5	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Scrub. Dense brambles.	-	10+	C2
H1037	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1038	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	5	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1039	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	6	<350#	2	2	2	2	n/a	3	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. Two emergent hedgerow trees.	-	10+	C2
H1040	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Plum (Prunus domestica)	7	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Dense boundary scrub with numerous emergent high forest trees.	-	10+	C2
G1041	Aspen (Populus tremula)	10	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Grove of aspen at western edge of hedgerow. Likely propagating through suckering.	-	10+	C2
G1042	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	5	Good	SM	Fair	Two clusters of ash regeneration within the hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1043	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	13	<400#	4	4	4	4	n/a	4	Good	M	Fair	Six willow pollards, low height, boles to circa 1 m. Regrowth sub 400 mm.	-	20+	B1,2

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H1044	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1045	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	<150	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Mixed scrub, willow dominant.	-	10+	C2
G1046	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	<400	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Four oak emergent in hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
H1047	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1048	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	7	<750#	7	7	7	7	n/a	1	Good	M	Good - Fair	Two crack willow, codominant in canopy, willow west with significant stool development, circa 1.5 m radially. No access.	-	40+	A2
H1049	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>), Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Grey Willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow, few small gaps, oak regeneration throughout.	-	10+	C2
G1050	Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good - Fair	Emergent high forest trees, canopy codominance.	-	20+	B2
G1051	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	<150	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good - Fair	SM	Fair	Dense group of ash regeneration.	-	10+	C2
H1052	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Apple (<i>Malus</i> sp), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	5	<150#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Scrub boundary, managed.	-	10+	C2
H1053	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	2	<20	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1054	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Common Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Deodar (<i>Cedrus deodora</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	8	<200	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1055	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	1	<20	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed low height hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1056	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	2	<20	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1057	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Dense highway side scrub group, willow dominant. Few willow stems with dieback.	Coppice declining willowing within group (< 12 months).	10+	C2
G1058	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>), Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	12	<550#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good	EM	Good	No access. Group set back from boundary by circa 5 m.	-	20+	B1,2
H1059	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1	<30	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed low height hedgerow.	-	10+	C2

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H1060	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	2	<30	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1061	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6	<90	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Fair	Stem bases in contact with agricultural shed base.	-	<10	U2
H1062	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<70	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1063	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	<100	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1064	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Remnant hedgerow, managed.	-	10+	C2
H1065	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow along boundary between track and field.	-	10+	C2
H1066	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow along boundary between track and field. Hawthorn dominant with occasional other species.	-	10+	C2
G1067	Birch (Betula sp),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	14	<400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Row of trees along boundary between two fields. Semi and early mature oak dominant, with young to semi mature other species dominant in understorey. Occasional standing dead young to semi mature trees.	-	20+	B1,2
H1068	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge between two arable fields.	-	10+	C2
G1069	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Mostly young suckers, scrub group.	-	10+	C2
H1070	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hazel (Corylus avellana)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Managed boundary hedge between two fields. Hawthorn dominant, occasional other species.	-	10+	C2
H1071	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Manna Ash (Fraxinus ornus),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Other,Silver Birch (Betula pendula), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	1	<300#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Managed boundary hedge between two fields. Thorn dominant with occasional other species, up to 100mm diameter. Occasional birch and oak with stem diameter up to 300mm topped at 1.5m with regrowth managed as part of hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1072	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	14	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Poor	SM	Fair	Grows amongst boundary row, with no access to bases. Group of three birch with sparse crowns and moderate dieback.	-	10+	C2
H1073	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Other	6	<130#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	Mostly thorn hedgerow with occasional semi mature other species. Occasional dead young and semi mature trees.	-	10+	C2
H1074	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C2
G1075	Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Thicket group of young grey willow saplings. No visibility or access to bases due to dense understorey.	-	10+	C2
H1076	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Largely managed hedgerow. Thorn dominant with occasional other species.	-	10+	C2
G1077	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Silver Birch (Betula pendula),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),Elm (Ulmus sp),Wild Cherry (Prunus avium),European Larch (Larix decidua),Norway Spruce (Picea	14	<500#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Row of trees on boundary between two fields. Semi mature to early mature oak and birch dominant with occasional other species. Occasional young dead trees. Occasional dead and broken branches.	-	20+	B1,2

