

**STANDEN ESTATE
RIBBLE VALLEY
CLITHEROE**

**STANDEN ESTATE
TREE SURVEY REPORT**



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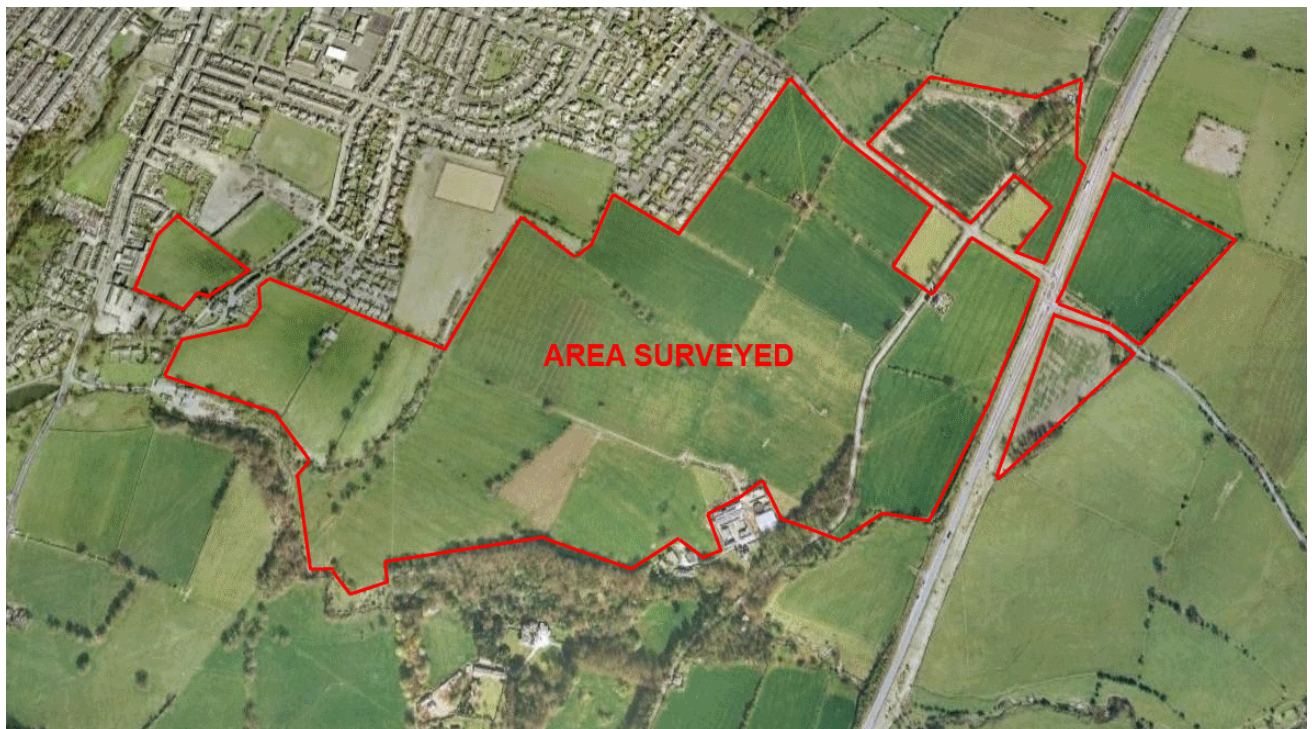
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Ref: MG/3940/TreeSurveyReport

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The majority of the site comprises a number of fields within rural countryside situated adjacent the easterly outskirts of Clitheroe, Lancashire. The fields are used by a local dairy farm (Higher Standen Farm) as pasture and grazing land.
- 1.2 While Clitheroe is situated to the east of the site (with residential areas adjoining some of the fields), countryside extends to the north and south. Some two miles to the east is Pendle Hill; a dominant visual aspect of the landscape.
- 1.3 The fields adjoin the following roads: A59, Pendle Road, Four Lane Ends and Little Moor View.
- 1.4 Vegetation surveyed generally comprises trees and hedges situated on field boundaries, though a small number of trees situated centrally within field areas are also included. The majority of the trees surveyed were mature species, the prominent species being Ash.
- 1.5 The site topography is generally flat, though to the south west of the site ground levels slope downwards on a southerly aspect to the edge of Standen Brook. The field to the west of Little Moor View also slopes gently upward from the road with a westerly aspect, before sloping down again to join main part of the site.
- 1.6 The details of the survey findings are included within the tree survey schedule within section 9.0 of this report. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan ref: 3990.01+3990.02.
- 1.7 The extend of the area surveyed is shown below:



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- 1.2 This report is to act as an aid to layout by identifying the better trees, specifying protective measures and also any work that might be necessary to maintain the trees in an improved or safer condition.
- 1.3 This survey complies with British Standard 5837:2005 *Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations*. All significant trees or groups within the site have been inspected, identified and detailed. It must be noted that for the purposes of this survey, all dimensions have been estimated, and no canopy spreads recorded. Also recorded is the minimum recommended area of protection for each tree, within which no activity should take place (this is generally the position for protective fencing to be erected before development starts).
- 1.4 Recommendations have, in some cases, been made. Recommendations made relate to the trees within their present context, i.e. generally situated within a rural environment. The following general recommendations have been given in relation to this site:
- i) Works for safety reasons (for example, removal of deadwood over a busy road).
 - ii) Works to help structurally stabilise a tree in order to help retain it in a viable condition, for. e.g. to help increase its useful life expectancy, and/or 'veteranise' the tree.
 - iii) Severing or stripping of lvy. This is recommended in order to improve visual assessment of a tree for future inspections, and/or prevent lvy from becoming problematic within a canopy of a tree.
 - iv) Recommendations for further works/investigation (such as climbing inspection or use of a decay detection machine).

