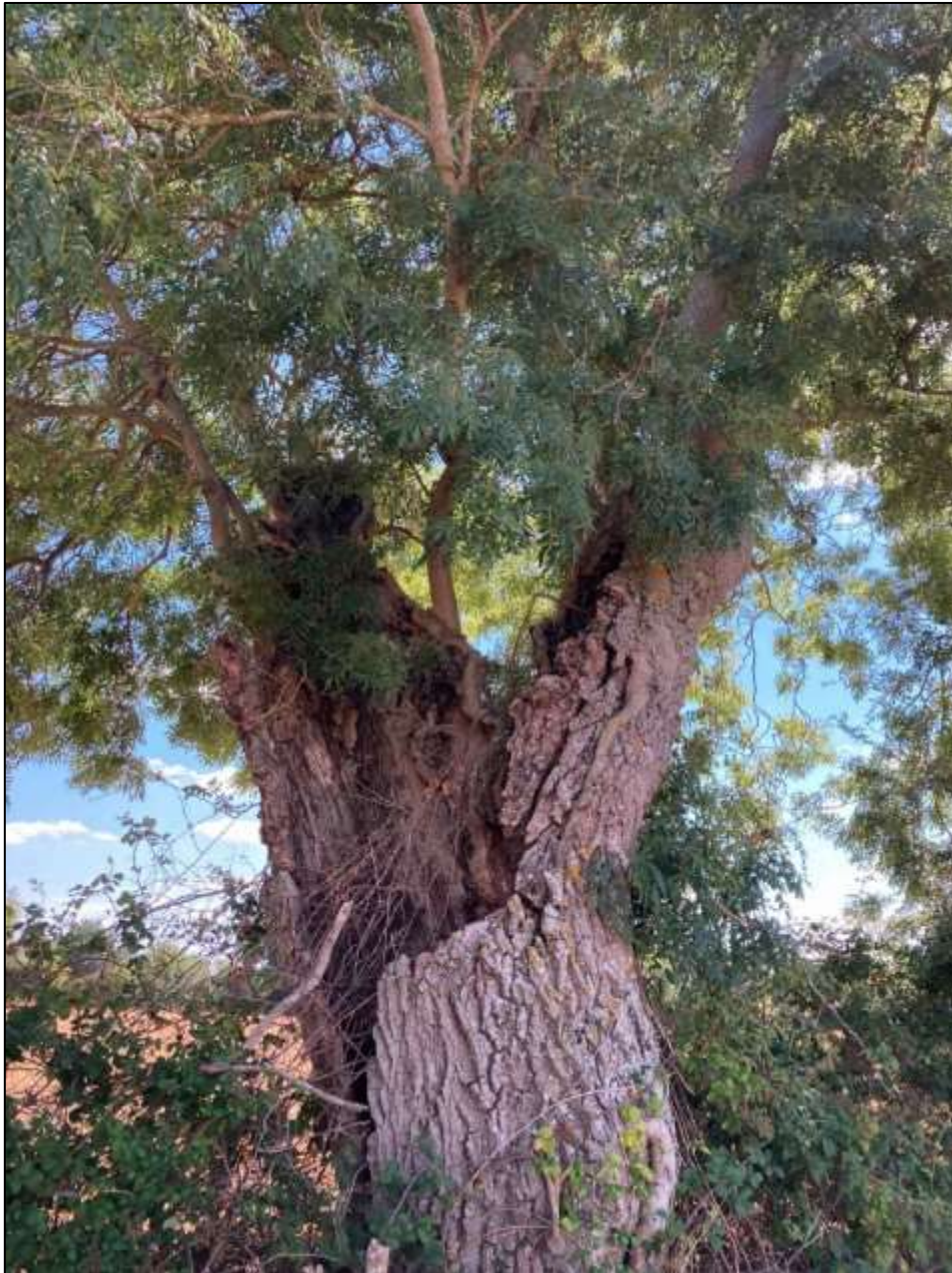




Appendix 13.5

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Veteran Ash (T177) at Begbroke

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Site: Land at Begbroke
Postcode: OX5 1PF
Client: Oxford University Developments Ltd

Document Ref: 21-BEG-RPT-AIA
Revision No 1
Date: 22nd June 2023
Author: Nicholas Bolton
Qualifications: BA Hons BSc Hons MArborA MICFor RCarborA
Position: Director



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Plans and Schedules to be read in conjunction with this report:

Type	Reference	Version
Tree Schedule	21-BEG-INF-SCH	2
Tree Constraints Plan	21-BEG-DRW-TCP	2
Tree Retentions & Removals Plan	21-BEG-DRW-TRRP	1

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Site Name	Land at Begbroke & Yarnton			
Client Name	Oxford University Developments Ltd			
Local Planning Authority	Cherwell District Council			
Development Proposal	Outline planning permission for a phased, mixed-use development ('the Proposed Development') which would provide up to 155,000 square metres ('sqm') gross external area ('GEA') of new faculty, and research and development space associated with the expansion of the existing Begbroke Science Park, up to 215,000sqm GEA of residential floorspace that would deliver apartments, communal and sharer accommodation and traditional houses and associated amenity, education and community uses.			
Summary of existing tree stock	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
	25	188	165	69
Summary of Tree Loss	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
	0	78	61	24
Relevant Planning Policies	Local Planning Policy		National Planning Policy	
	ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment ESD13: Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement ESD15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment		Para 131 – Right Tree Right Place Para 174 – Ecosystem services Para 180 – Irreplaceable habitat	
Statutory Considerations	Conservation Area		Tree Preservation Order	
	No		No	
Non-Statutory Considerations	ASNW		Veteran or ancient trees	
	None		4 trees - Ash (T177), Ash (T180), Oak (T182) & Ash (T326)	

Version Control			
Version	Date	Notes	Author Initials
1	16.06.2023	First Issue	NB

1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Oxford University Developments Ltd to provide arboriculture advice and guidance for a potential development scheme over land at Begbroke in Oxfordshire.

Scope

- 1.2 The scope of this instruction has been to:
- A tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012; and
 - A summary report with accompanying plans that provides detail on the extent of constraints presented by trees to assist in the preliminary design for the site.
- 1.3 The tree survey was to be conducted in accordance with the guidance provided in BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations* ('BS5837').
- 1.4 All plans and reports following the tree survey were also to follow the recommended processes defined in BS5837 and any other industry advice that provides best practice guidance for managing the relationship between trees and construction processes.

Purpose of this report

- 1.5 This report is an Arboricultural Impact Assessment to that seeks to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of any development on the existing tree stock at a site:
- **Direct impacts** may arise from activities that result in root severance, soil compaction or soil contamination, all of which may cause the tree to decline and be lost. Other direct impacts include loss of vitality and exposure to pests and disease as a result of excessive canopy pruning.
 - **Indirect impacts** may arise from future pressures from trees such as future growth, daylight, shading and sunlight, tree domination and/or soil movement.
- 1.6 Where there is potential for conflict between trees and new structures, the design process has sought to avoid harm through avoidance or mitigation, and where tree loss is unavoidable, compensatory measures are proposed.
- 1.7 The report is intended to be read by those who do not necessarily have specialist knowledge of trees and is therefore written in non-technical language. Where the use of technical terms is unavoidable, these will be highlighted in **bold** when first used and a definition provided in a [glossary of terms](#) at the end of this report.

Site Description

- 1.8 Begbroke Innovation District ('the Site') is a 170-hectare site located approximately 4 miles north of the centre of Oxford, between the villages of Yarnton and Kidlington, centred at OS Grid Reference SP478135 and around postcode OX5 1PF.
- 1.9 Access to the site is provided primarily from the A44 which lies immediately to the west. Access to the site can also be gained from Sandy Lane (which bisects the site roughly east west) and to a lesser extent, from Yarnton Lane.

1.10 The Oxford - Banbury line, operated by GWR and Cross-Country Trains, runs through the centre of the site (to the East) from Oxford to Banbury. To the north, the site is bounded by Rowel Brook and Rushy Meadows SSSI. The Oxford Canal forms the easternmost site boundary.

1.11 The University of Oxford's Begbroke Science Park lies roughly central to the northern part of the site. An aerial image of the Site is presented in Plate 1 showing the extent of the survey area.



Plate 1: Begbroke site boundary (Source: Google Maps Date: 02.09.2022)

Caveats and Limitations

1.12 While all reasonable efforts have been made to identify the condition and quality of the trees on site, the statements made in this report and schedules do not take into account the effects of extreme weather events, vandalism or accidents, or changes to the site that may affect trees that have taken place since the date of the survey.

1.13 I can confirm that the survey has been undertaken in accordance with industry best practice recommendations and guidance, but no warranty is provided in relation to changes to the site that occur after the date of the survey that may have an impact on the tree stock present at the time of the survey.

1.14 Unless stated differently in captions, all photographs used in this report have been taken by the author at the time of the site visit.

1.15 The comments and observations made within this report will cease to be valid either within two years of the date of the survey (unless specifically stated elsewhere within the report), or when

site conditions change or any works to trees take place that have not been specified within this report, whichever is the sooner.

- 1.16 The survey has been undertaken with the benefit of a topographical survey undertaken by Interlock Surveys dated February 2019 (ref:180133). The location of all trees and groups detailed in this report have been taken from the topographical survey and no warranty is given as to the accuracy of this data.
- 1.17 This survey has been limited to identifying arboricultural features within the Site. It does not include any ecological assessment or landscape appraisal of trees, groups, woodlands or hedges beyond the scope of BS5837.
- 1.18 Although I am occasionally involved in landscape, ecological and legal issues, I have no formal qualifications in these areas and any comments made in this report to such matters are limited to the general context in view of my familiarity through my day-to-day work, and professional advice should be obtained on these matters where required.

2. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

- 2.1 I (Nick Bolton) am the author of this report and am the principal consultant from Tree Frontiers Ltd for this project. This report is my own work, and the opinions and recommendations are my own, independently made and as a result of my professional experience.
- 2.2 I am a director of Tree Frontiers Ltd with 20 years' experience working in the sector. I have a first-class honour's degree in arboriculture from Myerscough College, accredited by the University of Lancaster.
- 2.3 I am a Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association as well as a Chartered Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. I abide by the code of ethics and professional standards of these institutions.

3. TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS

Tree Survey

- 3.1 The tree survey was jointly carried out by Nick Bolton and Steve Westmore of Tree Frontiers Ltd on 8-12 August 2022. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were clear, bright and hot.
- 3.2 An additional survey was undertaken by Nick Bolton alone on 21st & 24th October in the Science Area. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were poor, with intermittent heavy rain shower and overcast, limiting visibility of the trees.
- 3.3 A copy of the recorded data can be seen in the tree schedule that accompanies this report, and the constraints presented by trees to any development scheme have been plotted on a Tree Constraints Plan ('TCP').

General Data Capture

- 3.4 For reference, individual trees are identified with the letter T and associated number on the Tree Schedule and on a plan showing the extent of tree constraints. The following measurement conventions have been followed:

- Stem diameter of the trees on Site was recorded using a rounded down diameter tape, measured at 1.5m above ground level. Measurements were recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10mm.
- The height of the subject trees has been estimated to the nearest metre.
- Maximum crown spread of the subject tree was measured from the edge of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches taken at four compass points (N-E-S-W) using a Leica Disto digital laser measure. Crown spread measurements were taken in metres and rounded to the nearest 0.5m.

3.5 Tree age was estimated from visual indicators (such as tree size and appearance of bark) which is provided as a provisional guide.

3.6 Groups of trees were identified with the letter G and number on the associated schedule and plans. Crown spread was assessed using topographical data to position the extents. Stem diameter of groups of trees was set as an average stem diameter of the trees within these individual groups and a maximum height of the tallest tree within the group.

3.7 Hedges are identified with the letter H and number on the associated schedule and plans. Each hedgerow was surveyed recording the species, the maximum height and the average width of the hedge. Any individual trees present within the hedgerow were recorded as an individual tree.

3.8 If direct access to a tree was not possible, estimations from appropriate vantage points were taken. Any limitations or estimations are presented within the survey limitations section and noted in the associated schedules.

Categorisation

3.9 In compliance with Table 1 of BS5837 the trees surveyed have been categorised according to their arboricultural quality and value (non-fiscal) which is summarised below in Table 1.

Table 1 - Summary of BS5837 categorisation colours

Category	Colour	Description
A	Green	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
B	Blue	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
C	Grey	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
U	Red	Those trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

3.10 A summary of my assessment on the quality of the trees is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 - Summary of tree quality on site

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U	Total
Group	2	61	40	13	116
Hedges	-	17	21	-	38
Trees	23	107	104	56	290
Woodland	-	3	-	-	3
Total	25	188	165	69	447

Above Ground Tree Constraints

- 3.11 The above ground constraints posed by canopy spread are plotted as a continuous line around the tree, with the extent of the canopy spread hatched in the corresponding BS5837 retention category colour.

Root Protection Area

- 3.12 The **Root Protection Area (RPA)** is defined in BS5837 as being a “layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. It is an estimation of the area of the root system that would need to be retained to sustain the current and future condition of the tree if all the other roots outside it were to be severed.
- 3.13 The RPA of each tree has been calculated in accordance with Section 4.6.1 in BS5837. This is determined through multiplying the stem diameter of each tree, measured at 1.5m above ground level, by a factor of 12. from the measurement of the stem diameter as recorded in the tree schedule attached to this report. The below ground constraints posed by the RPA have been plotted on the TCP as a magenta line with the text RPA inscribed.
- 3.14 The RPA is initially plotted as a circle with the tree in the centre. Where site conditions may influence the shape and size of the RPA (e.g. the presence of roads, buildings or other structures), the shape and size of the RPA can be amended in accordance with Section 4.6.3 in BS5837.
- 3.15 Five groups of trees and three trees have had the RPA adjusted to account for built structures that are likely to affect the disposition of the rooting system. There are natural and man-made features across the site that may have an impact on root disposition and morphology, the most significant of which are the Oxford Canal on the eastern boundary and the deep drainage ditches that bound the fields and roads. However, the RPA of the trees in these areas have not been adjusted as it is likely that the trees will have been able to exploit space below these features. The exception to this is the RPA of the veteran tree (T326) which has had the RPA adjusted to the east to account for the stream and woodland to the west of the stem. The roots of this trees are more likely to extend to the open space to the east.
- 3.16 A summary of reasons and locations of the trees with adjusted RPA are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Trees and Groups with RPA adjusted for built form and natural features

Survey Ref.	Reason for RPA adjustment	TCP Layout
G291	Farm buildings and hard standing at Parkers Farm limit direction and spread of roots to east and south	13
G293		12
G294		12
T326	Natural features (ponds & stream) to west limit root spread	2
T400	Nio Performance Engineering building limits root growth to north	11
G402		11
G405	Main access route into site limits roots growth to east	11
T442	Site IT services building limits root growth to west	11
T440	Site canteen building limits root growth to east	11

Veteran Trees

- 3.17 Trees that have been identified as being **veteran** or **ancient** are considered to be irreplaceable habitat and as such, require a larger RPA. The current guidance on the RPA for such trees is provided as Standing Advice by the Forestry Commission and this suggests that a “*buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree’s canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree’s diameter.*”¹
- 3.18 Four trees (T177, T180, T182 & T326) have been identified as being veteran and the RPA of these trees has been adjusted in accordance with the Standing Advice. The enlarged RPA has been highlighted on the TCP in yellow and the tree reference number is also highlighted in a yellow box. These trees can be located on Print Layout 2 (T326) and 28 (T177, T180 & T182).

Hedgerows

- 3.19 Some hedgerows in England and Wales are protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Such hedgerows are defined as being “Important”, and there are defined criteria that needs to be met in order to a hedgerow to be considered as Important. For a hedgerow to be defined as being important, it must be at least 30 years old, and must satisfy at least one of the criteria set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the regulations. These criteria relation to location and “importance”. Full details of these requirements can be found online ([Countryside hedgerows: protection and management](#)).
- 3.20 The assessment of whether the hedgerows meet the criteria of the considered as Important has been undertaken by BSG as part of the Baseline Assessment (report reference (BEG-BSG-XX-XX-RP-EE-00001-Ecology Baseline Report). This concluded that several hedgerows across the site meet the required threshold. This information has been presented at Figure 3: Hedgerow Survey of the baseline assessment (page 61). Cross referencing that survey information with the tree survey, a summary of those hedgerows considered to be Important are summarised in Table 4

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions>

Table 4: Summary of Important Hedgerows (defined by BSG)

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
-	G24, G31, G37, H42, G53, G61, G106, G115, H138, H139, G163, H168, G176, G181, G204, H205, H206, G306, H355, G364, H367	H13, H74, H99, H105, G165, G186, H233, H234, H318, H340, H342, G365	G353

Soils

- 3.21 Paragraph 4.3 of BS5837 recommends that a soil assessment be completed by a competent person to inform decisions relating to the RPA, tree protection, new planting design and foundation design. I am not able to provide this assessment as I have no formal qualifications in this area, and professional advice should be taken to provide any detailed reports.
- 3.22 A geotechnical ground investigation has been commissioned and undertaken by Hydrock (document reference 19114-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-1002). The ground investigations concluded that there are a mix of soil types across the site. These are summarised in Table 5 and graphically presented in an extract from the Geology of Britain viewer² which can provide a broad indication of the underlying geology of a site (Plate 2).

Table 5: Summary of soil types from Hydrock Ground investigations

Superficial Deposits	
Alluvium comprising soft orangish and yellowish-brown sandy clay to slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay, and a sandy gravel with gravel constituents of flint and limestone	North and south of the site and across the east of the site between the railway line and Oxford Canal
Head Deposits comprising orangish brown sandy clay, locally slightly gravelly, of flint	
River Terrace Deposits comprising generally medium dense to dense (locally loose) slightly gravelly slightly clayey sand / sandy gravel with gravel constituents of flint, limestone and ironstone	Encountered in the higher areas of the site (west, centre and north)
Bedrock Geology	
Oxford Clay Formation comprising grey to bluish grey clay,	In the centre, south and the southeast of the site
Kellaways Sand Member comprising a soft grey or orangish brown sandy clayey silt, sand or sandy clay	In the north of the site
Cornbrash Limestone Formation comprising a light grey to yellowish brown limestone gravel or stiff yellowish brown sandy gravelly clay.	In the north of the site and below the Kellaway's Clay Formation
Forest Marble Formation comprising an upper grey mudstone with interbeds of a strong grey limestone.	In the northeast of the site and underlying the Cornbrash Limestone Formation

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>



Plate 2: Extract from BGS Geology Viewer (accessed: 06.09.2022)

3.23 The Hydrock report recommends that:

- For houses up to 2½ storeys: strip/trench fill foundations across the centre, north and west of the site (deepening due to trees as required) to depths of between 1m and a maximum depth of 2.5m bgl, depending on site specific ground conditions and the locations of existing and proposed trees and hedges.
- Piled foundations will be required in areas underlain by deep Made Ground, and soft compressible deposits such as Alluvium, or to the south and east of the landfill, due to risks of excessive settlement from anticipated structural loads.
- Piled foundations for houses where foundation depths are greater than 2.50m, such as due to trees on shrinkable clays, or deep low strength / loose / compressible strata.