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	abies),Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastan															
G1078	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Silver Birch (Betula pendula),Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	14	<500#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good	Row of trees on boundary between two fields. Mostly semi mature oak and young to semi mature hazel, with occasional other species more frequent towards eastern end. A small number of trees with scattered minor dieback.	-	20+	B1,2
G1079	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hazel (Corylus avellana)	13	<180#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Group part of row between two fields. Young to semi mature grey poplar dominant, with occasional young other species, largely suppressed. Occasional standing deadwood.	-	20+	B1,2
G1080	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	<300#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Part of row between two fields. Semi mature to early mature oak dominant, with occasional other species. Young hawthorn and hazel dominant in understorey.	-	20+	B1,2
G1081	Field Maple (Acer campestre),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Wild Cherry (Prunus avium),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Beech (Fagus sylvatica),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Holly (Ilex aquifolium),Large-leaved Lime (Tilia platyphyllos),Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia),Ho	10	<270	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	Group (bordering on woodland) of young to semi mature trees planted in rows. Thorn and hazel dominant around edges. Stand initiation/early stem exclusion stage. Occasional dead young trees.	-	20+	B1,2
G1082	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	<200#	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Poor	No access to bases behind fence, amongst dense undergrowth. Singular dead stem, well sheltered and supported by rest of group. Ca. 15 young to semi mature trees growing closely together. Occasional young ash.	-	20+	B2
H1083	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C2
H1084	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C2
H1085	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1086	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	4	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Largely unmanaged hedgerow. Thorn dominant with occasional clusters of grey willow.	-	10+	C2
H1087	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C2
H1088	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Largely managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional other species.	-	10+	C2
H1089	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Other,Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	6	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed hedgerow. Thorn dominant with occasional other species.	-	10+	C2
G1090	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis)	20	<800#	8	8	8	8	n/a	5	Good	M	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2

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G1091	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	<700	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-EM	Good	High canopy of oak with hedgerow understory.	-	40+	A2
H1092	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<20#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1093	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Hedgerow, managed horizontally.	-	10+	C2
G1094	Hybrid black poplar (Populus x canadensis), Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	20	<800	8	8	8	8	n/a	1	Good	SM-M	Good	Seven poplar planted immediately north of fence line on verge. Canopy codominance.	-	20+	B1,2
H1095	Elm (Ulmus sp), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Bird Cherry (Prunus padus), Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)	4	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1096	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Hedgerow adjoining ditch base.	-	10+	C2
H1097	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<100	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1098	Deodar (Cedrus deodora), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Birch (Betula sp), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris), Cherry (Prunus sp), Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia), Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)	15	<400	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	-	-	20+	B1,2
H1099	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
G1100	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Lilac (Syringa sp.), Buddleia (Buddleia sp.)	10	<250	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access. Third party trees. Fence line partially removed to retain Lawson stem north.	-	20+	B2
H1101	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1102	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<20	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C2
G1103	Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra), Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	20	<800	8	8	8	8	n/a	3	Good	M	Good	-	-	40+	A2
G1104	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis)	10	<500#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Fair	No access. Emergent trees within hedgerow.	-	20+	B2
H1105	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	<50	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1106	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	2	<20#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1107	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Fair	Remnant hedgerow. Small hawthorns within area randomly distributed.	-	10+	C2

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H1108	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	4	<90	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1109	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Wild Cherry (Prunus avium),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	5	<200	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Scrub hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1110	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1111	Elm (Ulmus sp),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	<120#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1112	Leyland Cypress (X Cupressocyparis leylandii),Cherry (Prunus sp)	5	<250	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Cypress hedge with topped cherry east.	-	10+	C2
G1113	Raywood ash (Fraxinus angustifolia Raywood),Norway Maple (Acer platanoides),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Sweet Chestnut (Castanea sativa),Birch (Betula sp),Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	10	<350#	3	3	3	3	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	No access, group behind hedgerow.	-	20+	B1,2
H1114	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder (Sambucus nigra),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	<70	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1115	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<10#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1116	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	3	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	-	-	10+	C2
H1117	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	1	<10	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1118	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5	<120	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1119	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field Maple (Acer campestre),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hazel (Corylus avellana)	8	<200#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Hedgerow, managed horizontally, few emergent trees at intervals.	-	10+	C1,2
G1120	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Silver Birch (Betula pendula),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	14	<300#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row of trees, with semi mature oak dominant, with occasional semi mature birch. Understorey dominated by hawthorn and hazel, largely forming a hedge to 4 m. Where canopies extend beyond the hedge line, clearance is predominantly 4-5 m.	-	20+	B1,2
G1121	Aspen (Populus tremula),Common Oak (Quercus robur),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hazel (Corylus avellana)	15	<280#	4	4	4	4	n/a	5	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Part of boundary row with limited access to bases. Area dominated by young to semi mature aspen, with occasional other species. Occasional dead young trees. Understorey of young blackthorn, and occasional hazel up to 2 m tall.	-	20+	B2
H1122	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Fair	Partially managed boundary hedge. Occasional semi mature ash. Top and east side unmanaged, largely leaning/collapsing to east.	-	10+	C1,2
H1123	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Other,Elder (Sambucus nigra),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Symphoricarpos shrubs. Managed boundary hedge. Thorn and snowberry dominant, occasional other species.	-	10+	C2

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G1124	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	17	<400#	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	Limited access and visibility within woodland area. Dense understorey dominated by hawthorn, with early mature oak in the canopy layer. No trees within group greatly overhang or concern road use.	-	20+	B1,2
G1125	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	<80	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Partially managed row of closely spaced trees. Likely previous hedgerow	-	10+	C2
H1126	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris),Cherry (Prunus sp)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional others.	-	10+	C2
H1127	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	<120#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-EM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge, largely untopped.	-	10+	C2
G1128	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<75#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Fair	Group of young to semi mature stems closely spaced. Part of boundary row with no access to base.	-	10+	C2
G1129	Common Oak (Quercus robur),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	<140#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Forms boundary row. Hazel and hawthorn dominant with occasional oak. Hawthorn with minorly sparse crown occasionally.	-	10+	C2
H1130	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Hazel (Corylus avellana),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	1	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forms part of boundary row. Likely managed low for shooting over.	-	10+	C1,2
H1131	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	<90#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forms part of boundary row, partially managed group of more spaced out hawthorn	-	10+	C2
G1132	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	4	<260#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forms boundary row with no access to bases. Thorn hedge with occasional semi mature oak growing amongst it.	-	20+	B1,2
H1133	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<150#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Managed boundary hedge. Hawthorn dominant, occasional other species.	-	10+	C1,2
H1134	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Cherry (Prunus sp)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H1135	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Cherry (Prunus sp),Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	2	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional other species	-	10+	C1,2
H1136	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elder (Sambucus nigra), ,Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional other species.	-	10+	C1,2
H1137	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed boundary hedge.	-	10+	C1,2
H1138	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional semi mature willow.	-	10+	C1,2
G1139	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	<250	5	5	5	5	n/a	5	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Group of five ash growing closely together, amongst boundary row with no access to base. Lower branches broken, likely mechanical. Scattered minor dieback.	-	20+	B2
G1140	Elder (Sambucus nigra),Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	12	<200#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	In third party garden with no access to bases. Overgrown and unmanaged group with no visibility to bases. Surveyed from road	-	10+	C2