3.24 The soil type will also have an impact on any recommendations for replacement or enhancement planting that may form a part of any landscape strategy for a planning application.

Statutory Considerations

3.25 Begbroke is located within the boundary of Cherwell District Council (CDC), the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The LPA has a statutory obligation to ensure that provision is made for the protection of trees, through section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). The principal form of protection comes through trees being subject to a Tree Preservation Order or being located in a conservation area. A search has been undertaken on the [interactive Cherwell](#)

[Planning Conservation map](#) to determine the presence or otherwise of TPO or Conservation Areas.

- 3.26 The results of the search reveal that the Site is not located within a conservation area, and that none of the trees on site are subject to a TPO (see Plate 3).

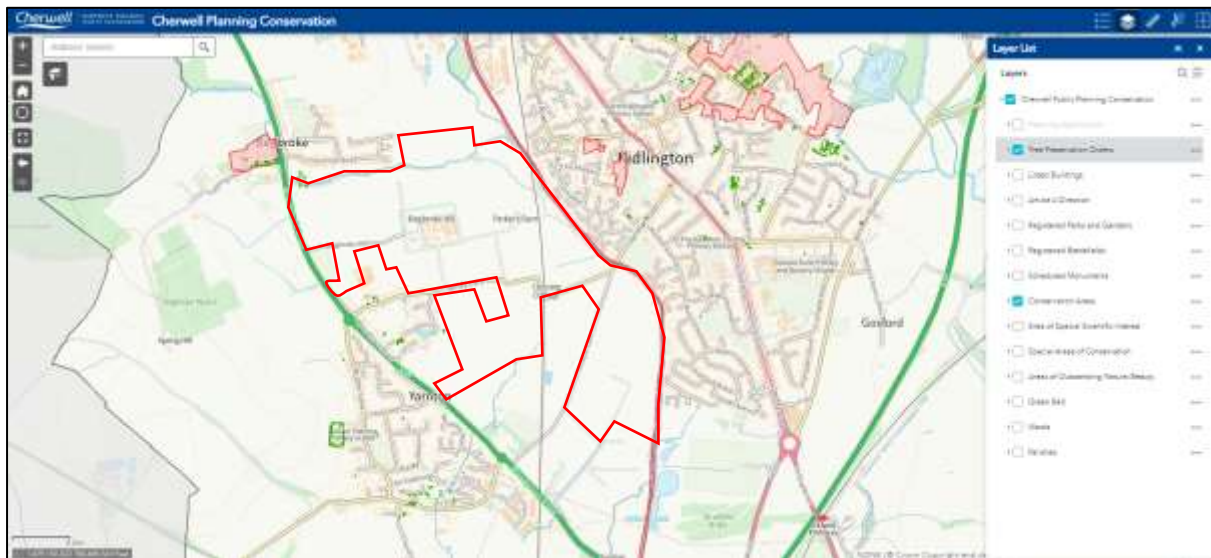


Plate 3: Extract from Cherwell DC Planning Conservation Map (accessed 18.04.2023)

4. NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 4.1 National Planning Policy is currently defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This provides the most current and up to date planning guidance.
- 4.2 At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and specifically states that for decision making, the LPA should be approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay.
- 4.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises the importance of integrating trees into urban environments as part of achieving well-designed places. While the primary focus is on new tree planting, the importance of retaining existing trees and incorporation into proposals is a driving factor, stating that:

“Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.” (Paragraph 131)

4.4 In addition, Section 15 of the NPPF recognises the importance of conserving and enhancing the natural environment, and specifically acknowledges the role of trees and woodland in the provision of natural capital and ecosystem services.

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;” (Paragraph 174)

4.5 It further acknowledges the importance of ancient woodlands and veteran trees for habitats and biodiversity and requires that planning consent should be refused where development schemes require the removal of such features unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, stating that:

“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.” (Paragraph 180, c)

Local Planning Policy

4.6 The LPA has a statutory obligation to ensure that provision is made for the protection of trees through section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).

4.7 CDC has prepared local planning policies that are presented in the Local Plan 2031. The policies that need to be met in relation to trees are detailed in Table 6. A full copy of these policies are presented in Appendix 1.

Table 6 - Local Planning Policies in relation to trees

Policy	Name	Description
ESD10	Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment	This policy seeks the protection of trees with the aim of increasing the number of trees across the district. Where tree loss is unavoidable, the policy states that there needs to be mitigation or compensation for such loss. Additionally, any development that would result in damage to or loss of a site of biodiversity including habitats of species of principal importance for biodiversity will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development outweigh the harm and the loss can be mitigated to achieve a net gain in biodiversity.
ESD13	Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement.	This policy seeks to ensure the enhancement of the character and appearance of the landscape, in particular in relation to the urban fringe. It explains that development will not be allowed where there is harm to the visual setting or the tranquillity of a site.

Policy	Name	Description
ESD15	The Character of the Built and Historic Environment	This policy seeks to ensure any new development will respect the built, natural and cultural context of the surrounding area. It requires that any new development will make a positive contribution to an area’s character and identity by reinforcing local distinctiveness through respecting local topography and landscape features such as significant trees.

5. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

5.1 Oxford University Development Ltd (‘the Applicant’) is seeking outline planning permission for a phased, mixed-use development (‘the Proposed Development’) which would provide up to 155,000 square metres (‘sqm’) gross external area (‘GEA’) of new faculty, and research and development space associated with the expansion of the existing Begbroke Science Park, up to 215,000sqm GEA of residential floorspace that would deliver apartments, communal and sharer accommodation and traditional houses and associated amenity, education and community uses.

6. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

General Considerations

- 6.1 It is to be noted that this assessment reviews the parameter plan proposals at this outline stage and a further review of the layout at reserved matters stage will be undertaken.
- 6.2 The planning of the site layout and parameters plan is guided by Development Principles that are intended to help inform the preparation of subsequent Reserved Matters Applications. Those submissions are expected to demonstrate substantial conformity with the Development Principles. The Development Principles are not intended to fix a specific design outcome, but instead define criteria for the subsequent design stages.
- 6.3 The key development principle in relation to trees is that the loss of or harm to ancient, veteran or other high quality trees (Category A) on the site will be avoided and any detailed site design amended to ensure that these trees continue to contribute to the site once the development is completed.

Development Zone

- 6.4 The Parameters Plans define the land use for different areas of the site (see BEG-HBA-SW-ZZ-SK-A-SK-81-Parameter Plan – Development Zones_P10). The main part of the site (surrounding the existing science area and to the south of Sandy Lane) is designated as the Development Zone. It is anticipated that the majority of trees and hedges in this area will be removed, but only in accordance with the Development Principles detailed in the Development Area Brief and Design Guides.
- 6.5 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment is based on a worst-case scenario and assumes that all trees and hedges other than ancients, veterans and high quality trees within the Development

Zone will be removed. The exception to are those trees at Parkers Farm, between the existing Science Park and the National Rail Line.

- 6.6 The development parameters plan will result in the removal of 123 trees, groups and hedges as summarised in Table 7 below. A further two hedges will be retained but with small sections removed to allow the formation of new access routes.

Table 7: Summary of potential losses within the Development Zone

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U	Total
Group	0	15	6	5	26
Hedge	0	6	7	0	13
Tree	0	32	35	17	84
Total	0	53	48	22	123

- 6.7 This scheme shows all the trees on the southern boundary of the site as being retained (T160-T189). These trees are growing on third party land owned by Hallam Land, and are subject to a separate planning application. Any losses on that boundary will be considered as part of an impact assessment for that application.

- 6.8 All trees for removal have been highlighted on the Tree Retentions and Removals Plan (TRRP) with a dashed redline and the tree number in a red circle. They are also highlighted in the tree schedule in red text.

Open Space – Tree, Group and Hedge Loss

- 6.9 The Land Use Parameters Plan shows that the remaining areas of the site to the north and to the east of the railway line will be retained as open space/recreational areas in which there will be no buildings or structures other than those ancillary to the use of the land. Tree loss in this area is anticipated to be minimal other than for the creation of new access and movement routes.

- 6.10 The proposed Access and Movement Parameter Plan (ref BEG-HBA-SW-ZZ-SK-A-SK84_Parameter Plan - Access and Movement Plan_P10) through the open space to the north and east of the site will result in the loss of seven trees and one group as well as the partial removal of seven groups, eight hedges and creating a cut through in one woodland.

- 6.11 A summary of the tree losses is provided in Table 8. The trees have been highlighted on the TRRP with a dashed redline and the tree number in a red circle. They are also highlighted in the tree schedule in red text.

Table 8: Summary of losses

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U	Total
FULL REMOVAL					
Group	0	0	0	1	1
Hedge	0	0	0	0	0
Tree	0	5	2	0	7
Total	0	5	2	1	8

PARTIAL REMOVALS					
Group	0	6	1	0	7
Hedge	0	3	5	0	8
Woodland	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	10	6	0	16

Arboricultural Impact – Tree Pruning

6.12 This is an outline application, and the details of any facilitation pruning will be provided in any relevant reserved matters application.

Arboricultural Impact – Encroachment of the RPA

6.13 This is an outline application and the details of any encroachment of RPA will be provided in any relevant reserved matters application.

Veteran Trees

6.14 The proposed scheme does not require the removal of or encroachment with the protected buffer zone of any veteran tree.

6.15 The Design Specification will ensure that there will be no loss of or harm to ancient or veteran trees (including their root protection areas) identified within the Site, other than in wholly exceptional circumstances.

7. NEW TREE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 The landscape vision for the Site is detailed in the Development Specification and Strategic Design Guidelines. The general principles defined in the document in terms of new and replacement tree planting is covered in the Biodiversity section at 3.3. Those principles state that:

- Existing biodiversity corridors should be strengthened with interventions targeted at ecological enhancement. Specific focus should be set on the Oxford Canal corridor and its strengthened contribution to Oxfordshire’s Nature Recovery Network.
- Existing ecological assets should be retained wherever possible with particular attention to the Oxford Canal corridor, Sandy Lane hedgerow, hedgerows with high ecological value and woodlands.
- A wide range of bio types should be provided (woodlands, wet meadows, dry meadows, marshlands...), monitored and maintained in time to retain their ecological value.
- Within the development, roads, pocket parks and courtyards should have a green planted character.
- Planting should be composed in layers: ground covers, grasses, plants, shrubs and trees.
- The planting palette should favour a healthy variety of native species, including trees that produce fruits and berries. The mix of species should aim to provide food for

pollinators throughout the year and include species that are resilient to a changing climate.

- Local fauna should be supported by providing strategically located solutions within the landscape as well as buildings including bird & bat houses, logs, rock piles, insects hotels, etc.

7.2 An illustrative landscape masterplan has been developed for the scheme which envisages 84.2ha of green space, an extract of which is presented in (see Hawkins Brown report reference BEG-HBA-XX-XX-PP-MP-Stage2Deck230331 for detail). The details with tree numbers, species and sizes will be addressed through reserved matters but the overall impact will be an increase in the overall tree provision on site.

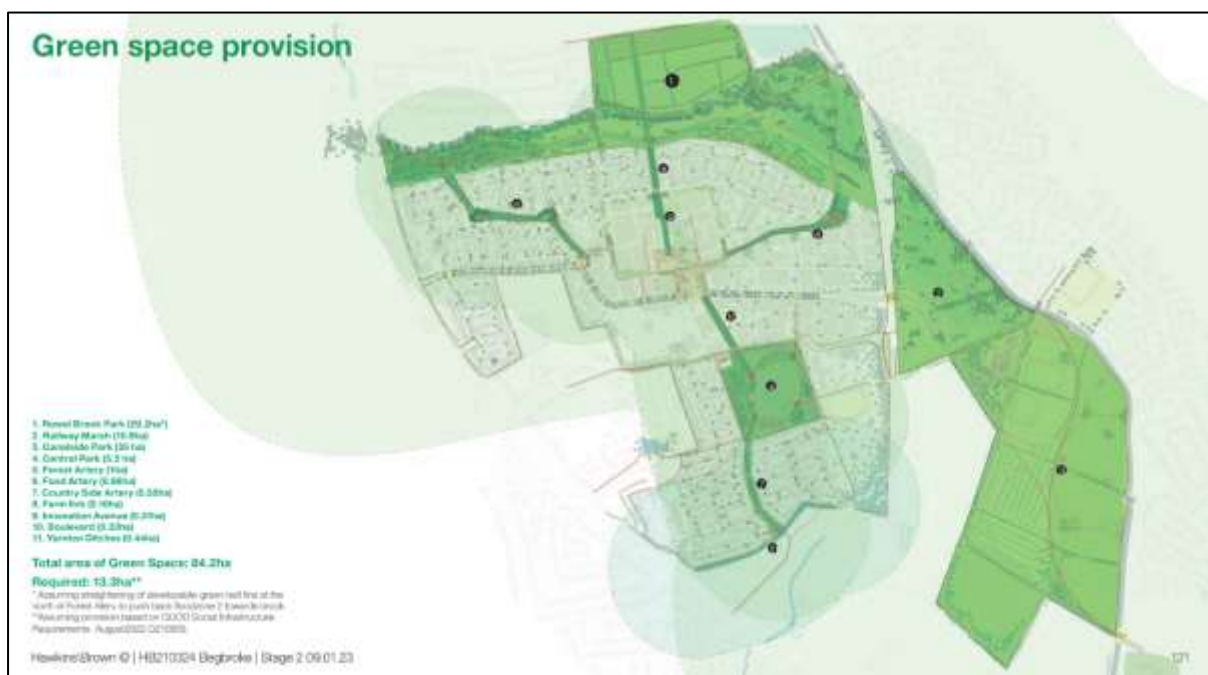


Plate 4: Extract from Landscape Masterplan

8. PRINCIPLES OF TREE PROTECTION

8.1 Retained trees on the site will be protected from potential harmful activities during the development. Details of the protection measures can be conditioned and addressed through reserved matters applications.

8.2 However, it is important that site-wide principles for the protection of tree are established which will form the basis on which more detailed tree protection measures will be created. These principles are:

- All retained trees will be protected by fencing that will form a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)**, behind which there will be no access during the development phase.
- Where fencing cannot provide the necessary protection measures, alternative systems will be installed that will ensure retained trees are protected. This may include the use of either temporary or permanent ground protection.

- There will be no storage of materials, or access for construction workers or machinery within any CEZ.
- There will be no excavation within a CEZ. All utilities and underground services will be located outside the CEZ or tap into existing service routes.
- Any storage or mixing station located outside of a CEZ will be located in a place that minimises the risk of contaminated runoff entering the CEZ and damaging the rooting environment. This may be achieved by using a non-permeable membrane on the ground, surrounded by sandbags to contain any spillage.
- There will be no fires within a CEZ.
- There will be no use of herbicides within a CEZ.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 This report has relied upon the following external reference sources:

- British Standards Institution (2012) BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*. London: BSI
- Gov.uk (2021) [National Planning Policy Framework](#). [Available online]
- Forestry Commission (2022) [Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions](#) [Available online]
- Cherwell District Council (2016) [Local Planning Policy](#). [Available online] (Accessed 02.09.2022)
- Cherwell District Council (2022) [Tree Protection](#) [Available online] (Accessed 06.09.2022)
- British Geological Society (2022) [Geology of Britain Viewer](#). [Available online] (Accessed: 06.09.2022)
- Cranfield Soils and Agrifood Institute (2022) [Soilscapes](#) [Available online] (Accessed: 06.09.2022)

10. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ancient - An ancient tree is exceptionally valuable, although very few trees reach the age to be classified as ancient. Unlike **Veterans**, ancient is an age classification, and attributes can include its age, size, condition, biodiversity value as a result of significant wood decay and the habitat created from the ageing process, and/or cultural and heritage value.

Arboricultural Method Statement - methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the **root protection area**, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.

Conservation Area - An area recognized in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as being 'of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. Trees may make a significant contribution to the character of a conservation area, so any works to trees in a conservation area will require notification to be made to the local authority, which then has six weeks to consider the works. Notice may be submitted as part of a planning application, provided that the required works are clearly stated.

Construction Exclusion Zone - area based on the **root protection area** from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.

Coppice/coppicing – The practice of cutting a tree back to near ground level to encourage multiple stems of second-generation growth. This is a management practice that is not suitable for all tree species, and is commonly used in the management of hazel and sweet chestnut in woodlands, and ash and sycamore in hedgerows. Other species of broadleaf tree can also be managed in this way. The old coppice stump is the **stool**.

Early mature – Age class of a tree in its life cycle between youth and maturity, getting close to reaching its maximum potential (see **Mature**), but still increasing in size and spread.

Facilitation Pruning - one-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to enable consented operations on site.

Maiden – A tree that has never been altered by pruning.

Mature – Age class of a tree that reached its maximum growth potential (height and spread) for the species and environment conditions. 20-80% of a tree's life can be spent in the mature stage.

Over mature – Age class of trees that are still close to their full height and crown size, but showing indication of **senescence** with retrenchment (slow reduction) of the overall canopy size. The main stem diameter (which by now is large) increases more slowly. Some **veteran** characteristics may start to appear.

Pollard/Pollarding – A pollard is a tree that has been pollarded or subject to pollarding. Pollarding is the complete or partial removal of the live growth of the canopy to control the height and spread of the tree. The management regime is repeated frequently to maintain this growth pattern.

Root Protection Area (RPA) - layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Senescence - The late stage of a tree's life characterized by a decline in the volume of the crown and root system.

Semi mature – Age class of tree that is established but not yet close to reaching its full height and growth potential, and which could be moved with specialist equipment.

Tree Preservation Order - An order made by a local authority or other planning authority to protect a tree, group of trees, area of (scattered) trees or woodland under Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, amended by the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. An order is generally made on the grounds of amenity and expediency, and anyone proposing works to a TPO tree must seek prior consent from the local authority. This consent can include planning permission provided the required works are clearly defined and necessary for the consent scheme to progress.

Tree Protection Plan - scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Veteran– A veteran tree may not be very old, but the term is not a classification of age. It has significant decay features, such as branch death and hollowing which contribute to its exceptional biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes **ancient** or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate.

Young – Age class of a tree that has recently been planted, or which is becoming established but could be moved without specialist equipment.

11. APPENDIX 1: CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL - LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES RELATING TO TREES

Policy ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment will be achieved by the following:

- In considering proposals for development, a net gain in biodiversity will be sought by protecting, managing, enhancing and extending existing resources, and by creating new resources
- The protection of trees will be encouraged, with an aim to increase the number of trees in the District
- The reuse of soils will be sought
- If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or as a last resort, compensated for, then development will not be permitted.
- Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of international value will be subject to the Habitats Regulations Assessment process and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no likely significant effects on the international site or that effects can be mitigated
- Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of biodiversity or geological value of national importance will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm it would cause to the site and the wider national network of SSSIs, and the loss can be mitigated to achieve a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity
- Development which would result in damage to or loss of a site of biodiversity or geological value of regional or local importance including habitats of species of principal importance for biodiversity will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm it would cause to the site, and the loss can be mitigated to achieve a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity
- Development proposals will be expected to incorporate features to encourage biodiversity, and retain and where possible enhance existing features of nature conservation value within the site. Existing ecological networks should be identified and maintained to avoid habitat fragmentation, and ecological corridors should form an essential component of green infrastructure provision in association with new development to ensure habitat connectivity
- Relevant habitat and species surveys and associated reports will be required to accompany planning applications which may affect a site, habitat or species of known or potential ecological value
- Air quality assessments will also be required for development proposals that would be likely to have a significantly adverse impact on biodiversity by generating an increase in air pollution
- Planning conditions/obligations will be used to secure net gains in biodiversity by helping to deliver Biodiversity Action Plan targets and/or meeting the aims of Conservation Target Areas. Developments for which these are the principal aims will be viewed favourably
- A monitoring and management plan will be required for biodiversity features on site to ensure their long term suitable management.

Policy ESD 13: Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement

Opportunities will be sought to secure the enhancement of the character and appearance of the landscape, particularly in urban fringe locations, through the restoration, management or enhancement of existing landscapes, features or habitats and where appropriate the creation of new ones, including the planting of woodlands, trees and hedgerows.

Development will be expected to respect and enhance local landscape character, securing appropriate mitigation where damage to local landscape character cannot be avoided. Proposals will not be permitted if they would:

- Cause undue visual intrusion into the open countryside
- Cause undue harm to important natural landscape features and topography
- Be inconsistent with local character
- Impact on areas judged to have a high level of tranquillity
- Harm the setting of settlements, buildings, structures or other landmark features, or
- Harm the historic value of the landscape.

Development proposals should have regard to the information and advice contained in the Council's Countryside Design Summary Supplementary Planning Guidance, and the Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (OWLS), and be accompanied by a landscape assessment where appropriate.

Policy ESD 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment

Successful design is founded upon an understanding and respect for an area's unique built, natural and cultural context. New development will be expected to complement and enhance the character of its context through sensitive siting, layout and high quality design. All new development will be required to meet high design standards. Where development is in the vicinity of any of the District's distinctive natural or historic assets, delivering high quality design that complements the asset will be essential.

New development proposals should:

- Be designed to deliver high quality safe, attractive, durable and healthy places to live and work in. Development of all scales should be designed to improve the quality and appearance of an area and the way it functions
- Deliver buildings, places and spaces that can adapt to changing social, technological, economic and environmental conditions
- Support the efficient use of land and infrastructure, through appropriate land uses, mix and density/development intensity
- Contribute positively to an area's character and identity by creating or reinforcing local distinctiveness and respecting local topography and landscape features, including skylines, valley floors, significant trees, historic boundaries, landmarks, features or views, in particular within designated landscapes, within the Cherwell Valley and within conservation areas and their setting
- Conserve, sustain and enhance designated and non designated 'heritage assets' (as defined in the NPPF) including buildings, features, archaeology, conservation areas and their settings, and ensure new development is sensitively sited and integrated in accordance with advice in the NPPF and NPPG. Proposals for development that affect non-designated heritage assets will be considered taking account of the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset as set out in the NPPF and NPPG. Regeneration proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets, particularly where these bring redundant or under used buildings or areas, especially any on English Heritage's At Risk Register, into appropriate use will be encouraged
- Include information on heritage assets sufficient to assess the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Where archaeological potential is identified this should include an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- Respect the traditional pattern of routes, spaces, blocks, plots, enclosures and the form, scale and massing of buildings. Development should be designed to integrate with existing streets and public spaces, and buildings configured to create clearly defined active public frontages
- Reflect or, in a contemporary design response, re-interpret local distinctiveness, including elements of construction, elevational detailing, windows and doors, building and surfacing materials, mass, scale and colour palette
- Promote permeable, accessible and easily understandable places by creating spaces that connect with each other, are easy to move through and have recognisable landmark features
- Demonstrate a holistic approach to the design of the public realm to create high quality and multi-functional streets and places that promotes pedestrian movement and integrates different modes of transport, parking and servicing. The principles set out in The Manual for Streets should be followed
- Consider the amenity of both existing and future development, including matters of privacy, outlook, natural lighting, ventilation, and indoor and outdoor space

- Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation
- Be compatible with up to date urban design principles, including Building for Life, and achieve Secured by Design accreditation
- Consider sustainable design and layout at the masterplanning stage of design, where building orientation and the impact of microclimate can be considered within the layout
- Incorporate energy efficient design and sustainable construction techniques, whilst ensuring that the aesthetic implications of green technology are appropriate to the context (also see Policies ESD 1 - 5 on climate change and renewable energy)
- Integrate and enhance green infrastructure and incorporate biodiversity enhancement features where possible (see Policy ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment and Policy ESD 17 Green Infrastructure). Well designed landscape schemes should be an integral part of development proposals to support improvements to biodiversity, the micro climate, and air pollution and provide attractive places that improve people's health and sense of vitality
- Use locally sourced sustainable materials where possible.

The Council will provide more detailed design and historic environment policies in the Local Plan Part 2.

The design of all new development will need to be informed by an analysis of the context, together with an explanation and justification of the principles that have informed the design rationale. This should be demonstrated in the Design and Access Statement that accompanies the planning application. The Council expects all the issues within this policy to be positively addressed through the explanation and justification in the Design & Access Statement. Further guidance can be found on the Council's website.

The Council will require design to be addressed in the pre-application process on major developments and in connection with all heritage sites. For major sites/strategic sites and complex developments, Design Codes will need to be prepared in conjunction with the Council and local stakeholders to ensure appropriate character and high quality design is delivered throughout. Design Codes will usually be prepared between outline and reserved matters stage to set out design principles for the development of the site. The level of prescription will vary according to the nature of the site.

Client: Oxford University Developments Ltd				Reference: 21-BEG-INF-SCH			
Site: Begbrook				Surveyor(s): Nick Bolton & Steve Westmore			
				Date of survey: 8-12 August & 24 October 2022			
Key to Notations							
		Age Class		Definition		Category Grading	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height			ERC
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity		Category	Sub category
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size		A	40+ 1 - Mainly Arboricultural
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly		B	20+ 2 - Mainly Landscape
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	Y	Yieldless	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness		C	10+ 3 - Mainly Cultural
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems		Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			U	<10 Low Quality & Value Unsuitable for retention
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects		Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
			Poor - Significant ill health				
			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy				

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T001	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	580	1	N - 7.5 E - 6.5 S - 7 W - 9	4	4	NE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy Fractured limbs - storm damage on south and east side	-	20+ Years	B	2	150	6.90	176.5
T002	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	4	600	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Deadwood with dead limb to north, lying partially in hedge Main stem still alive with growth from fracture point.	-	10+ Years	C	2	163	7.20	3.1
T003	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	450	1	N - 7 E - 3.5 S - 6 W - 5	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Deadwood in small quantity on west side	-	20+ Years	B	2	92	5.40	86.8
T004	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	600	1	N - 5 E - 7 S - 6 W - 2.5	3	4	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Hedgerow tree with dense ivy cover Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U		163	7.20	82.1
T005	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	730	1	N - 5 E - 7 S - 5 W - 5	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree Stem diameter measured over ivy Asymmetrical canopy on north side with minor deadwood Prolific ivy	-	20+ Years	B	2	238	8.70	94.2
T006	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	40	1	N - 5 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	1	1	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Maiden tree Hedgerow tree	-	20+ Years	B	2	1	0.60	56.5
T007	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	7	80	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed hedgerow tree	-	10+ Years	C	2	3	0.90	19.6
T008	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	11	750	1	N - 5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 4	6	6	W	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Deadwood throughout with canopy in decline Prolific ivy	-	10+ Years	C	3	254	9.00	38.3
G009	Crack Willow x3 (Salix fragilis x3)	12	780	3	N - 7 E - 8 S - 7 W - 8	1	1	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of unmanaged hedgerow trees, partially failed across boundary	-	10+ Years	C	2	272	9.30	175.9
T010	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	910	4	N - 3 E - 10 S - 4 W - 4	2	2	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical canopy to south east. Unmanaged maiden tree, failing from base with multiple limb failures	-	10+ Years	C	2	366	10.80	77.0

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height						Category		40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural		
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity						A		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size						B		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly						C		<10			
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						U			Unsuitable for retention		
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.				NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection	
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T011	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	7	700	1	N - 4 E - 7 S - 3 W - 4	4	4	E	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Deadwood throughout with canopy in decline Deadwood Major deadwood Declining canopy	-	10+ Years	C	3	222	8.40	60.5
G012	Pedunculate Oak x2 (Quercus robur x2)	12	970	2	N - 12 E - 9.5 S - 12 W - 9.5	1	1	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of two hedgerow trees, southern tree is triple stemmed from base.	-	20+ Years	B	2	430	11.70	358.1
H013	Blackthorn Hazel Elder Common Hawthorn Goat Willow Common Ash Buddleia (Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Salix caprea Fraxinus excelsior Buddleia sp.)	5	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge of varying width and height. Southern end wider and taller, as well as less managed than northern end.	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	12.6
T014	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	580	6	N - 6 E - 5 S - 5 W - 7	4	3	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Specimen tree in shelter belt along greenway Has been coppiced in past Ash Dieback - No	-	20+ Years	B	2	150	6.90	103.7
T015	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	750	1	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 9	2	2	NW	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Specimen tree in shelter belt along greenway Ash Dieback - Yes, notably on south side ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	10+ Years	C	2	254	9.00	141.4
T016	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	12	720	1	N - 8 E - 7 S - 6 W - 6	5	5	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Specimen tree in wooded belt along greenway. Northern side managed for agricultural access. Deadwood on south side due to shading from canopy	-	20+ Years	B	2	238	8.70	142.9
T017	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	690	1	N - 4 E - 6 S - 6.5 W - 5	5	5	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Specimen tree in wooded belt along greenway with dieback on southern side Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	10+ Years	C	2	222	8.40	90.7
G018	Pedunculate Oak Common Ash (Quercus robur Fraxinus excelsior)	18	1070	2	N - 12 E - 11 S - 12 W - 9	4	4	NW	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Deadwood in oak which is declining. Trees share mutual canopy and offer protection to each other.	-	10+ Years	C	2	523	12.90	377.0
T019	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	230	1	N - 7 E - 6 S - 6 W - 7	3	3	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary tree that has been coppiced Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	2	23	2.70	132.7

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health		Trees for removal are noted in red text.			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy		NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T020	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	17	1100	1	N - 6.5 E - 6.5 S - 10 W - 6.5	1	3	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Fractured limbs on south side lying in hedge Big cavity wound on east side with decay visible Maiden tree that would benefit from being pollarded	-	10+ Years	C	2	547	13.20	168.5
T021	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	14	460	1	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 2.5 W - 4.5	3	3	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical Canopy on west side due to shading from neighbouring tree Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with drainage ditch on south side Stem measured over ivy	-	10+ Years	C	2	92	5.40	49.5
G022	Hazel Field Maple Elder Common Ash Common Hawthorn Pedunculate Oak (Corylus avellana) Acer campestre Sambucus nigra Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur	8	640	10	N - 140 E - 5 S - 140 W - 6	-	8	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch on southern side Mixed species group bounding field edge and screening from byway. Majority are multi stemmed coppice stools.	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	2419.0
G023	Elm Field Maple Hazel Crack Willow x3 Common Ash Elder (Ulmus sp.) Acer campestre Corylus avellana Salix fragilis x3 Fraxinus excelsior Sambucus nigra	9	640	10	N - 15 E - 4 S - 15 W - 5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with highway to north. Roadside trees at traffic lights over canal.	-	10+ Years	C	2	191	7.80	212.1
G024	Elder Blackthorn Sycamore Hazel Goat Willow Crack Willow Dogwood Common Hawthorn Common Ash Horse Chestnut (Sambucus nigra) Prunus spinosa Acer pseudoplatanus Corylus avellana Salix caprea Salix fragilis Cornus sp. Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior Aesculus hippocastanum	6	480	10	N - 300 E - 2.5 S - 300 W - 2.5	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with two path and canal on east/south side Unmanaged boundary hedge with thick bramble in places. Occasional individual hedgerow trees. Recommendation is for 7m stand off from boundary Crack willows on boundary have been managed as pollards although regime has lapsed	-	20+ Years	B	2	102	5.70	2356.2

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape					
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural					
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness					Unsuitable for retention							
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T025	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	750	1	N - 6.5 E - 7 S - 6 W - 7	3	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	2	254	9.00	137.4
T026	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	520	5	N - 6 E - 5 S - 5 W - 6	4	5	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed old coppice which has understorey clear for visibility from east side of canal. Small basal cavity on northern stem. Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	3	125	6.30	95.0
T027	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	14	980	1	N - 6 E - 8 S - 7 W - 7	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east, drainage ditch to west Level change with tree growing at bottom of slope by tow path	-	40+ Years	A	1	430	11.70	153.2
T028	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	710	2	N - 6 E - 5 S - 13 W - 11	-	-	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with overflow channel from canal lock to east. Fractured limbs from base on western side which covers very wide area by field edge. Trees needs pollarding	-	20+ Years	B	2	222	8.40	238.8
T029	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	16	1100	1	N - 8.5 E - 6 S - 3 W - 7	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Mature specimen that has been pollarded	-	20+ Years	B	3	547	13.20	117.4
T030	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	400	1	N - 3 E - 7 S - 7 W - 8	2	3	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Stem diameter measured over ivy Old coppice which has not been managed.	-	20+ Years	B	2	72	4.80	117.8
G031	Crack Willow Elder Blackthorn Common Hawthorn (Salix fragilis) Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Crataegus monogyna	6	480	10	N - 70 E - 1.5 S - 70 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group screening site from canal	-	20+ Years	B	2	102	5.70	329.9
T032	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	890	4	N - 9.5 E - 9 S - 7.5 W - 8	4	5	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed tree from base Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Stem diameter measured over ivy Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Crown lifted over footpath	-	20+ Years	B	1	366	10.80	227.0
T033	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	22	630	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	3	5	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Tree growing on slightly raised bank between towpath and field Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Crown lifted over footpath	-	20+ Years	B	1	177	7.50	153.9

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity			B	High Quality & Value	20+			2 - Mainly Landscape	
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size			C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+			3 - Mainly Cultural	
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly			U	Low Quality & Value	<10				
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				Unsuitable for retention					
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.	NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection					
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H034	Crack Willow Hazel Dogwood Field Maple Elder Common Hawthorn (Salix fragilis) Corylus avellana Cornus sp. Acer campestre Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna	5	100	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east Field boundary hedge which has been unmanaged other than clearance for access.	-	20+ Years	B	3	5	1.20	7.1
G035	Common Ash x2 Crack Willow (Fraxinus excelsior x2) Salix fragilis	20	870	3	N - 14 E - 6 S - 14 W - 6	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east. Dominant group of trees in hedgerow.	-	20+ Years	B	2	346	10.50	263.9
G036	Common Ash x13 (Fraxinus excelsior x13)	20	1590	10	N - 61 E - 7 S - 61 W - 8	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to east. Dominant group of trees in hedgerow in poor condition Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	707	15.00	1437.3
G037	Common Hawthorn Elm Elder Grey Willow Common Ash (Crataegus monogyna) Ulmus sp. Sambucus nigra Salix cinerea Fraxinus excelsior	15	950	10	N - 92 E - 8 S - 92 W - 8	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Linear group of boundary trees with understorey. Very wide with ditch running through the middle	-	20+ Years	B	2	408	11.40	2312.2
T038	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	800	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 6 W - 7	7	6	NE	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	290	9.60	142.9
T039	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	490	1	N - 5 E - 3.5 S - 4 W - 3	7	6	NE	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75+%	-	<10 years	U	U	113	6.00	45.9
T040	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	320	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	3	2	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75+%	-	<10 years	U	U	48	3.90	50.3
T041	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	750	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 8 W - 5	3	4	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75+%	-	<10 years	U	U	254	9.00	102.1

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness					Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H042	Spindle Dogwood Blackthorn Common Ash Hazel Common Hawthorn Field Maple (Euonymus europaeus Cornus sp. Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Acer campestre)	5	100	1	N - 95 E - 3 S - 95 W - 3	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge growing on west side of drainage ditch.	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	895.4
G043	Common Ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior x3)	20	780	3	N - 18 E - 8 S - 18 W - 8	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	10+ Years	C	2	272	9.30	452.4
G044	Common Ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior x3)	16	580	3	N - 11 E - 7 S - 11 W - 7	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	10+ Years	C	2	150	6.90	241.9
T045	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	850	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	5	4	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75+% Large lateral on north west side has previously failed	-	<10 years	U	U	327	10.20	153.9
T046	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	18	930	1	N - 9 E - 8 S - 9 W - 8	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east Fractured limbs - storm damage on northern side above ditch, parallel to boundary.	-	20+ Years	B	1	387	11.10	226.2
T047	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	780	1	N - 6 E - 5 S - 7 W - 2	6	6	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75+%	-	<10 years	U	U	272	9.30	71.5
T048	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	16	440	1	N - 5 E - 6 S - 5 W - 7	4	5	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east	-	20+ Years	B	1	92	5.40	102.1
T049	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	700	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 3 W - 4	7	7	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Fractured limbs - storm damage on west side at 7m with failed limb in hedgerow	-	10+ Years	C	2	222	8.40	56.5
T050	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	25	1000	2	N - 10 E - 7 S - 6 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east Fractured limbs - storm damage with several limb failures as well as subordinate stem on north side having failed over hedge, parallel to ditch. Habitat holes in stem below tear out wound. Tree needs management in form of pollarding	-	10+ Years	C	2	452	12.00	175.9