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H1141	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional others. Number of ash with moderate dieback.	-	10+	C2
H1142	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Other, Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Willow (Salix cinerea)	3	<110#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-SM	Good	Partially managed boundary hedge. Thorn dominant with occasional others.	-	10+	C2
G1143	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	<350#	5	5	5	5	n/a	5	Good - Poor	Y-EM	Good - Poor	Row of predominantly ash growing amongst thorn hedge. Occasional deadwood over road, and occasional dead/dying trees.	Remove dead and dying trees, and deadwood over road (< 3 months).	20+	B1,2
G1144	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	17	<500#	8	8	8	8	n/a	5	Good - Dead	SM-EM	Good - Dead	Row of predominantly early mature trees with occasional semi mature species. Occasional dead and dying ash. Canopies well clear of road.	Fell dead and dying ash (< 3 months).	20+	B1,2
H1145	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	<60	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Understory boundary hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1146	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	2	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
T1147	White Willow (Salix alba)	16	1510	8	9	8	12	1.0/N	1	Fair	A	Poor	Likely lapsed pollard. Previous pole failure with tear-out wound east to bole, circa 1.2 m x 1 m. Aerial rooting within wound. Peripheral woundwood, likely from epicormic functional unit at wound periphery. Dead limb on gl east of base, significant deadwood (coarse woody debris) habitat provision. Dieback of crown, major deadwood, initial lower stem epicormic development.	Remove approx., 2 m of hedge to south of bole to facilitate epicormic stem development (< 12 months).	40+	A1,3
T1148	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	800#	5	6	4	7	2.0/S	3	Good	M	Good	No access, viewed from west only. Branching pattern and bud density normal.	-	40+	A1
T1149	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	350#	1	4	3	3	2.0/S	4	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. Structurally suppressed by oak north. Lean south, self-righting form of mid to upper crown - phototropic to gravitropic growth.	-	10+	C1,2
T1150	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	650#	8	8	8	8	2.0/W	3	Fair	EM	Good	Minor crown gaps, overall branching pattern normal.	-	40+	A1
T1151	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	250,300#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	4	Fair	SM	Poor	No access. Codominant stems from stool, included bark, species with poor durability of included bark unions. Moderate leaf sparsity and deviating branching pattern.	-	10+	C1,2
T1152	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	750#	6	6	6	6	2.0/NW	3	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Wound to stem west at circa 1 m, approx., 500 mm x 70 mm, almost fully occluded, expansion seams on woundwood. Depth unknown, likely from visibility circa 200 mm. Cavity in upper-side of second order limb union north at approx., 4 m, Peripheral woundwood, unknown depth, likely confined to limb / previous third order branch attachment point.	-	40+	A3
T1153	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11	750#	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Minor leaf sparsity, epicormic development within mid crown (likely previous dysphotic zone now with increased light levels).	-	40+	A1