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T051	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	730	2	N - 3 E - 6 S - 8 W - 11	7	7	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to east and south. Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	10+ Years	C	1	238	8.70	146.9
G052	Crack Willow Common Ash Spindle Hazel Field Maple Common Hawthorn (Salix fragilis) Fraxinus excelsior Euonymus europaeus Corylus avellana Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna	15	640	10	N - 3 E - 60 S - 3.5 W - 60	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to south Boundary group on north side of ditch. Majority of mature trees are offsite on south side of ditch, approx 12m beyond site boundary.	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	612.6
G053	Common Hawthorn Common Ash (Crataegus monogyna) Fraxinus excelsior	20	1590	10	N - 7.5 E - 140 S - 7 W - 140	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite group of trees approx 10m beyond ditch into neighbouring field.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	3188.7
T054	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	22	1000	1	N - 8.5 E - 9 S - 6 W - 5	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to south Fractured limbs - storm damage on eastern side with failed limb lying in boundary hedge, parallel to field boundary Tree needs managing, ideally as a pollard.	-	20+ Years	B	1	452	12.00	159.4
T055	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	1210	2	N - 12 E - 6 S - 6 W - 10	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to south Top of tree has previously failed, partially lying in hedge to west. Very over extended growth to north. Trees needs managing, ideally as a pollard	-	20+ Years	B	1	651	14.40	226.2
T056	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	7	1000	1	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 8	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to south Fractured limbs with old pollard head having failed and collapsed on itself. Tree needs to be managed as pollard.	-	10+ Years	C	2	452	12.00	131.9
T057	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	1150	2	N - 7 E - 7 S - 5 W - 7	5	5	W	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 50-75% Habitat holes in main stem starting at 5m north east side	-	<10 years	U	U	598	13.80	131.9
T058	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	19	1500	1	N - 7.5 E - 11 S - 10 W - 5	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to south Multiple failures from old pollard head and cavities on main stem below head. Trees needed brining back into management	-	20+ Years	B	1	707	15.00	219.9
G059	Common Ash x7 (Fraxinus excelsior x7)	15	800	7	N - 7 E - 23 S - 6 W - 23	4	1	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-50% Condition of trees in group varies but all with ash die back.	-	10+ Years	C	2	290	9.60	469.7

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention	<10			
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T060	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	1000	1	N - 5 E - 5.5 S - 0.5 W - 5	5	5	NW	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Building in proximity to canopy with ditch to south and west and pedestrian crossing bridge at base of tree Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy to east. Tree has been pruned for clearance over lines. Stem diameter measured over ivy Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Fungal fruiting bodies with Ganoderma brackets at base on south side	-	<10 years	U	U	452	12.00	45.4
G061	Elder Field Maple Common Hawthorn Hazel Sycamore (Sambucus nigra) Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Acer pseudoplatanus)	5	640	10	N - 215 E - 1.5 S - 215 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Understorey group along edge of green lane	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	1013.2
G062	Common Ash x3 Field Maple x4 Crab Apple (Fraxinus excelsior x3) Acer campestre x4 Malus sylvestris)	12	700	3	N - 20 E - 6 S - 20 W - 6	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west	-	20+ Years	B	2	222	8.40	377.0
G063	Common Ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior x3)	12	750	3	N - 40 E - 6.5 S - 40 W - 6.5	1	1	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% but varies between trees	-	10+ Years	C	2	254	9.00	816.8
G064	Common Ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior x3)	17	610	3	N - 29 E - 7.5 S - 29 W - 7.5	4	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% but varies between trees	-	10+ Years	C	2	163	7.20	683.3
T065	Pedunculata Oak (Quercus robur)	22	1200	1	N - 3 E - 9 S - 10 W - 11	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west, parallel to green lane. Slight asymmetry in canopy due to shading from neighbouring trees.	-	40+ Years	A	1	651	14.40	204.2
T066	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	400	1	N - 2 E - 6 S - 5 W - 6	1	1	NE	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Stem growing to east due to light Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	72	4.80	66.0
T067	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	640	4	N - 10 E - 8 S - 1.5 W - 5	1	1	NE	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Slightly asymmetrical due to shading from neighbouring tree Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	191	7.80	117.4

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural			
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		Unsuitable for retention	<10				
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.						NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G068	Sycamore Common Ash x4 (Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior x4)	12	680	5	N - 17 E - 6 S - 17 W - 6	3	4	E	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Canopy Dieback (not Ash dieback) in sycamore	-	<10 years	U	U	206	8.10	320.4
G069	Common Ash x2 (Fraxinus excelsior x2)	12	780	2	N - 10.5 E - 7 S - 10.5 W - 7	3	4	E	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	272	9.30	230.9
G070	Common Ash x17 Field Maple x2 Pedunculate Oak (Fraxinus excelsior x17 Acer campestre x2 Quercus robur)	15	860	10	N - 38 E - 5.5 S - 38 W - 5.5	5	5	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west. Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Mixed species linear group separating green lane from field.	-	10+ Years	C	2	327	10.20	656.6
T071	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	970	1	N - 9 E - 13 S - 12 W - 8	4	4	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Mature boundary tree in hedgerow with several habitat holes around old wounds, especially on east side over footpath.	-	20+ Years	B	1	430	11.70	346.4
T072	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	970	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	E	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Condition - Dead Dead hedgerow tree. May have some habitat value	-	Dead	U	U	430	11.70	78.5
G073	Pedunculate Oak Common Ash x9 Horse Chestnut Crack Willow (Quercus robur Fraxinus excelsior x9 Aesculus hippocastanum Salix fragilis)	16	1900	10	N - 35 E - 8.5 S - 35 W - 8.5	4	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch to west Hedgerow trees on boundary of site screening green lane. Several ash have cavities in limbs over footpath and ash die back present	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	934.6
H074	Hazel Field Maple Grey Willow Goat Willow Common Ash Common Hawthorn Spindle (Corylus avellana Acer campestre Salix cinerea Salix caprea Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna Euonymus europaeus)	7	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge	-	10+ Years	C	3	10	1.80	12.6

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	A		High Quality & Value		40+	1 - Mainly Arbicultural				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	B		Moderate Quality & Value		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	C		Low Quality & Value		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	U		Unsuitable for retention		<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness										
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection					
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T075	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	750	3	N - 9 E - 11 S - 9 W - 6	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Unmanaged field boundary tree which would benefit from being managed as a pollard	-	20+ Years	B	1	254	9.00	240.3
T076	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	1000	1	N - 11 E - 8 S - 7 W - 5	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Unmanaged field boundary tree which would benefit from being managed as a pollard. Large limb failure on west side 6m which is hanging above and parallel to hedge	-	20+ Years	B	1	452	12.00	183.8
T077	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	1040	2	N - 9 E - 6 S - 10 W - 13	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Unmanaged field boundary tree which would benefit from being managed as a pollard. Large limb failure on east side 4m which is hanging above and parallel to hedge	-	20+ Years	B	1	499	12.60	283.5
T078	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	540	2	N - 5.5 E - 3.5 S - 4 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Unmanaged field boundary tree Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	1	137	6.60	41.0
T079	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	12	1200	1	N - 7.5 E - 10 S - 7 W - 7	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Unmanaged field boundary tree which would benefit from being managed as a pollard. Large limb failure on south side 2m which is hanging in hedge	-	20+ Years	B	1	651	14.40	193.6
G080	Common Ash Crack Willow x3 (Fraxinus excelsior Salix fragilis x3)	18	1260	4	N - 7 E - 16 S - 7 W - 16	2	3	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of hedge trees on field boundary with shared canopy characteristics. All willows would benefit from being managed as pollards	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	351.9
G081	Crack Willow x3 (Salix fragilis x3)	18	1260	2	N - 8 E - 13 S - 8 W - 13	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Unmanaged maiden trees which have partially failed on east side. Dense ivy cover. Eastern tree has lost large limb on south side over field and co dominant stem on north side. Trees would benefit from being managed as pollards	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	326.7
G082	Common Ash x3 (Fraxinus excelsior x3)	12	700	3	N - 5 E - 14 S - 5 W - 14	4	4	E	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Group of three dead field boundary trees in hedge	-	Dead	U	U	222	8.40	219.9
G083	Common Ash x2 (Fraxinus excelsior x2)	12	570	2	N - 5 E - 10 S - 5 W - 10	4	4	E	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Group of three dead field boundary trees in hedge	-	Dead	U	U	150	6.90	157.1
G084	Common Ash x7 Pedunculate Oak Field Maple (Fraxinus excelsior x7 Quercus robur Acer campestre)	15	1060	7	N - 6 E - 33 S - 6 W - 33	4	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Hedgerow trees on field boundary	-	10+ Years	C	3	499	12.60	622.0

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal			
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		Unsuitable for retention					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G085	Field Maple Pedunculate Oak Common Ash x4 (Acer campestre Quercus robur Fraxinus excelsior x4)	10	790	5	N - 6 E - 18 S - 8 W - 18	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary group in hedgerow	-	20+ Years	B	2	290	9.60	395.8
T086	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	450	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 6 W - 6	4	4	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Fungal fruiting bodies with innototus hispidus on stem and numerous habitat holes	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	132.7
T087	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	570	1	N - 9 E - 7 S - 8 W - 7	4	4	N	Early Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Early mature field boundary tree with crown break at 4m into multiple stems.	-	20+ Years	B	1	150	6.90	186.9
G088	Common Ash x5 Field Maple (Fraxinus excelsior x5 Acer campestre)	15	860	6	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75%+ Very poor condition group of field boundary trees.	-	<10 years	U	U	327	10.20	78.5
T089	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	1	N - 3.5 E - 3 S - 5 W - 5	2	3	W	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical canopy in field boundary tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	53.4
T090	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	370	2	N - 2.5 E - 4 S - 3 W - 2.5	5	5	S	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75%+	-	<10 years	U	U	64	4.50	28.1
T091	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	14	600	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 8 W - 7	3	4	N	Early Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Good field boundary tree	-	20+ Years	B	1	163	7.20	164.9
T092	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	370	2	N - 2.5 E - 4 S - 3 W - 2.5	5	5	S	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75%+	-	<10 years	U	U	64	4.50	28.1
T093	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	420	2	N - 4 E - 2.5 S - 5 W - 2.5	7	7	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75%+	-	<10 years	U	U	82	5.10	35.3
G094	Crack Willow x5 (Salix fragilis x5)	20	2690	5	N - 10 E - 12 S - 15 W - 10	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Unmanaged group of willows on field boundary. Historic pollards but now unmanaged and collapsed in places	-	10+ Years	C	3	707	15.00	432.0

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy			NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T095	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	750	1	N - 4 E - 6.5 S - 8 W - 5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Tree has been managed as pollard bur now lapsed	-	20+ Years	B	2	254	9.00	108.4
G096	Crack Willow x6 Elm Common Ash x3 (Salix fragilis x6 Ulmus sp. Fraxinus excelsior x3)	20	2700	6	N - 50 E - 11 S - 48 W - 11	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Group of trees straddling ditch, all bar one of the willows of which have been historically managed pollards but now lapsed and started to fail into field. Ash has innocuous at the base.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	1693.3
T097	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	930	1	N - 11 E - 10 S - 12 W - 10	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Multiple habitat holes on scaffolds from main stem	-	<10 years	U	U	387	11.10	361.3
G098	Common Ash Goat Willow Crack Willow x5 (Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea Salix fragilis x5)	16	1060	6	N - 7 E - 25 S - 8 W - 25	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of field boundary trees, all willows in need of pollarding	-	20+ Years	B	2	499	12.60	589.0
H099	Common Hawthorn Hazel Field Maple Dogwood Blackthorn Common Ash Goat Willow (Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Acer campestre Cornus sp. Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea)	5	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	12.6
T100	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	20	1060	1	N - 9.5 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	2	3	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Excellent example of open grown oak on field boundary Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy on eastern side	-	40+ Years	A	1	499	12.60	181.4
T101	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	860	1	N - 8 E - 4 S - 7 W - 8	5	4	N	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 75%+ Stem/limb decay Stem/Limb cavity Stem cavity/hollowing on east side Very good tree for habitat	-	<10 years	U	U	327	10.20	141.4
T102	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	650	1	N - 6.5 E - 5.5 S - 5 W - 6	2	2	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Good example of open grown oak on field boundary	-	40+ Years	A	1	191	7.80	103.9

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural			
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		Unsuitable for retention					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T103	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	28	850	1	N - 9 E - 9 S - 9 W - 8	4	5	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Good example of open grown oak on field boundary with ivy up stem. Minor deadwood expected for species	-	40+ Years	A	1	327	10.20	240.3
T104	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	280	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 5	5	5	NW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	10+ Years	C	1	34	3.30	56.5
H105	Common Hawthorn Sycamore Elder (Crataegus monogyna Acer pseudoplatanus Sambucus nigra)	5	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Very gappy poor quality hedge between fields	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	12.6
G106	Elder Common Ash Field Maple Common Hawthorn Hazel (Sambucus nigra Fraxinus excelsior Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana)	8	800	10	N - 165 E - 8 S - 165 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Understorey group straddling ditch on east side of green lane. Unmanaged except for cutting back or access on either side.	-	20+ Years	B	2	290	9.60	3887.7
T107	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	700	2	N - 6 E - 8 S - 7 W - 6	8	8	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch and green lane to west. Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Twin stemmed tree to side of green lane	-	20+ Years	B	1	222	8.40	142.9
T108	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	1050	1	N - 9 E - 5 S - 4 W - 9	4	5	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with green lane and ditch to west Hanging branches at 4m west side above footpath Fractured limbs - storm damage with two failed limbs on east side Maiden tree that would benefit from pollard management	-	20+ Years	B	1	499	12.60	142.9
T109	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	720	1	N - 5 E - 7 S - 14 W - 7	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch and green lane to west Co dominant stem on south side has failed and lying parallel to ditch in hedge to south west with notable phoenix growth that provides dense screening from field.	-	20+ Years	B	3	238	8.70	208.9
G110	Crack Willow Common Ash x3 (Salix fragilis Fraxinus excelsior x3)	20	1360	10	N - 10 E - 8 S - 10 W - 8	4	5	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of boundary tree between green lane and field with mutual canopy and above understorey	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	251.3

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboricultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.							
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T111	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	260	1	N - 7 E - 6 S - 5 W - 7	4	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with green lane to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Multi stemmed coppice in hedge standing above neighbouring understorey	-	10+ Years	C	1	28	3.00	122.5
T112	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	750	1	N - 9 E - 8 S - 9 W - 7	5	5	NE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with green lane to west Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Mature hedgerow tree with canopy break at 5m. Ivy present on stem and into canopy which is thinning	-	10+ Years	C	1	254	9.00	212.1
T113	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	17	800	2	N - 6 E - 10 S - 2 W - 3.5	5	5	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch and green lane to west Tree has naturally grown to east due to shading from neighbouring trees. Maiden which would benefit from pollarding. Southern stem has failed and limb at base on north side has also failed.	-	20+ Years	B	1	290	9.60	84.8
T114	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	16	800	1	N - 10 E - 9 S - 9 W - 8.5	5	2	NW	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch (1.5m deep) and green lane to west Boundary tree with interesting form, wide spreading canopy from low on stem.	-	40+ Years	A	1	290	9.60	261.1
G115	Common Holly Elm Dogwood Common Hawthorn Horse Chestnut Field Maple Hazel Sycamore (Ilex aquifolium) Ulmus sp. Cornus sp. Crataegus monogyna Aesculus hippocastanum Acer campestre Corylus avellana Acer pseudoplatanus	8	640	10	N - 4 E - 260 S - 4 W - 260	-	8	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Understorey group screening canal and tow path	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	3267.3
G116	Common Ash Sycamore Pedunculate Oak Turkey Oak (Fraxinus excelsior) Acer pseudoplatanus Quercus robur Quercus cerris	20	1600	4	N - 7.5 E - 180 S - 10 W - 180	5	5	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal and tow path to north High canopy group of mature trees screening canal	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	4948.0
T117	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	78.5

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category	A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness											
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.					NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T118	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	78.5
T119	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	78.5
T120	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	78.5
T121	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	450	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	78.5
T122	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	700	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	222	8.40	78.5
T123	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	25	1030	2	N - 8 E - 8 S - 11 W - 8	3	3	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to north and ditch to south. Stem diameter measured over ivy. Large and dominant tree	-	40+ Years	A	1	475	12.30	238.8
T124	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	25	1150	1	N - 8 E - 10 S - 11 W - 10	1	3	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal to north and ditch to south. Stem diameter measured over ivy. Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy to east	-	40+ Years	A	1	598	13.80	298.5
W125	Common Hawthorn Goat Willow Elm Common Ash Elder Sycamore Blackthorn Crack Willow Hazel Pedunculate Oak (Crataegus monogyna) Salix caprea Ulmus sp. Fraxinus excelsior Sambucus nigra Acer pseudoplatanus Prunus spinosa Salix fragilis Corylus avellana Quercus robur	15	500	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Inaccessible woodland on northern end of field between rail line and canal. Very dense and overgrown, left unmanaged.	-	20+ Years	B	3	113	6.00	78.5

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.							
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T126	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	20	800	1	N - 8 E - 8 S - 8 W - 8	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with railway to south Limb failures evident in canopy at 6m north west side All dimensions estimated as tree inaccessible due to thick bramble and railway	-	20+ Years	B	1	290	9.60	201.1
G127	Pedunculate Oak x2 (Quercus robur x2)	7	640	2	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of two self set trees in field Western tree has had union failure at 3m north side.	-	10+ Years	C	2	191	7.80	63.6
G128	Goat Willow Common Hawthorn Elder (Salix caprea Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra)	15	950	10	N - 11 E - 35 S - 11 W - 35	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field edge group of mixed species	-	10+ Years	C	2	408	11.40	1209.5
T129	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	12	980	1	N - 8 E - 8.5 S - 11 W - 9.5	-	2	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Open grown field boundary tree with low squat stem and crown break at 2m	-	20+ Years	B	1	430	11.70	268.6
G130	Elder Blackthorn Hazel Field Maple Common Hawthorn (Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna)	6	640	10	N - 48 E - 5 S - 48 W - 5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with rail line to west Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy directly overhead	-	10+ Years	C	3	191	7.80	754.0
G131	Common Ash Elder Elm Common Hawthorn Crack Willow (Fraxinus excelsior Sambucus nigra Ulmus sp. Crataegus monogyna Salix fragilis)	6	640	10	N - 4.5 E - 110 S - 4.5 W - 110	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Self set and unmanaged group of vegetation on boundary between fields..	-	10+ Years	C	3	191	7.80	1555.1
T132	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	7	2000	1	N - 8 E - 2.5 S - 7 W - 12	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Old lapsed pollard that has failed to west and notable phoenix growth. Regrowth from main stem has been removed for power line clearance Possible second tree on west side but not possible to determine due to jumble of failed limbs and regrowth	-	20+ Years	B	3	707	15.00	170.8
T133	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	360	1	N - 9.5 E - 10 S - 9 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed field boundary tree with over head lines to west. Elder growing through stems at base.	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	203.4

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural			
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		Unsuitable for retention					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H134	Dogwood Blackthorn Norway Spruce Elder Common Hawthorn (Cornus sp.) Prunus spinosa Picea abies Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna	2	100	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Managed field boundary hedge, very gappy in places	-	10+ Years	C	3	5	1.20	7.1
T135	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	9	120	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 2.5 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed Goat willow at base Filed boundary tree with ditch on north side. Southern side of canopy has been heavily pruned for agricultural access	-	10+ Years	C	3	7	1.50	45.9
T136	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	8	400	1	N - 5 E - 6 S - 5 W - 6	2	2	W	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary tree with ditch to north. Bramble growing into canopy. Mechanical damage on east side from flailing.	-	10+ Years	C	1	72	4.80	94.2
G137	Common Ash Common Hawthorn Pedunculate Oak (Fraxinus excelsior) Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur	8	560	5	N - 4 E - 8 S - 4 W - 8	-	-	W	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of tree in field boundary hedge which have not been managed.	-	10+ Years	C	3	137	6.60	100.5
H138	Elm Common Hawthorn Hazel Field Maple (Ulmus sp.) Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Acer campestre	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary roadside hedge maintained through flailing. Drainage ditch on roadside	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
H139	Elm Field Maple Hazel Common Hawthorn (Ulmus sp.) Acer campestre Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary roadside hedge maintained through flailing.	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
T140	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	730	1	N - 8 E - 6 S - 9 W - 8	2	3	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Poor condition roadside tree	-	<10 years	U	U	238	8.70	186.9
T141	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	620	1	N - 7 E - 6 S - 6 W - 4	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	1	177	7.50	102.1

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	A		High Quality & Value		40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	B		Moderate Quality & Value		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	C		Low Quality & Value		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	U		Unsuitable for retention		<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness										
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health					NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T142	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	580	1	N - 6.5 E - 5 S - 6 W - 4	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	1	150	6.90	88.4
T143	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	18	900	1	N - 11 E - 11 S - 11 W - 11	2	3	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with deep ditch between tree and highway	-	20+ Years	B	1	366	10.80	380.1
T144	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	670	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 5 W - 7	3	3	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	<10 years	U	U	206	8.10	131.9
T145	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	770	1	N - 9 E - 10 S - 10 W - 10	2	3	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with deep ditch between tree and highway Dense ivy on stem	-	10+ Years	C	1	272	9.30	298.5
T146	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	640	2	N - 6 E - 8 S - 9 W - 5	3	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	1	191	7.80	153.2
T147	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	6	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	2	2	N	Young	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Self set tree just outside field boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	12.6
T148	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	700	1	N - 4.5 E - 5 S - 4 W - 4.5	3	3	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 25-50% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	<10 years	U	U	222	8.40	63.4
T149	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	400	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 3 W - 5	3	4	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 25-50% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	<10 years	U	U	72	4.80	62.8
T150	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	18	790	1	N - 8.5 E - 8.5 S - 8.5 W - 8.5	3	4	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with deep ditch between tree and highway Ivy on stem	-	20+ Years	B	1	290	9.60	227.0
T151	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	850	1	N - 9 E - 10 S - 11 W - 7.5	3	3	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	1	327	10.20	274.9
T152	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10	460	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 4.5 W - 3	4	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	1	92	5.40	53.4

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Notes		Trees for removal are noted in red text.		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection					
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T153	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	4	1500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Failed Pollard in hedgerow with very large tear out wound on south side. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	3	707	15.00	12.6
T154	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	520	1	N - 8 E - 6.5 S - 2.5 W - 6	4	4	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road. Tree has been heavily pruned over road	-	10+ Years	C	1	125	6.30	103.1
T155	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	4	1500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Failed pollard in hedgerow with very large tear out wound on south side. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	10+ Years	C	3	707	15.00	12.6
T156	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	490	1	N - 6 E - 5 S - 7 W - 6	3	3	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 25-50% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem. Deep ditch between tree and road.	-	<10 years	U	U	113	6.00	112.3
T157	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	480	1	N - 6 E - 4.5 S - 7 W - 5	3	3	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes/No ADB Extent - 0-25% Roadside tree in field boundary hedge with dense ivy up stem.	-	10+ Years	C	1	102	5.70	97.0
G158	Dogwood Hazel x2 Elder Field Maple x3 (Cornus sp. Corylus avellana x2 Sambucus nigra Acer campestre x3)	10	860	10	N - 6 E - 8 S - 6 W - 8	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of trees beside rail crossing with hazel/dogwood/elder understorey. BT line on west side.	-	20+ Years	B	2	327	10.20	150.8
G159	Goat Willow Common Ash Turkey Oak Pedunculate Oak Common Hawthorn Hazel Blackthorn (Salix caprea Fraxinus excelsior Quercus cerris Quercus robur Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Prunus spinosa)	6	480	10	N - 52 E - 22 S - 52 W - 22	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Self set group of trees and shrubs in corner of field.	-	10+ Years	C	3	102	5.70	3594.0
T160	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	5	970	2	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Pollarded tree on rail side	-	20+ Years	B	2	430	11.70	28.3

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height						Category			40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity						A			20+	2 - Mainly Landscape	
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size						B			10+	3 - Mainly Cultural	
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly						C			<10		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						U				Unsuitable for retention	
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated							Poor - Significant ill health		Trees for removal are noted in red text.		NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection	
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated							Poor - Significant defects with no remedy					

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G161	Field Maple x2 (Acer campestre x2)	15	530	2	N - 6 E - 6 S - 4 W - 4	2	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Two multi stemmed boundary trees in dense area of vegetation	-	20+ Years	B	2	125	6.30	78.5
T162	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	18	960	1	N - 10 E - 9 S - 9 W - 8	4	4	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Good	Boundary tree in cluster of dense vegetation. Field to south cropped to within 2m of base. Sparse canopy retrenching. Basal cavity on north side in area of old wound. Notable Tree	-	20+ Years	B	3	408	11.40	253.7
G163	Elder Field Maple Hazel (Sambucus nigra Acer campestre Corylus avellana)	10	640	10	N - 7 E - 32 S - 7 W - 32	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary understorey group	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	703.7
T164	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	880	3	N - 6.5 E - 6 S - 9 W - 5	1	1	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Boundary tree with power lines on north side. Elder growing at base.	-	20+ Years	B	1	346	10.50	133.9
G165	Hazel Elder Crack Willow Common Hawthorn (Corylus avellana Sambucus nigra Salix fragilis Crataegus monogyna)	8	640	10	N - 15 E - 10 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group screening neighbouring field	-	10+ Years	C	3	191	7.80	160.2
G166	Common Ash Goat Willow (Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea)	5	160	3	N - 6 E - 5 S - 6 W - 5	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Small self set group with power lines to east	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	94.2
T167	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	1400	1	N - 6.5 E - 11 S - 9 W - 4	1	2	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Boundary tree which has partially failed to north into area of dense vegetation. Maiden tree that would benefit from being pollarded	-	20+ Years	B	3	707	15.00	182.6
H168	Common Hawthorn Blackthorn Dogwood Grey Willow Elder Field Maple (Crataegus monogyna Prunus spinosa Cornus sp. Salix cinerea Sambucus nigra Acer campestre)	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge maintained by flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T169	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	1180	1	N - 6 E - 6 S - 4 W - 9	2	2	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed field boundary tree in hedgerow Tree has historically been managed as pollard but has failed parallel to hedge and now forms part of hedge	-	20+ Years	B	1	625	14.10	117.8
T170	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	16	790	1	N - 9 E - 7 S - 9 W - 9	3	4	SW	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Field boundary tree growing in hedgerow. Main stem bifurcates at 2m. Small volume of deadwood in canopy	-	40+ Years	A	1	290	9.60	226.2
T171	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	560	3	N - 7 E - 5 S - 6.5 W - 6	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Field boundary tree in hedgerow. Small basal cavity on west side	-	10+ Years	C	1	137	6.60	116.6
T172	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	600	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	6	6	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary tree growing in ditch and subordinate to neighbouring willow	-	10+ Years	C	1	163	7.20	78.5
T173	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	15	920	1	N - 8 E - 8 S - 10 W - 7.5	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy monster and in tree	-	20+ Years	B	1	387	11.10	219.1
G174	Common Ash x4 Crack Willow Bay Willow (Fraxinus excelsior x4 Salix fragilis Salix pentandra)	20	1350	5	N - 7 E - 21 S - 7 W - 21	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group of trees on east side of ditch. Willow dominates and would benefit from being pollarded.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	461.8
T175	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5	80	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed self set tree on edge of ditch	-	10+ Years	C	3	3	0.90	12.6
G176	Common Ash Goat Willow Elder Blackthorn Crack Willow Common Hawthorn (Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Salix fragilis Crataegus monogyna)	20	1350	5	N - 35 E - 6.5 S - 35 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary group straddling ditch. Many willows are maidens which would benefit from being managed as pollards, while some are now lapsed pollards	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	742.2

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category	A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness											
Physiological condition (PC)		Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.				
Structural condition (SC)		Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy			NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection				

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T177	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	1300	1	N - 3 E - 5 S - 3 W - 3	2	4	E	Veteran	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Veteran Tree Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% #VETERAN FEATURES: Cavities Deadwood Squat form/large stem Decay Habitat holes Delaminated bark Old pollard Major deadwood Declining canopy Buttress cavities	-	40+ Years	A	3	1195	19.50	37.7
G178	Common Ash x2 (Fraxinus excelsior x2)	14	850	2	N - 5.5 E - 5.5 S - 5.5 W - 5.5	3	5	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with ditch on west side Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	10+ Years	C	2	327	10.20	95.0
T179	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	720	5	N - 5 E - 7 S - 6 W - 4	2	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Old boundary coppice with ditch on west side	-	20+ Years	B	1	238	8.70	95.0
T180	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	1170	3	N - 4 E - 7 S - 6 W - 6	2	1	N	Veteran	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Veteran Tree Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% #VETERAN FEATURES: Cavities Deadwood Squat form/large stem Decay Habitat holes Delaminated bark Old pollard Major deadwood Declining canopy Buttress cavities Exceptional tree with apparent fused coppice stool. Die back and cavities in canopy.	-	40+ Years	A	3	976	17.55	102.1
G181	Pedunculate Oak Crack Willow Common Ash x2 (Quercus robur Salix fragilis Fraxinus excelsior x2)	22	1480	3	N - 8 E - 8 S - 8 W - 8	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Good	Group of boundary trees with power lines to north. Southern ash and willow have been pollarded	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	201.1
T182	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	14	1400	1	N - 6 E - 6 S - 5 W - 5	-	1	N	Veteran	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Large tear out wound on south side Veteran Tree #VETERAN FEATURES: Cavities Deadwood Squat form/large stem Decay Habitat holes Delaminated bark Major deadwood Declining canopy	-	40+ Years	A	3	1385	21.00	95.0

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class		Definition						Category Grading			ERC	Sub category	
Y	Young			Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height						Category			40+	1 - Mainly Arborescultural	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity						A	High Quality & Value		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape	
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size						B	Moderate Quality & Value		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural	
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly						C	Low Quality & Value		<10		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems		Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated												NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects		Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated												

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G183	Common Ash Common Hawthorn (Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna)	10	370	2	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of two tree on boundary with ash growing from coppice stool.	-	10+ Years	C	2	64	4.50	153.9
T184	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	1250	2	N - 7 E - 6 S - 5 W - 5	4	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Old coppice which has also been pollarded. Boundary tree and unusual in terms of management history.	-	20+ Years	B	3	707	15.00	103.7
G185	Crack Willow x2 (Salix fragilis x2)	10	2270	2	N - 5 E - 7 S - 5 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Group of two trees on boundary that have been managed pollards. Excellent habitat features.	-	40+ Years	A	2	707	15.00	110.0
G186	Crack Willow Blackthorn Elder Common Hawthorn (Salix fragilis Prunus spinosa Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna)	6	800	10	N - 6 E - 45 S - 6 W - 45	-	-	-	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Understorey field hedge on boundary	-	10+ Years	C	2	290	9.60	848.2
T187	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	6	1500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Pollard in hedgerow	-	20+ Years	B	3	707	15.00	12.6
T188	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	20	1200	1	N - 10 E - 6 S - 6 W - 9	1	3	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Pollarded tree on edge of small group. Ground to east heavily compacted and large pile of woodchip at base.	-	20+ Years	B	2	651	14.40	188.5
T189	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	10	850	1	N - 7 E - 5.5 S - 6.5 W - 6	1	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Tree at field entrance with heavily compacted ground to easy and old timber arisings stored on western side. Main stem bifurcates at 2m. Stem diameter measured over ivy	-	10+ Years	C	1	327	10.20	121.9
G190	Elder Common Hawthorn Common Ash (Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior)	10	1020	10	N - 40 E - 11 S - 40 W - 8	-	-	S	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Low quality group of trees, self set and not managed. Ground around used as waste dump.	-	10+ Years	C	3	475	12.30	1193.8
G191#	White Willow x2 (Salix alba x2)	20	850	2	N - 18 E - 10 S - 18 W - 10	2	2	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Two offsite trees in garden of neighbouring property.	-	20+ Years	B	2	327	10.20	565.5

Key to Notations																		
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category		ERC	Sub category				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value		20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value		10+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value		<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor - Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.		NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection						
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor - Significant defects with no remedy												
Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H192	Common Ash Crab Apple Dogwood Hazel Common Hawthorn Elder (Fraxinus excelsior Malus sylvestris Cornus sp. Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra)	8	200	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge that varies in height along length and managed according to neighbouring residents needs. Overhead power lines directly over hedge.	-	10+ Years	C	2	18	2.40	12.6
G193#	Lime Common Ash (Tilia sp. Fraxinus excelsior)	20	1350	5	N - 16 E - 9 S - 16 W - 9	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite group of tree in neighbouring garden.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	452.4
H194	Common Ash Blackthorn Elder Common Hawthorn Field Maple (Fraxinus excelsior Prunus spinosa Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Acer campestre)	2	120	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Roadside field boundary hedge maintained through flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	7	1.50	7.1
T195	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	250	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in residential garden	-	20+ Years	B	1	28	3.00	19.6
T196	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	12	450	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	8	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in private garden. Top has been removed.	-	20+ Years	B	3	92	5.40	28.3
G197	Common Ash x2 (Fraxinus excelsior x2)	18	460	2	N - 6.5 E - 6.5 S - 6.5 W - 6.5	2	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Boundary trees which have historically been managed as coppice	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	132.7
H198	Elder Blackthorn Elm Common Ash Field Maple Common Hawthorn (Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Ulmus sp. Fraxinus excelsior Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna)	8	250	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	-	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Boundary hedge which has been main at northern end by residential garden but southern end dominated by dead and dying elm.	-	10+ Years	C	2	28	3.00	12.6

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboricultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.											
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy	NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection											

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G199	Field Maple x2 (Acer campestre x2)	8	430	2	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group in hedge	-	20+ Years	B	2	82	5.10	153.9
H200	Field Maple Common Hawthorn Elder Blackthorn Common Holly (Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Ilex aquifolium)	3	150	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge with occasional gaps. Northern end dominated by field maple	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	7.1
G201	Field Maple x6 (Acer campestre x6)	8	540	6	N - 11 E - 4 S - 11 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Small group of trees just outside field boundary hedge	-	20+ Years	B	2	137	6.60	138.2
G202	Black Hybrid Poplar x25 (Populus x canadensis x25)	16	1620	10	N - 148 E - 5 S - 148 W - 5	3	4	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Boundary group of trees in very poor condition, majority of which are dead or dying.	-	<10 years	U	U	707	15.00	2324.8
G203	Hazel Common Hawthorn Elder (Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra)	6	480	10	N - 40 E - 10 S - 40 W - 15	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Understorey group to poplars growing within landfill area.	-	10+ Years	C	2	102	5.70	1570.8
H204	Elder Common Hawthorn Hazel Dogwood Elm (Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Cornus sp. Ulmus sp.)	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge maintained by flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
H205	Blackthorn Hazel Common Hawthorn Elm (Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Ulmus sp.)	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary roadside hedge managed through flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category		
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				Category		A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arborescultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				Category		B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				Category		C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				Category		U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H206	Blackthorn Elm Hazel (Prunus spinosa Ulmus sp. Corylus avellana)	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge screening road, managed by felling	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
T207	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	170	1	N - 2.5 E - 1 S - 3 W - 1.5	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree on roadside	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	10.8
T208	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	170	1	N - 3.5 E - 2 S - 4 W - 1.5	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree on roadside	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	20.6
T209	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	770	1	N - 7 E - 6 S - 9 W - 6	2	2	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy Small cavities in scaffolds over road	-	10+ Years	C	1	272	9.30	150.8
T210	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	17	840	1	N - 8.5 E - 8 S - 7.5 W - 8.5	2	3	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy monster Good quality roadside tree	-	40+ Years	A	1	327	10.20	207.3
G211	Pedunculate Oak Common Hawthorn Field Maple (Quercus robur Crataegus monogyna Acer campestre)	13	1180	3	N - 7.5 E - 10 S - 7.5 W - 10	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Group of trees growing in roadside hedge. Dense ivy cover on oak.	-	20+ Years	B	2	625	14.10	235.6
T212	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	6	190	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Young	PC - Good SC - Good	Self set tree outside field boundary hedge.	-	10+ Years	C	1	18	2.40	12.6
T213	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	12	390	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 5 W - 4.5	1	1	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Flaking bark and thinning canopy	-	10+ Years	C	1	72	4.80	67.2
T214	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	310	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree with no leaves and almost dead.	-	<10 years	U	U	41	3.60	50.3
T215	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	330	1	N - 4.5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 4	2	2	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Ornamental tree on access to science area.	-	20+ Years	B	1	48	3.90	67.2

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness					Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T216	Willow (Salix sp.)	7	250	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	2	2	N	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Dead tree	-	Dead	U	U	28	3.00	3.1
T217	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	450	1	N - 5.5 E - 5.5 S - 5.5 W - 5.5	3	2	SW	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree with no leaves and almost dead.	-	<10 years	U	U	92	5.40	95.0
T218	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	30	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Drying tree that appears to have been coppiced	-	<10 years	U	U	0	0.30	3.1
T219	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	7	300	1	N - 3.5 E - 3 S - 5 W - 5	2	2	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree with cavity on main stem at 1m west side.	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	53.4
T220	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10	770	3	N - 3.5 E - 5 S - 4.5 W - 3.5	1	4	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Tree managed as triple stemmed high Pollard. Basal cavity on eastern stem at union. Decaying fungal fruiting bodies at base of tree and habitat holes on central stem at 5m north side.	-	10+ Years	C	1	272	9.30	53.4
T221	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	300	1	N - 5.5 E - 4 S - 4.5 W - 7	2	1	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	86.4
T222	Tatarian maple (Acer tataricum)	5	270	1	N - 4.5 E - 4 S - 0.5 W - 3.5	2	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree with mower damage around base and small cavities	-	10+ Years	C	1	34	3.30	29.5
T223	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	9	420	1	N - 4 E - 6 S - 4.5 W - 5.5	1	2	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	82	5.10	76.8
T224	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	10	460	1	N - 6 E - 6.5 S - 5.5 W - 4.5	1	2	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	92	5.40	99.4
T225	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	650	1	N - 5 E - 8 S - 9 W - 5	1	2	NE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	191	7.80	142.9
T226	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	5	300	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Ornamental tree on side of access	-	20+ Years	B	1	41	3.60	28.3

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Low Quality & Value	<10				
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						Unsuitable for retention					
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.						
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection					

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T227	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	340	1	N - 3.5 E - 3 S - 5 W - 5	1	1	NE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	53.4
T228	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7	290	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Twin stemmed tree from base Stem diameter measured over ivy Small limb on northern side has failed.	-	20+ Years	B	1	41	3.60	28.3
T229	Indian bean tree (Catalpa bignonioides)	10	500	1	N - 4 E - 5.5 S - 6 W - 5	2	1	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	113	6.00	82.5
T230	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	7	450	1	N - 5 E - 6.5 S - 5.5 W - 4.5#	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	92	5.40	#VALUE!
T231	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	380	1	N - 5.5 E - 6.5 S - 6 W - 5.5	2	2	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	64	4.50	108.4
G232	Common Hawthorn x2 (Crataegus monogyna x2)	6	290	2	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Two trees planted at end of avenue screening footpath	-	10+ Years	C	2	41	3.60	19.6
H233	Field Maple Common Hawthorn (Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	80	1	N - 0.5 E - 0.5 S - 0.5 W - 0.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Very intermittent hedge on access road, dominated by ivy at northern end	-	10+ Years	C	3	3	0.90	0.8
H234	Field Maple Elm Common Hawthorn English Yew Hazel (Acer campestre Ulmus sp. Crataegus monogyna Taxus baccata Corylus avellana)	1.5	80	1	N - 0.5 E - 0.5 S - 0.5 W - 0.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge on access road	-	10+ Years	C	3	3	0.90	0.8
T235	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	10	480	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 4.5 W - 3.5	1	2	NW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	102	5.70	63.4
T236	Apple (Malus sp.)	6	200	1	N - 0.5 E - 3 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Very asymmetrical canopy with north side shaded out by neighbouring tree. Small basal cavity on east side.	-	10+ Years	C	1	18	2.40	13.0

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				Unsuitable for retention							
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.			