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T1154	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	500#	2	3	3	3	2.0/N	2	Good	EM	Fair	No access. Codominant in canopy. Wound to stem south visible, approx., 1.5mx300mm. No obvious cavitation. Crown above with normal vitality.	-	20+	B3
T1155	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	350#	6	6	6	6	2.5/N	3	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Emergent within scrub, broad form.	-	20+	B1
T1156*	White Willow (Salix alba)	18	550,500,400,380,350,400,400#	11	8	8	8	3.0/N	5	Good	M	Fair	No access. Significant stool to circa 600 mm. Stool diameter likely around 1.2 m. Moderate to high crown gaps, dieback of central crown. Crown west with no obvious dieback of apices.	-	40+	A1
T1157	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300#	3	3	3	3	2.0/S	3	Good	SM	Good	No access. Emergent in hedgerow. Good future potential.	-	20+	B1
T1158	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	700#	7	7	7	7	1.5/N	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T1159	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6	250,250,250#	3	3	3	3	2.0/E	3	Good	M	Fair	No access. Stems from ground level with included bark. Low stature.	-	20+	B1
T1160	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	7	250,150#	4	3	2	3	4.0/N	4	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Codominant from low height bole at circa 1 m, likely former second order limb now with codominance, future inclusion likely.	-	10+	C1
T1161	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	780	6	6	6	6	2.5/S	2	Good	M	Good	Normal bud density and branching pattern for species.	-	40+	A1
T1162	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	280,210#	3	1	3	4	1.5/W	1	Good	M	Good	No access, within hedgerow.	-	20+	B1
T1163	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	470#	5	5	5	5	5.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Moderate leaf sparsity with deviating branching pattern of eastern crown visible, unknown cause, viewed from west only.	-	20+	B1,2
T1164	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12	800#	8	7	7	5	4.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access. Branching pattern and leaf density normal.	-	40+	A1
T1165	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	350,300#	4	4	4	4	2.0/W	2	Fair	EM	Fair	No access, twin stemmed from ground level, no visibility of stool. Moderate bud sparsity, overall normal branching pattern.	-	20+	B1
T1166	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	550#	6	6	6	6	4.0/S	2	Fair	EM	Fair	No access. Wound to stem north from circa 2.5 m to 5 m. Likely channel of dysfunction caused by limb shedding or similar. Wound width of approx., 250 mm. Peripheral woundwood. Limited visibility. Adaptive swelling.	-	40+	A1
T1167	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	720#	6	6	6	6	2.0/N	3	Fair	M	Good	No access. Moderate crown gaps, retained limb leaf density normal. Ivy across main stem.	-	40+	A1
T1168	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	500#	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Branching pattern and leaf density normal. South of agricultural ditch.	-	40+	A1
T1169	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	80,80,80#	1	1	3	3	1.0/E	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C1
T1170	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4	80,80,30,30#	1	1	2	3	1.0/S	0	Good	SM	Good	No access. Form typical of species.	-	10+	C1
T1171	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10	450,400,300#	6	6	6	6	1.0/W	4	Good	EM	Fair	No access, twin stemmed from ground level, no obvious stool, no visible inclusion. Forms one crown, stems codominant in canopy.	-	40+	A1

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T1172	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	600#	7	7	7	7	1.0/SE	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Locally dominant.	-	40+	A1
T1173	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	550#	7	7	7	7	2.5/N	3	Good	EM	Good	No access. Hedgerow tree, good future potential.	-	40+	A1
T1174	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	300#	4	2	2	4	2.0/E	2	Fair	SM	Fair	No access. High crown gaps, twig dieback.	-	10+	C1
T1175	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9	350#	3	2	5	4	2.0/E	2	Good	SM	Fair	No access. Asymmetrical crown structure, unknown cause, normal leaf density.	-	20+	B1,2
T1176	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	400#	7	7	7	7	2.0/S	4	Fair	EM	Poor	No access. Dense bramble limiting visibility. High crown gaps, poor bud density. Vertical epicormic shoots across branch scaffold, symptom of adb.	-	10+	C1,2
H1177	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	<10#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Remnant hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1178	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<10#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed.	-	10+	C2
H1179	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<10#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Managed. North and south of ditch.	-	10+	C2
H1180	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra)	2	<20#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed hedgerow, gaps throughout.	-	10+	C2
H1181	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	2	<20#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1182	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	4	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	-	-	10+	C2
H1183	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Apple (Malus sp), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	<200#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Dense scrub, horizontally managed.	-	10+	C2
H1184	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	<10#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Remnant hedgerow.	-	10+	C2
H1185	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Common Oak (Quercus robur)	5	<200#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Managed scrub hedgerow.	-	10+	C1,2
G1186	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	<150#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Underwood to oak.	-	10+	C2

Table B-2 Key Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Abbreviation	Definition
Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group/W=Woodland.
Species	Common name followed by scientific name.
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837:2012).
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stemmed tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annexe C).
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).
Av	Indicates an average representative measured dimension for the feature.
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 150mm (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).

Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size).

Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species.

Veteran (V): Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age.

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>
DED	Dutch elm disease.
ADB	Ash dieback.
FFB	Fungal fruiting body.
AGL	Above ground level.
GL	Ground level.
SULE	Suitable useful life expectancy.
Ca.	Circa

Annex C Site Photography



Plate C-1 View of W349 looking northwest.



Plate C-2 T709 looking northwest.



Plate C-3 T618 looking east.



Plate C-4 T626 looking west.



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