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T237	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	7	260	1	N - 3 E - 4 S - 3 W - 4.5	2	2	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue with declining canopy and very small leaves	-	10+ Years	C	1	28	3.00	40.1
T238	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	240	1	N - 3 E - 4 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue with subordinate stem in east side growing at base from some root stock. Top of main stem in decline	-	10+ Years	C	1	28	3.00	33.0
T239	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	410	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 6 W - 7.5	1	2	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	72	4.80	108.0
T240	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	320	1	N - 3 E - 4 S - 3 W - 5	1	1	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	48	3.90	42.4
T241	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	490	4	N - 3.5 E - 2 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue with notably declining canopy	-	<10 years	U	U	113	6.00	25.5
T242	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	490	1	N - 5.5 E - 5 S - 4.5 W - 5	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	113	6.00	78.5
T243	Indian bean tree (Catalpa bignonioides)	7	320	3	N - 3 E - 2.5 S - 3.4 W -	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	10+ Years	C	1	48	3.90	12.6
T244	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	90	1	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 2.5 W - 3	1	1	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	<10 years	U	U	5	1.20	30.6
T245	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	320	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4.5 W - 4	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	48	3.90	53.4
T246	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	420	8	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	-	-	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue with hollowing stems all around main stem but growing from same root stock. Top of main stem is declining	-	10+ Years	C	1	82	5.10	50.3
T247	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	310	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 6 W - 5	-	1	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	41	3.60	70.7

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.									
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy			NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T248	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	7	350	1	N - 5.5 E - 4 S - 5 W - 4.5	1	1	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	70.1
T249	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	6	460	2	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	1	1	SW	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Dead avenue tree	-	Dead	U	U	92	5.40	63.6
T250	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	8	370	1	N - 5 E - 4.5 S - 4 W - 5.5	1	2	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	64	4.50	70.7
T251	Cockspur Thorn (Crataegus crus-galli)	5	150	1	N - 2.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 3	1	1	SE	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	<10 years	U	U	10	1.80	14.1
T252	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	6	100	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue, slightly shaded by neighbouring tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	28.3
T253	Common Walnut (Juglans regia)	9	550	1	N - 6.5 E - 5.5 S - 6 W - 7	1	1	NE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in avenue	-	20+ Years	B	1	137	6.60	122.7
G254	Elder Portuguese Laurel (Sambucus nigra Prunus lusitanica)	6	350	3	N - 6 E - 4 S - 6 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Small shrub group at southern end of access in poor condition	-	<10 years	U	U	55	4.20	75.4
T255	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	10	390	2	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree at entrance with self set walnut growing at base	-	10+ Years	C	1	72	4.80	12.6

Key to Notations										
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly						
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy			NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H256	Common Walnut Elder Common Hawthorn Common Ash Hazel Field Maple Blackthorn Elm Dogwood (Juglans regia) Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior Corylus avellana Acer campestre Prunus spinosa Ulmus sp. Cornus sp.)	2.5	150	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge between road and footpath	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	3.1
G257	Field Maple Hazel Laurel Cherry Wayfaring Tree Blackthorn Black Hybrid Poplar Elm Leyland Cypress Common Walnut Italian Cypress Sycamore Common Hawthorn (Acer campestre Corylus avellana Prunus laurocerasus Viburnum lantana Prunus spinosa Populus x canadensis Ulmus sp. Cupressocyparis leylandii X Juglans regia Cupressus sempervirens Acer pseudoplatanus Crataegus monogyna)	3	480	10	N - 60 E - 2 S - 60 W - 6	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Boundary hedge diverging at northern end with majority of stock in poor condition.	-	10+ Years	C	2	102	5.70	754.0

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H258	Wayfaring Tree Hazel Field Maple Common Holly Common Hawthorn Pedunculate Oak Blackthorn Dogwood (Viburnum lantana Corylus avellana Acer campestre Ilex aquifolium Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur Prunus spinosa Cornus sp.)	6	150	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Planted boundary hedge in need of management	-	20+ Years	B	2	10	1.80	7.1
G259	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	10	1050	10	N - 35 E - 6 S - 35 W - 6	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite screening hedge on boundary with nursery carpark with intermittent black thorn understorey hedge	-	20+ Years	B	2	499	12.60	659.7
H260	Blackthorn Common Ash Field Maple Pedunculate Oak (Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior Acer campestre Quercus robur)	3	150	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite understorey hedge	-	10+ Years	C	2	10	1.80	12.6
G261	Leyland Cypress Pedunculate Oak (Cupressocyparis leylandii X Quercus robur)	10	1050	10	N - 35 E - 3 S - 35 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite screening group on boundary	-	20+ Years	B	2	499	12.60	329.9
H262	Common Hawthorn Wayfaring Tree Hazel Field Maple (Crataegus monogyna Viburnum lantana Corylus avellana Acer campestre)	1.5	90	1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge on site access	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	7.1

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H263	Common Walnut Elder Common Hawthorn Apple Pedunculate Oak Blackthorn Field Maple (Juglans regia Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Malus sp. Quercus robur Prunus spinosa Acer campestre)	2.5	90	1	N - 2 E - 1 S - 2 W - 1	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite hedge screening builders merchant yard. Western end is unmanaged and growing to 8m		20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	6.3
T264	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	690	6	N - 7.5 E - 7.5 S - 7.5 W - 7.5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road and storm drain to north Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Multi stemmed boundary tree, northern canopy of which forms part of hedge.		20+ Years	B	1	222	8.40	176.7
T265	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	720	8	N - 7 E - 7 S - 6 W - 5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with bund on eastern side Southern side/stem of canopy is dead Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%		10+ Years	C	1	238	8.70	122.5
G266	Common Ash x5 (Fraxinus excelsior x5)	11	720	5	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 3.5 W - 3.5	-	-	N	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Condition - Dead Group of dead trees at base of bund.		Dead	U	U	238	8.70	38.5
G267	Common Ash x8 (Fraxinus excelsior x8)	11	850	8	N - 6 E - 6 S - 3.5 W - 4.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with bund on eastern side Multi stemmed trees from base. Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Overhead powerline to south		10+ Years	C	1	327	10.20	78.3
G268	Pedunculate Oak x4 (Quercus robur x4)	17	800	4	N - 7.5 E - 6 S - 7.5 W - 7.5	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with offsite storage units within dripline on eastern side.		20+ Years	B	2	290	9.60	159.0
T269	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	13	810	5	N - 7 E - 4 S - 6 W - 7	2	2	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with nursery building with dripline to east Tree straddles boundary with base offsite. Barbed wire included within scaffold limbs. Eastern canopy has been very hard pruned to boundary creating unbalanced crown		10+ Years	C	1	290	9.60	112.3

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor - Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection								
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor - Significant defects with no remedy														

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G270	Field Maple Common Hawthorn Buckthorn Elder Elm Blackthorn (Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna Rhamnus cathartica Sambucus nigra Ulmus sp. Prunus spinosa)	6	570	10	N - 55 E - 5 S - 55 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with group growing on or at base of bund. Screens offsite merchant yard but not in good condition.	-	10+ Years	C	3	150	6.90	777.5
G271	Elm Blackthorn Norway Maple Hazel Common Ash (Ulmus sp. Prunus spinosa Acer platanoides Corylus avellana Fraxinus excelsior)	2	290	10	N - 40 E - 2 S - 40 W - 2	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge, very gappy in places and occasional young small hedge tree	-	10+ Years	C	C	41	3.60	251.3
T272	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	9	480	1	N - 5 E - 0.5 S - 5 W - 7.5	2	2	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Building in proximity to canopy with nursery building 1m from base on east side Canopy pruned hard back to boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	102	5.70	62.8
T273	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	7	300	1	N - 4 E - 0.5 S - 4 W - 3.5	2	2	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Building in proximity to canopy with nursery building 1m from base on east side Canopy pruned hard back to boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	25.1
H274	Laurel Cherry (Prunus laurocerasus)	1.5	80	1	N - 0.5 E - 0.5 S - 0.5 W - 0.5	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Planted boundary feature to screen residential garden	-	10+ Years	C	2	3	0.90	0.8
T275	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	8	820	2	N - 2.5 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Offsite tree in residential garden	-	40+ Years	A	1	308	9.90	25.9
G276	Purple Cherry Plum Cypress (Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi' Chamaecyparis sp.)	7	100	10	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite group in residential garden	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	19.6

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboricultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity			B	High Quality & Value	20+			2 - Mainly Landscape	
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size			C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+			3 - Mainly Cultural	
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly			U	Low Quality & Value	<10				
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				Unsuitable for retention					
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor - Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.					NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection		
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor - Significant defects with no remedy									

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H277	Blackthorn Common Ash Common Hawthorn Silver Birch Pedunculate Oak Elm (Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna Betula pendula Quercus robur Ulmus sp.)	7	180	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Boundary group dominated by elm, screening field from road	-	10+ Years	C	2	14	2.10	28.3
T278	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	560	3	N - 6 E - 6 S - 5 W - 7	-	2	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with dual carriageway to west and house to north east Building in proximity to canopy Ash Dieback - No Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy Grass cutting at base on east side	-	20+ Years	B	1	137	6.60	112.3
T279#	Willow (Salix sp.)	6	150	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	2	2	E	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Offsite tree in residential garden Contorted willow	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	19.6
H280#	Buddleia Cotoneaster Leyland Cypress (Buddleia sp. Cotoneaster sp. Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	1.5	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	All dimensions estimated Offsite hedge in residential garden	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	3.1
T281	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	380	1	N - 4 E - 3 S - 4 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50% Boundary tree by allotments	-	10+ Years	C	1	64	4.50	44.0
G282	Apple Elder Common Hawthorn Field Maple Elm Blackthorn (Malus sp. Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Acer campestre Ulmus sp. Prunus spinosa)	5	320	10	N - 75 E - 3 S - 75 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Poor quality understorey group on boundary with allotments	-	<10 years	U	U	48	3.90	706.9
G283	Horse Chestnut Common Ash x3 (Aesculus hippocastanum Fraxinus excelsior x3)	10	540	4	N - 25 E - 4 S - 25 W - 4	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Boundary group on edge of allotments	-	10+ Years	C	2	137	6.60	314.2

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Unsuitable for retention						
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness												
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.							
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T284	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	100	1	N - 5.5 E - 5.5 S - 5.5 W - 5.5	1	1	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Tree has been managed as high coppice/low pollard, growing on allotment boundary Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	1	5	1.20	95.0
G285	Common Ash Pedunculate Oak Common Hawthorn Field Maple Hazel (Fraxinus excelsior) Quercus robur Crataegus monogyna Acer campestre Corylus avellana	8	460	3	N - 4 E - 44 S - 4 W - 44	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Field boundary group that has not been managed and of similar height along length	-	20+ Years	B	2	92	5.40	552.9
H286	Dogwood Hazel Field Maple Elder Common Ash Blackthorn Plum Elm (Cornus sp.) Corylus avellana Acer campestre Sambucus nigra Fraxinus excelsior Prunus spinosa Prunus domestica Ulmus sp.)	3	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary hedge around allotments managed by flailing to maintain height	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
H287	Wayfaring Tree Hazel Common Hawthorn Dogwood Blackthorn (Viburnum lantana Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Cornus sp. Prunus spinosa)	1.5	110	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge maintained by flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	3.1
G288	Crab Apple Blackthorn Common Ash x3 Elm Hazel (Malus sylvestris) Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior x3 Ulmus sp. Corylus avellana)	8	860	10	N - 20 E - 3 S - 20 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Mixed species group on side of railway. Ash shows signs of dieback.	-	20+ Years	B	2	327	10.20	188.5

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arborescultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape					
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural					
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness					Unsuitable for retention							
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.										
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy	NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection										

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T289	Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumila)	25	920	1	N - 11 E - 3 S - 6 W - 9	4	8	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with concrete hardstanding to north and access to west. Asymmetrical canopy to north Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy approx 7m to east	-	20+ Years	B	1	387	11.10	160.2
T290	Italian Alder (Alnus cordata)	18	460	1	N - 5.5 E - 5 S - 4 W - 5.5	-	5	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hard standing to 3m north and access to east	-	20+ Years	B	1	92	5.40	78.3
G291	Italian Alder x7 Horse Chestnut Scots Pine x15 Siberian Elm x2 (Alnus cordata x7 Aesculus hippocastanum Pinus sylvestris x15 Ulmus pumila x2)	25	1590	10	N - 8 E - 27 S - 8 W - 27	1	1	W	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Mature group screening farm building with hard standing to north and access along southern boundary. Several dead/failed stems on the ground in group.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	678.6
T292	Siberian Elm (Ulmus pumila)	25	760	1	N - 12 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	5	6	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Asymmetrical canopy to north over farm buildings Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hard standing to north and access to west	-	20+ Years	B	1	254	9.00	208.9
G293	Elder Italian Alder x6 Scots Pine x25 (Sambucus nigra Alnus cordata x6 Pinus sylvestris x25)	20	1590	10	N - 23 E - 8 S - 23 W - 8	-	-	-	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hard standing to east and access to south Building in proximity to canopy on east side Ground beneath group used for materials/waste	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	578.1
G294	Black Pine x2 (Pinus nigra x2)	20	970	2	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	1	3	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with waste storage to east Building in proximity to canopy with farm building to south	-	20+ Years	B	B	430	11.70	113.1
G295	Scots Pine Lawson Cypress Elder Italian Alder (Pinus sylvestris Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Sambucus nigra Alnus cordata)	8	830	5	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 3.5 W - 3.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Small group on edge of farmstead. Cypress is in poor condition.	-	10+ Years	C	2	308	9.90	38.5
G296	Elder Buddleia (Sambucus nigra Buddleia sp.)	3	320	10	N - 2 E - 10 S - 2 W - 10	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Sparse group of scrub on edge of old buildings and hard standing	-	10+ Years	C	3	48	3.90	62.8

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arborescultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape					
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural					
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Unsuitable for retention							
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.								
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G297	Scots Pine x5 Norway Spruce Italian Alder x7 Sycamore (Pinus sylvestris x5 Picea abies Alnus cordata x7 Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	1590	10	N - 10 E - 18 S - 10 W - 18	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with old farm barn and handstanding to south		20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	565.5
G298	Elder Common Ash x2 Crack Willow x3 Common Hawthorn Hazel Dogwood (Sambucus nigra Fraxinus excelsior x2 Salix fragilis x3 Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana Cornus sp.)	20	1460	5	N - 7.5 E - 14 S - 7.5 W - 14	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Hanging branches from failed limbs on willows. All maidens which would benefit from being managed as pollards		20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	329.9
T299	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	350	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 3 W - 5	5	5	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical Canopy to north Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with stream on north side. Tree is growing out of bank. Ash Dieback - No		10+ Years	C	1	55	4.20	62.8
T300	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	790	1	N - 6 E - 7 S - 6 W - 4.5	6	7	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical Canopy to south. Major scaffolds on south east side have been removed at 4m Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with stream on north side Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%		20+ Years	B	1	290	9.60	108.4
G301	Common Hawthorn Buckthorn Elder Common Ash Goat Willow Dogwood (Crataegus monogyna Rhamnus cathartica Sambucus nigra Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea Cornus sp.)	7	800	10	N - 70 E - 4 S - 70 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Offsite group that crosses into site at southern end, but parallel to railway line. Unmanaged.		20+ Years	B	2	290	9.60	879.6
G302	Pedunculate Oak Turkey Oak (Quercus robur Quercus cerris)	20	1360	2	N - 7 E - 10 S - 9 W - 7	2	2	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal and towpath to east Stem measured over ivy Turkey oak is taller than neighbouring pedunculate oak		40+ Years	A	2	707	15.00	213.6

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category	A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness											
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.			NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection	
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G303	Common Ash x7 Turkey Oak x2 (Fraxinus excelsior x7 Quercus cerris x2)	20	1050	8	N - 10 E - 6 S - 10 W - 6	2	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with canal and Northern ash have been reduced near powerlines to low pollards Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy on west side	-	20+ Years	B	2	499	12.60	188.5
H304	Hazel Common Hawthorn Elder (Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra)	6	100	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	-	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Understorey group alongside towpath.	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	12.6
G305	Crack Willow x3 Hazel Common Hawthorn Common Ash x3 Elder (Salix fragilis x3 Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior x3 Sambucus nigra)	18	1560	3	N - 21 E - 7 S - 21 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with stream running through group. Most stems are on west side of stream.	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	461.8
G306	Hazel Crack Willow Sycamore Field Maple Common Ash Common Hawthorn Elder Elm (Corylus avellana Salix fragilis Acer pseudoplatanus Acer campestre Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna Sambucus nigra Ulmus sp.)	20	1220	3	N - 35 E - 78 S - 4 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group on west side of stream. Mature broadleaves dominated by ash and willow, with most willows historic pollards but now lapsed.	-	20+ Years	B	2	679	14.70	2511.7
T307	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	820	1	N - 0.5 E - 6 S - 10 W - 7	5	5	W	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Poor quality tree on boundary with multiple breakout wounds. Delfina concentrica on east side of stem. Good habitat potential	-	<10 years	U	U	308	9.90	107.2
T308	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	750	2	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	5	5	W	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Poor quality tree on boundary with multiple breakout wounds and habitat holes in stem.	-	<10 years	U	U	254	9.00	78.5
T309	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	380	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 4	6	6	W	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Poor quality tree on boundary with notable decline in canopy	-	<10 years	U	U	64	4.50	33.0

Key to Notations										Category Grading		ERC		Sub category	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height	Category		A		40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural				
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	Definition	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity	Category		B		20+	2 - Mainly Landscape				
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size	Category		C		10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Definition	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly	Category		U		<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	Definition	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness	Category									
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Notes		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection							
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy	Notes		Trees for removal are noted in red text.							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T310	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	400	1	N - 3 E - 5 S - 6 W - 3	8	8	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	72	4.80	56.5
T311	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	660	1	N - 5 E - 3 S - 7 W - 4	7	7	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	191	7.80	66.0
T312	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	530	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 6 W - 6	6	6	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 50-75%	-	<10 years	U	U	125	6.30	86.4
T313	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	25	680	1	N - 4 E - 5.5 S - 7 W - 7	2	1	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath on east side Very good quality tree for species growing in boundary hedge.	-	20+ Years	B	1	206	8.10	108.0
T314	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	24	540	1	N - 6 E - 3.5 S - 4 W - 6	4	6	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath on east side Ivy growing up stem Very good quality tree for species growing in boundary hedge.	-	20+ Years	B	1	137	6.60	74.6
G315	Turkey Oak x2 (Quercus cerris x2)	23	1420	2	N - 10 E - 8 S - 8 W - 10	5	5	NW	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to east Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy Two trees with shared canopy on boundary	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	254.5
T316	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	22	1050	1	N - 8 E - 8 S - 10 W - 9	3	5	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to east Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy	-	20+ Years	B	1	499	12.60	240.3
T317	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	820	7	N - 8 E - 8 S - 8 W - 8	2	3	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Old coppice tree growing in hedgerow	-	20+ Years	B	1	308	9.90	201.1
H318	Elm Elder Common Hawthorn Oak Field Maple Ash Hazel (Ulmus sp. Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Quercus sp. Acer campestre Fraxinus sp. Corylus avellana)	3	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge that varies in height and management. Offers good screening of footpath from field	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	3.1

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arborescultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Low Quality & Value	<10				
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						Unsuitable for retention					
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor - Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.											
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor - Significant defects with no remedy	NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection											

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G319	Common Ash x4 (Fraxinus excelsior x4)	12	1000	4	N - 5 E - 16 S - 5 W - 16	4	4	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to north Stem diameter measured over ivy Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25%	-	20+ Years	B	2	452	12.00	251.3
T320	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	15	600	1	N - 6 E - 10 S - 6 W - 7	2	4	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to north Stem diameter measured over ivy	-	20+ Years	B	1	163	7.20	160.2
T321	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	690	1	N - 5 E - 5 S - 4 W - 6.5	2	4	W	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to north Ash Dieback - No Stem diameter measured over ivy	-	20+ Years	B	1	222	8.40	81.3
G322	Common Hawthorn Common Ash Lilac (Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior Syringa sp.)	8	700	10	N - 2.5 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to east and carpark to west Overhead lines above and partially through canopy	-	10+ Years	C	2	222	8.40	15.7
G323	Common Hawthorn x2 (Crataegus monogyna x2)	6	320	2	N - 2.5 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with footpath to east and carpark to west Overhead lines above and partially through canopy	-	10+ Years	C	2	48	3.90	15.7
G324	Elder Sycamore Common Ash Dogwood Common Hawthorn Hazel (Sambucus nigra Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Cornus sp. Crataegus monogyna Corylus avellana)	8	800	10	N - 30 E - 3 S - 30 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group directly below power lines with footpath to east. Ash canopies at southern end are entangled in power line.	-	10+ Years	C	2	290	9.60	282.7

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor - Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection								
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor - Significant defects with no remedy														

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
W325	Elder Sycamore Hazel Field Maple Crack Willow Pedunculate Oak Elm Common Hawthorn Common Ash Spindle Horse Chestnut (Sambucus nigra) Acer pseudoplatanus Corylus avellana Acer campestre Salix fragilis Quercus robur Ulmus sp. Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior Euonymus europaeus Aesculus hippocastanum)	20	600	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Woodland group that straddles stream. High canopy species dominate with understorey forming dense screen that limits access and visibility. Whole block is unmanaged and would improve with management . Scattered dead trees with woodland edge. Several old willow pollards within woodland that have not been managed and have started to collapse. Reintroducing pollard regime would be beneficial. Ash within the woodland has ADB (25-50%) and removal of ash is recommended.	-	20+ Years	B	2	163	7.20	153.9
T326	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	25	1200	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 5 W - 10	-	-	S	Veteran	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Veteran Tree Stem bifurcates at 4.5m with limb having failed and causing hollowing Built or natural structure affecting rooting area Stem diameter measured over ivy All dimensions estimated Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% #VETERAN FEATURES: Cavities Fungal fruiting bodies with Perenniporia fraxinea on east side at base in buttress roots. Squat form/large stem Decay Habitat holes Major deadwood Limbs touching the ground Declining canopy Buttress cavities	-	40+ Years	A	3	1018	18.00	106.0

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy									

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G327	Sycamore Field Maple Common Hawthorn Blackthorn Hazel Grey Willow Common Ash Elm Goat Willow (Acer pseudoplatanus) Acer campestre Crataegus monogyna Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Salix cinerea Fraxinus excelsior Ulmus sp. Salix caprea)	18	1000	4	N - 135 E - 9 S - 135 W - 9	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Wooded group of trees straddling stream. Unmanaged high canopy and understorey	-	20+ Years	B	2	452	12.00	3817.0
T328	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	780	1	N - 6 E - 3 S - 5 W - 5	8	6	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with stream to east Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	272	9.30	69.1
T329	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	730	4	N - 5 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	7	5	W	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	238	8.70	131.9
T330	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	650	2	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	5	1	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	191	7.80	113.1
T331	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	900	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	5	1	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	366	10.80	153.9
T332	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	660	2	N - 2 E - 7 S - 5 W - 6	5	1	E	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 25-50%	-	<10 years	U	U	191	7.80	71.5
T333	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	12	1050	1	N - 7.5 E - 7 S - 9.5 W - 7.5	4	4	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Stem diameter measured over ivy Prolific ivy up stem and into canopy. Hedgerow tree between fields, canopy of which has been maintained for agricultural access. Main stem break at 7m into multiple codominant limbs.	-	40+ Years	A	1	499	12.60	193.6
T334	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	390	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge with declining canopy. Stem covered in ivy which is extending into canopy.	-	10+ Years	C	1	72	4.80	28.3

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T335	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5	310	4	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	4	4	S	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge with declining /dead canopy.	-	<10 years	U	U	41	3.60	19.6
T336	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	5	290	2	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 1	4	4	S	Over Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge with declining /dead canopy.	-	<10 years	U	U	41	3.60	13.7
T337	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	420	1	N - 3.5 E - 2 S - 2 W - 3.5	2	2	N	Over Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge Cavity at base on east and west sides. Flailed hard on west side	-	10+ Years	C	1	82	5.10	23.8
T338	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	5	380	2	N - 2.5 E - 1.5 S - 3.5 W - 1.5	-	-	N	Over Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge , top has flailed on both stems. Basal cavities and hard flailed on both sides for agricultural access.	-	10+ Years	C	1	64	4.50	14.1
T339	Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)	6	500	3	N - 5 E - 2 S - 2 W - 4	-	-	N	Over Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Stem diameter measured over ivy Field boundary tree in hedge with holly growing at base. West and east sides flailed hard for agricultural access but canopy spread over hedge on north side	-	20+ Years	B	3	113	6.00	33.0
H340	Common Holly Elder Common Hawthorn Pedunculate Oak Field Maple (Ilex aquifolium) Sambucus nigra Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur Acer campestre)	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Poor	Very gappy, poor condition field boundary hedge	-	10+ Years	C	3	5	1.20	3.1

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.					
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection				

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G341	Osier Alder Crack Willow Field Maple Blackthorn Hazel Dogwood Common Holly Lime Common Walnut Goat Willow Common Birch Turkey Oak Common Ash Pedunculate Oak Elder Common Hawthorn Bird Cherry Wild Cherry Common Beech (Salix viminalis) Alnus sp. Salix fragilis Acer campestre Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Cornus sp. Ilex aquifolium Tilia sp. Ligularia repia	7	640	10	N - 7 E - 161 S - 7 W - 161	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Offsite screening group within grounds of science park. Dense vegetative screen that has been managed on north side by flailing for agricultural access.	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	3540.6
H342	Elder Blackthorn Hazel Dogwood Common Hawthorn Elm Field Maple Spindle (Sambucus nigra) Prunus spinosa Corylus avellana Cornus sp. Crataegus monogyna Ulmus sp. Acer campestre Euonymus europaeus	2	100	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Very gappy field boundary hedge, especially at northern end, maintained by flailing	-	10+ Years	C	3	5	1.20	12.6
T343	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6	210	2	N - 1 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 2	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	18	2.40	9.6
T344	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5	150	1	N - 2 E - 1 S - 1 W - 2	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	7.1

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category		
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		2 - Mainly Landscape		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural				
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10					
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention						
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.		NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection	
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T345	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	3	270	1	N - 3 E - 1.5 S - 3 W - 2	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	34	3.30	16.5
T346	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	240	1	N - 3.5 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 3	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	28	3.00	21.2
T347	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	180	1	N - 2.5 E - 3 S - 3 W - 2.5	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	23.8
T348	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	6	340	4	N - 4 E - 2.5 S - 3.5 W - 3	1	1	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed hedgerow tree in boundary	-	10+ Years	C	1	55	4.20	32.4
T349	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	8	630	5	N - 6.5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	1	1	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed tree to west of field boundary hedge Field has been ploughed and cropped to within 3m. Canopy on west side 1m AGL and flailed back for access	-	20+ Years	B	1	177	7.50	90.3
T350	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	330	3	N - 3.5 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed hedgerow tree in boundary with canopy lifted for access. Mains water supply inspection chamber 2m to north east.	-	10+ Years	C	1	48	3.90	30.6
T351	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	270	2	N - 3 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 3	1	1	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed hedgerow tree in boundary with canopy in decline	-	<10 years	U	U	34	3.30	19.4
G352	Field Maple x3 (Acer campestre x3)	6	210	3	N - 2.5 E - 1.5 S - 2.5 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Small group of hedgerow trees that have been left to outgrow hedge	-	10+ Years	C	2	18	2.40	13.7
G353	Sycamore Elm x36 (Acer pseudoplatanus Ulmus sp. x36)	7	480	10	N - 26 E - 2 S - 26 W - 2	-	-	N	Dead	PC - Dead SC - Dead	Group of dead trees that form hedge. All can be removed and new hedge planted	-	Dead	U	U	102	5.70	163.4
T354	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	170	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	3	3	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Poor	Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Field boundary tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	19.6

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arborescultural	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy									

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H355	Elm Elder Common Holly Common Ash Common Hawthorn Pedunculate Oak (Ulmus sp.) Sambucus nigra Ilex aquifolium Fraxinus excelsior Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur	2.5	100	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Field boundary hedge maintained by flailing, gappy towards eastern end	-	20+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	12.6
T356	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	210	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	18	2.40	28.3
T357	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	400	3	N - 4 E - 4 S - 2 W - 3	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	72	4.80	33.0
G358	Common Holly Common Ash (Ilex aquifolium) Fraxinus excelsior	6	270	1	N - 2.5 E - 5 S - 2 W - 5	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow group under power lines	-	10+ Years	C	2	34	3.30	35.3
T359	Common Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	9	290	1	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 2.5 W - 3	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Hedgerow tree	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	30.6
H360	Elder Common Hawthorn Common Ash (Sambucus nigra) Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior	2	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Poor condition field boundary hedge under power line.	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	3.1
T361	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	15	1200	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access track to east Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy on eastern side Tree has been managed as a pollard Stem diameter estimated over ivy	-	20+ Years	B	1	651	14.40	131.9
T362	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	14	660	1	N - 4.5 E - 5.5 S - 6 W - 4	3	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access track and stream to north Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy to west Stem diameter estimated over ivy Tree has been pollarded at 8m	-	20+ Years	B	1	191	7.80	78.3

Key to Notations																
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arborescultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape					
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural					
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Low Quality & Value	<10						
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness					Unsuitable for retention							
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
W363	Elder Norway Maple Crack Willow Common Ash Blackthorn Sycamore Tree of heaven Goat Willow Sumac Buddleia Common Hawthorn Dogwood Norway Spruce Elm Pedunculate Oak Hazel Field Maple Horse Chestnut Spindle (Sambucus nigra) Acer platanoides Salix fragilis Fraxinus excelsior Prunus spinosa Acer pseudoplatanus Ailanthus altissima Salix caprea Rhus sp. Buddleia sp. Crataegus monogyna	20	500	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Boundary woodland group that straddles stream and provides screening to residential properties to north. Residents have encroached woodland on north side and are making use of area within woodland for access, recreation, waste and storage. Woodland has recently had some canopy management to open to light Eastern section of woodland is in poorer condition than western end due to encroachment by and use of woodland by residents		20+ Years	B	2	113	6.00	153.9
G364	Common Ash x2 Crack Willow x4 Sycamore (Fraxinus excelsior x2 Salix fragilis x4 Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	1130	6	N - 9 E - 6 S - 6 W - 9	4	5	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Overhead lines through or in close proximity to canopy to east and south Hedgerow group of trees on boundary. Willows are multi stemmed maidens that would benefit from being pollarded		20+ Years	B	2	573	13.50	176.7
G365	Blackthorn Elder Elm Crab Apple Goat Willow Field Maple Hazel Crack Willow (Prunus spinosa Sambucus nigra Ulmus sp. Malus sylvestris Salix caprea Acer campestre Corylus avellana Salix fragilis)	5	320	10	N - 40 E - 5 S - 40 W - 5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Boundary hedge in mixed condition with elm dead/dying but hazel in reasonable condition. Would benefit from elm being removed and new hedge planted.		10+ Years	C	2	48	3.90	628.3
T366	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	880	1	N - 5 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	3	4	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with A44 and footpath to west and farm track access to north. Ivy on stem extending into canopy Ash Dieback - Yes ADB Extent - 0-25% Possibly offsite tree.		10+ Years	C	1	346	10.50	103.7

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor - Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection								
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor - Significant defects with no remedy														

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H367	Wayfaring Tree Common Ash Sycamore Field Maple Blackthorn Elm Common Hawthorn Buckthorn Elder (Viburnum lantana Fraxinus excelsior Acer pseudoplatanus Acer campestre Prunus spinosa Ulmus sp. Crataegus monogyna Rhamnus cathartica Sambucus nigra)	4	120	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Site and field boundary hedge maintained by flailing	-	20+ Years	B	2	7	1.50	28.3
T368	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	150	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	28.3
T369	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T370	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	4	100	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T371	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	150	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	28.3
T372	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T373	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	150	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	28.3
T374	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	150	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	28.3

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.						NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T375	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	180	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 4.5	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	35.3
T376	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	9	360	3	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	63.6
T377	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T378	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	9	360	3	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	63.6
T379	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T380	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	9	360	3	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	20+ Years	B	1	55	4.20	63.6
T381	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T382	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T383	Swedish Whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T384	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T385	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	20+	1 - Mainly Arboreal		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T386	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	4	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite roadside tree in verge	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	3.1
T387	Acacia (Acacia sp.)	20	650	1	N - 5 E - 6 S - 5.5 W - 6	2	4	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree within influencing distance of site, growing within verge. Not recorded on topo so location indicative	-	20+ Years	B	1	191	7.80	99.0
T388	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	420	4	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2.5	-	-	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree within influencing distance of site, growing within verge. Top of tree previously failed. Not recorded on topo so location indicative	-	20+ Years	B	1	82	5.10	14.1
T389	Amelanchier (Amelanchier sp.)	6	90	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in verge. Not plotted on topo so location indicative	-	10+ Years	C	1	5	1.20	12.6
T390	Amelanchier (Amelanchier sp.)	8	180	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in verge. Canopy pruned on west side for pedestrian access. Not plotted on topo so location indicative	-	10+ Years	C	1	14	2.10	28.3
T391	Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)	6	150	2	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 3 W - 3	1	1	N	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in verge, with canopy pruned on east side for pedestrian access. Not plotted on topo so location indicative	-	10+ Years	C	1	10	1.80	23.8
T392	Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)	6	250	2	N - 2.5 E - 3 S - 4 W - 4	1	1	S	Semi Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Offsite tree in verge with canopy pruned on east side for pedestrian access. Not plotted on topo so location indicative	-	10+ Years	C	1	28	3.00	35.7
G393	Elder Blackthorn Common Ash Goat Willow Common Walnut Alder Turkey Oak Pedunculate Oak Lime Aspen (Sambucus nigra) Prunus spinosa Fraxinus excelsior Salix caprea Juglans regia Alnus sp. Quercus cerris Quercus robur Tilia sp. Populus tremula	15	950	10	N - 50 E - 7 S - 50 W - 7	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group screening western boundary of science area	-	20+ Years	B	2	408	11.40	1099.6

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboreal
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention	<10							
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection			
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy									

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G394	Wayfaring Tree Common Ash Common Birch Black Walnut Goat Willow Hazel Alder Cotoneaster Pedunculate Oak Aspen Common Hawthorn Black Hybrid Poplar (Viburnum lantana Fraxinus excelsior Betula alba Juglans nigra Salix caprea Corylus avellana Ainus sp. Cotoneaster sp. Quercus robur Populus tremula Crataegus monogyna Populus x canadensis)	15	640	10	N - 7 E - 75 S - 7 W - 75	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group screening south aspect of science area. Narrows towards eastern end	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	1649.3
G395	Hazel Field Maple Osier Lime Norway Maple Wild Cherry Common Ash Aspen Pedunculate Oak Elder Blackthorn Dogwood (Corylus avellana Acer campestre Salix viminalis Tilia sp. Acer platanoides Prunus avium Fraxinus excelsior Populus tremula Quercus robur Sambucus nigra Prunus spinosa Cornus sp.)	12	640	10	N - 7 E - 62 S - 7 W - 62	-	-	E	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Boundary group screening science area	-	20+ Years	B	2	191	7.80	1363.5
T396	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	12	410	1	N - 4.5 E - 6.5 S - 5.5 W - 4	2	3	E	Early Mature	PC - SC -	Physiological Condition - Good Structural Condition - Fair Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hardstanding of car park to both east and south Asymmetrical canopy at upper levels on west side due to shading from neighbouring shelterbelt Canopy has been pruned to lift over car parking bays	-	20+ Years	B	1	72	4.80	82.5

Key to Notations														
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC		Sub category	
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A		High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B		Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C		Low Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U		Unsuitable for retention	<10			
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.		NOTES:		If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
H397	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	3	70	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - SC -	Beech hedge between shelterbelt and car parking area. Maintained by clipping	-	20+ Years	B	2	3	0.90	3.1
G398	Silver Birch x3 (Betula pendula x3)	14	560	3	N - 7 E - 5 S - 7.5 W - 6	3	3	N	Mature	PC - SC -	Physiological Condition - Fair Structural Condition - Fair Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hardstanding to east and storage containers to north. Trees share mutual canopy and blend into shelterbelt to west.	-	20+ Years	B	2	137	6.60	125.3
T399	Weeping Ash (Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula')	7	300	1	N - 3.5 E - 0.5 S - 5 W - 4	1	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical Canopy on east side due to shading from neighbouring tree Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with hardstanding car park to north Building in proximity to canopy on northern side	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	30.0
T400	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	20	920	4	N - 5 E - 7 S - 6.5 W - 4.5	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Low branches (3m) obstruct pedestrian access. Building in proximity to canopy on northern side Triple stemmed tree from base with northern side bare from ground to 3m	-	10+ Years	C	1	387	11.10	103.9
T401	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	10	230	1	N - 3 E - 0.5 S - 3 W - 4.5	3	1	NW	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Asymmetrical Canopy on east side due to shading from neighbouring trees Minor bark damage on stem at 1m. Cotoneaster shrub at base	-	10+ Years	C	1	23	2.70	23.6
G402	Lawson Cypress x3 (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana x3)	18	630	1	N - 4 E - 6.5 S - 6 W - 4	-	-	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Building in proximity to canopy on north side Group of three trees with northern side of canopy heavily pruned to maintain clearance from building Underground services in close proximity to stem on north side with rain water drained from building and extraction fan/chimney	-	20+ Years	B	2	177	7.50	82.5
G403	Hornbeam x3 (Carpinus betulus x3)	10	750	3	N - 9.5 E - 9 S - 6.5 W - 6	3	2	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Building in proximity to canopy with sub station to north and storage containers to east. Underground services in close proximity to stem (distance and direction) with inspection chamber on western side approx 4m from base Level changes with trees growing on raised mound on edge of open space. Crown spreads measured from southern stem	-	20+ Years	B	2	254	9.00	188.5
T404	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	7	210	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	2	2	W	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Good	Commemorative tree Open grown, planted in 1993 with plaque on north side detailing commemoration.	-	20+ Years	B	1	18	2.40	28.3
G405	Western Balsam Poplar x4 (Populus trichocarpa x4)	20	1570	4	N - 9.5 E - 13 S - 11 W - 7.5	1	3	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Low branches (3m) obstruct pedestrian access. Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem approx 4m on west side Built structure on edge of canopy on south side Canopy spread measured from second tree to north Enriched topsoil has been spread around the base of each tree Damage to surface roots from mowing, especially on northern tree	-	20+ Years	B	2	707	15.00	330.1
G406	Small-leaved Lime x2 (Tilia cordata x2)	0	450	2	N - 4 E - 4 S - 9 W - 4.5	3	2	E	Early Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Building in proximity to canopy on west side Underground services in close proximity to stem on east side approx 1.5m from base of southern tree	-	20+ Years	B	2	92	5.40	86.8

Key to Notations															
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	A	ERC	40+	Sub category	1 - Mainly Arboricultural
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity					B	High Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape			
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size					C	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural			
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly					U	Low Quality & Value	<10				
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness						Unsuitable for retention					
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health				Trees for removal are noted in red text.						
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection						

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G407	Small-leaved Lime x3 Common Holly Common Ash x10 Pedunculate Oak x2 Dogwood Alder Hazel (Tilia cordata x3 Ilex aquifolium Fraxinus excelsior x10 Quercus robur x2 Cornus sp. Alnus sp. Corylus avellana)	8	200	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	-	N	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Mixed species group on spur from boundary shelter belt Ash showing indications of die back and is the dominant species in the group	-	20+ Years	B	2	18	2.40	28.3
T408	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been tipped at 10m with some regrowth	-	10+ Years	C	1	113	6.00	12.6
T409	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been tipped at 10m with some regrowth	-	10+ Years	C	1	113	6.00	12.6
T410	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been tipped at 10m with some regrowth	-	10+ Years	C	1	113	6.00	12.6
T411	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Dead SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been topped at 10m with no regrowth	-	Dead	U	U	113	6.00	12.6
T412	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Dead SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been topped at 10m with no regrowth	-	Dead	U	U	113	6.00	12.6
T413	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Dead SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been topped at 10m with no regrowth	-	Dead	U	U	113	6.00	12.6
T414	Western Balsam Poplar (Populus trichocarpa)	10	500	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	1	N	Mature	PC - Dead SC - Poor	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to east Underground services in close proximity to stem with inspection chamber to east in verge between trees and road Tree has been topped at 10m with no regrowth	-	Dead	U	U	113	6.00	12.6
H415	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	2	70	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Screening hedge between road and small shelter block. Mini buses parked on verge next to hedge, and de-icing salt bin in verge.	-	20+ Years	B	2	3	0.90	3.1

Key to Notations												
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboreal/Cultural	
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape	
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	10+	3 - Mainly Cultural	
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention	<10		
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.						
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy	NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection						

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T416	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	8	400	1	N - 4.5 E - 4.5 S - 2 W - 3	5	5	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with tree growing in planting bed in the middle of the access road. Very asymmetrical canopy with majority towards north east over road Surface damage to road caused by tree roots	-	20+ Years	B	1	72	4.80	38.3
T417	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	380	1	N - 3 E - 3 S - 2.5 W - 1.5	4	4	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with tree growing in planting bed in the middle of the access road. Tall upright tree. Underground services to east approx 4.5m from base Surface damage to road caused by tree roots	-	20+ Years	B	1	64	4.50	19.4
T418	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	7	370	2	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to south and carpark to north. Tree growing in planting bed between road and car park offering some screening	-	10+ Years	C	1	64	4.50	12.6
T419	Hinoki Cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	7	270	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to south and carpark to north. Tree growing in planting bed between road and car park offering some screening	-	<10 years	U	U	34	3.30	19.6
G420	Black Hybrid Poplar x8 (Populus x canadensis x8)	25	960	1	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	3	3	SW	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with access road to north and south. Surface damage to road and car parking area evident with one prominent root running parallel to wall in car parking area approx 20m from trees.	-	20+ Years	B	2	408	11.40	153.9
T421	Box (Buxus sp.)	7	220	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 2 W - 4	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with historic wall adjacent to south. Tree in planting bed with shrubs preventing access so all dimensions estimated Canopy of tree very sparse for species	-	10+ Years	C	1	23	2.70	37.7
T422	Black Pine (Pinus nigra)	25	940	1	N - 7 E - 5 S - 6 W - 7	7	8	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with low garden wall to south and building to west. Building in proximity to canopy with access road to south which has surface damage from roots. Bird box attached to tree at 6m south east side	-	40+ Years	A	1	408	11.40	122.5
T423	Black Pine (Pinus nigra)	25	860	1	N - 5 E - 8 S - 9.5 W - 7	3	2	SW	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with low garden wall to south and building to west. Building in proximity to canopy with access road to south which has surface damage from roots.	-	40+ Years	A	1	327	10.20	170.8
T424	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	12	520	1	N - 4 E - 5 S - 6 W - 4	-	-	NE	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with tree growing against garden boundary wall	-	40+ Years	A	1	125	6.30	70.7
T425	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	7	90	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 3 W - 4	-	-	NE	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with tree growing against garden boundary wall Tree is multi-stemmed from base	-	40+ Years	A	1	5	1.20	44.0

Key to Notations																	
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	A	High Quality & Value	ERC	40+	1 - Mainly Arborescultural	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape						
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural						
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				U	Unsuitable for retention								
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness													
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems			Fair - Symptoms of health that can be remediated			Poor - Significant ill health			Trees for removal are noted in red text.							
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects			Fair - Significant defects that can be remediated			Poor - Significant defects with no remedy			NOTES: If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection							

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T426	Black Pine (Pinus nigra)	25	650	1	N - 5 E - 6.5 S - 7 W - 7	4	8	SE	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Good	Built structure affecting rooting area with low garden wall and access road to south	-	20+ Years	B	1	191	7.80	127.2
T427	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	10	420	2	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Ornamental garden tree twin stemmed from base	-	20+ Years	B	1	82	5.10	12.6
T428	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	7	90	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 3 W - 4	-	-	NE	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with tree growing against garden boundary wall Tree is multi-stemmed from base	-	40+ Years	A	1	5	1.20	44.0
G429	English Yew x2 (Taxus baccata x2)	9	90	1	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Building in proximity to canopy on western side Group of two trees beside house with share canopy. Multi stemmed from base	-	40+ Years	B	2	5	1.20	50.3
G430	Hinoki Cypress x2 (Chamaecyparis obtusa x2)	8	230	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	2	2	S	Early Mature	PC - Poor SC - Fair	Pair of ornamental trees in garden with dieback in canopy and in poor condition	-	<10 years	U	U	23	2.70	12.6
T431	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	620	1	N - 9 E - 8.5 S - 8.5 W - 7.5	2	3	E	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Open grown garden tree with good evenly balanced canopy Co-dominant stem at 4m on west side but good union.	-	40+ Years	A	1	177	7.50	219.9
T432	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	12	340	2	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	-	2	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Low level, boundary wall to south. Tight union at 0.5m where stem bifurcates	-	10+ Years	C	1	55	4.20	28.3
T433	Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata)	12	290	1	N - 3 E - 4 S - 3.5 W - 4	-	2	S	Early Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Garden tree offering some screening into lawn	-	10+ Years	C	1	41	3.60	40.8
T434	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	530	1	N - 6 E - 5 S - 6.5 W - 5.5	4	4	S	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with brick boundary wall 4m to east. Bottle bulge and fibre buckling at base indicates possible internal structural flaws	-	10+ Years	C	1	125	6.30	103.1
T435	English Yew (Taxus baccata)	7	90	1	N - 5 E - 2 S - 5 W - 2	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with brick boundary wall to east. Tree has been maintained to have flat linear growth along wall rather than natural form	-	20+ Years	B	1	5	1.20	31.4
T436	Prunus (Prunus sp.)	6	190	2	N - 3 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Ornamental tree in planting bed	-	10+ Years	C	1	18	2.40	15.7

Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading		ERC	Sub category
C.C.	Height of crown clearance above ground level	EM	Early Mature	The stage in the life cycle of a tree between youth and maturity				A	High Quality & Value	40+	1 - Mainly Arboricultural		
L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	20+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated	Poor	Significant ill health	Trees for removal are noted in red text.						NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated	Poor	Significant defects with no remedy								













Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
T437	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	16	500	1	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	-	-	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with boundary wall to north and east Slightly suppressed lower canopy on eastern side during to boundary wall.	-	20+ Years	B	1	113	6.00	19.6
T438	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	16	460	4	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	2	3	E	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with boundary wall to north. Multi-stemmed tree from base with good wide unions. Lower canopy lifted to give light into planting bed.	-	20+ Years	B	1	92	5.40	19.6
T439	Spindle (Euonymus europaeus)	6	120	1	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	1	2	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with boundary wall to north and slightly suppressed canopy on east side due to neighbouring tree. Not plotted on topo	-	20+ Years	B	1	7	1.50	12.6
T440	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	10	550	1	N - 6 E - 6.5 S - 5.5 W - 6.5	2	2	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with paving paths on all sides Building in proximity to canopy with refectory on east side and bike shelter to south. Canopy of tree has been reduced on lower limbs probably for clearance, but pruning cuts are poor.	-	20+ Years	B	1	137	6.60	117.4
T441	Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)	7	280	1	N - 3 E - 3.5 S - 4 W - 3.5	1	2	W	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Open grown tree that trifurcates at 1.5m with good union	-	20+ Years	B	1	34	3.30	38.5
T442	Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)	9	190	1	N - 3.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 3	1	2	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Open grown ornamental tree. Canopy on south side brushes against garden boundary wall	-	20+ Years	B	1	18	2.40	25.9
T443	Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)	7	280	1	N - 3.5 E - 4.5 S - 4 W - 3.5	1	1	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Fair	Open grown tree but in proximity to garden boundary wall. Slightly suppressed on south west side due to shading from neighbouring cypress	-	20+ Years	B	1	34	3.30	47.1
T444	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	17	710	1	N - 8.5 E - 8.5 S - 9 W - 9.5	2	4	S	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Built or natural structure affecting rooting area with car parking 2m to north and access road 3m to south. No indications of root damage to surfaces.	-	40+ Years	A	1	222	8.40	247.4
T445	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	10	900	4	N - 8.5 E - 9.5 S - 7.5 W - 7	2	2	N	Mature	PC - Fair SC - Fair	Multi stemmed tree from base. Leader on western stem has been removed.at 1.5m. Northern stem has delaminated bark on north side from base to 1.5m. Car parking to north approx 2m from base but no indications of surface damage	-	20+ Years	B	1	366	10.80	207.3
T446	Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)	9#	220	1	N - 5 E - 24 S - 3.5 W - 34	-	1	N	Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Open grown ornamental tree. Canopy on north side brushes against building	-	20+ Years	B	1	23	2.70	387.2

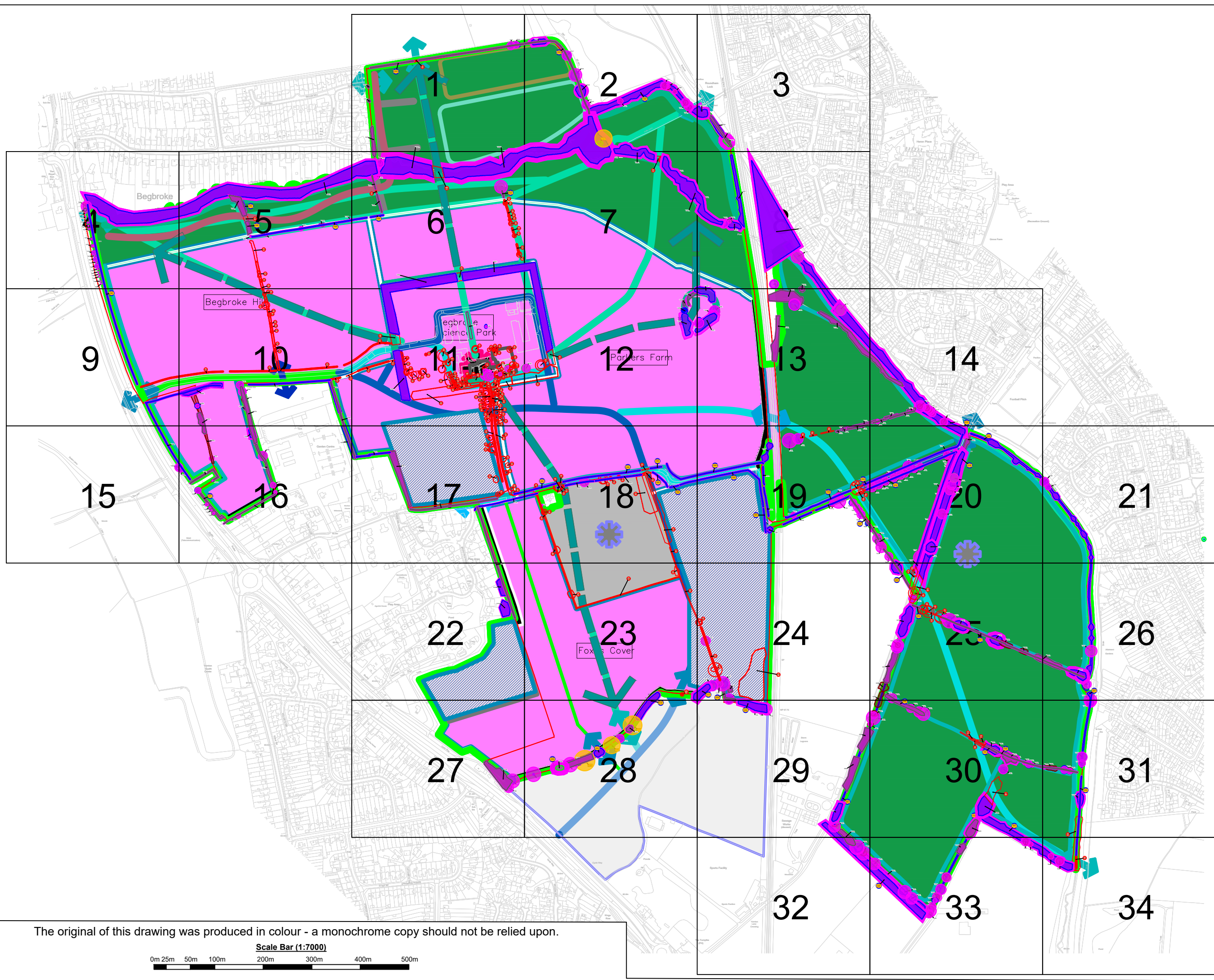
Key to Notations													
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground level	Age Class	Y	Young	Definition	Trees that have not yet reached 1/3 of their expected mature height				Category Grading	Category	ERC	Sub category
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L.B.	Lowest branch height in meters	M	Mature	Close to full height and crown size				B	Moderate Quality & Value	10+	2 - Mainly Landscape		
D.L.B.	Direction of Lowest Branch	OM	Over Mature	Close to full height and crown size while main-stem diameter increases more slowly				C	Low Quality & Value	<10	3 - Mainly Cultural		
E.R.C	Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years)	V	Veteran	A tree that has survived the rigours of life and shows signs of ancientness				U	Unsuitable for retention				
Physiological condition (PC)	Good - No significant health problems	Fair	Symptoms of health that can be remediated				Poor	Significant ill health				NOTES:	If a tree is designated as veteran, the RPA calculation is determined as 15x the stem diameter or 5m beyond the canopy (whichever is the larger) for greater protection
Structural condition (SC)	Good - No significant defects	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated				Poor	Significant defects with no remedy				Trees for removal are noted in red text.	

Tree No.	Species	H (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	No of Stems	Canopy (m)	CC (m)	LB (m)	DLB (m)	Age	Condition	Observations	Recommendations	ERC	Cat.	Sub Cat	RPA (m2)	RPA Radial distance (m)	Ground area covered by canopy (m2)
G447	Whitebeam Hawthorn Dogwood Prunus (Sorbus aria Crataegus sp. Cornus sp. Prunus sp.)	6	90	1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	-	-	N	Semi Mature	PC - Good SC - Good	Newly planted understorey and tree group between buildings	-	10+ Years	C	2	5	1.20	3.1



Legend:

-  Indicative Site Boundary
-  Survey Extents
-  Category A Trees (Stem and Canopy Spread)
-  Category B Trees (Stem and Canopy Spread)
-  Category C Trees (Stem and Canopy Spread)
-  Category U Trees (Stem and Canopy Spread)
-  Root Protection Area
-  Veteran/Ancient Tree
-  Important Hedgerow
-  Trees to be Removed
-  Development Zone
-  Open Space/Recreational Zone



CLIENT:	Oxford University Developments Ltd	
PROJECT/SITE:	Land at Begbroke	
TITLE:	Tree Retentions & Removals Plan	
MAP REF:	21-BEG-DRW-TRRP	
REVISION:	01	
LAYOUT:	Overview	
DATE:	22.06.2023	PRODUCED BY: NB
SCALE:	1:7000@A3	REVIEWED BY: SW

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