It should be noted that in the event of future development further management works may be required if new structures or areas of access are created near trees. In this case further works should be considered as part of a arboricultural method statement.

- 1.5 A summary of recommended works are listed in Appendix A. It should be noted the following trees are recommended for works that are considered high priority and should have works carried out to abate a hazard:
T1,T6,T7,T8,T9, T12, T288, W1A (tree in woodland W1).

The above trees do not represent those in the worst condition, but those whose 'targets' are high risk, for e.g., adjacent a busy road.

- 1.6 Site visits: April 2011. Surveyor: Mike Gregory HND Arb. (M.Arbor.A.). Weather conditions: Clear.

- 1.7 Limitations.

1) Due to the changing nature of trees – and possibly other site circumstances – this report and recommendations are limited to a two year period. Similarly, this report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the property that could change the conditions as seen at time of inspection.

2) Under certain circumstances, roots can affect foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues have not been addressed by this report.

3) Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage

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2.0 METHOD

2.1 Site. The survey was carried out from ground level and without the use of special diagnostic equipment (unless otherwise stated). Lower-grade material may be treated as numbered groups, for example where in rows or dense groupings.

Schedule. The following information is given in the schedule, to BS5837:

- Number.
- Tree Name. Species (common).
- Height (estimated in metres).
- Trunk diameter at 1.5m up (immediately above root flare for multi-stemmed trees) (Estimated in millimetres).
- Crown clearance (height of lower branches above ground) (metres).
- Age class (**Young**, **semi-mature**, **mature**, **over-mature**, **veteran**).
- Physiological condition (**Good**, **Fair**, **Poor**, **Dead**). An assessment of vitality (leaf or bud size/colour/density, annual extension growth, lack of die-back etc).
- Estimated remaining contribution (years, 0-10 10-20 20-40 40+).
- Root Protection Area from BS 5837: 2005 (area in square metres and as a radius in metres). This is the basis of the Root Protection Area marked as a circle on the Tree Survey (may have been modified in light of site circumstances). This is generally the minimum position for protective fencing. Note that this should be considered an estimated figure as the Root Protection Areas are based from the stem diameter measurements which have been estimated.
- Category grading:
 - R** = Remove (irremediable or with less than 10 years contribution). Coloured red on plan.
 - A** = High quality and value, preferably with min. 40 years contribution. Coloured green on plan
 - B** = Moderate quality and value. Coloured blue on plan.
 - C** = Low quality and value. Also young trees with stem diameter below 150mm (these may be considered for relocation). Coloured grey on plan.

Subcategory:

- 1 = mainly arboricultural merit.
- 2 = mainly landscape merit.
- 3 = mainly cultural or conservation merit.

- Structural condition (eg defects) and any further detail of note including recommendations if necessary (see section 1.4).

3.0 TREES AND CONSTRUCTION

3.1 Typically, about 80% of roots will be found in the upper half metre of soil and often extending well beyond the canopy spread. The threat to the trees by development comes from:

- (a) root severance or fracture
- (b) compaction of the soil, preventing gaseous exchange and moisture percolation
- (c) possible change to moisture gradients due to surface water run-off or interception as well as
- (d) physical damage to low branches and trunk.

The consequences for the tree of such damage are:

- (i) instability, if severe enough
- (ii) entry points for pathogenic fungi at wounds / fractures
- (iii) loss of vitality due to reduced oxygen, mineral and moisture take-up; all leading to
- (iv) root death and
- (v) a general decline or possible death of the tree.

4.0 PROTECTION OF RETAINED TREES

- 4.1 Protection is afforded to the tree by defining a Root Protection Area (RPA) within which no development activity should take place. The size of the RPA is defined in the British Standard and relates to trunk diameter. The RPA is normally the minimum position for protective fencing.
- 4.2 Where considered appropriate by the arboriculturalist, and for individual open grown trees only, BS 5837 allows for a displacement of the Root Protection Area by up to 20%. The area may also vary from an exact circle, to allow for specific site conditions.
- 4.3 Where the LPA agrees to activity taking place within the RPA then it is likely that special measures will be required, such as a 'no dig' construction method for drives.
- 4.4 To give the best chance of continued good health of the retained trees, it will be essential to prevent root severance or compaction of the soil in the Root Protection Area. To achieve this, a stout fence should be erected at the position shown on the plan (or if this is not indicated, at the limit of the Root Protection Area). This should be done before any site materials or machinery are brought onto site, and should comprise a scaffold frame with steel mesh panels securely attached (eg Heras). Mesh is preferred to boarding as it can be seen through and should be re-useable. Use of rubber or concrete feet instead of a frame is not acceptable as these can easily be moved. Once in place, the fence must be regarded as sacrosanct with no storage of materials/spoil or access by machinery within the protected area.
- 4.5 All weather notices should be fixed to the barrier reading "Root Protection Area – No Access".
- 4.6 Where temporary access within the Root Protection Area is agreed, the fence may need to be re-aligned and the ground surface protected. For vehicular access this protection will need to be specifically detailed and agreed.
- 4.7 Site operations such as deliveries, site machines, crane jibs etc should be organised to avoid damaging the trunk or crown of trees. Where this conflict is unavoidable then facilitation pruning should be carried out in advance, rather than after damage has occurred. This may be required to allow demolition operations.
- 4.8 Material which could contaminate the soil eg concrete mixing, fuel, vehicle washings etc should not be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree, and not on ground beyond sloping down to the tree.
- 4.9 Fires should either not be permitted, or else not lit where flames could extend to within 5m of the foliage, branches or trunk.
- 4.10 No notice boards, cables, nails or other items should be attached to any part of the tree.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHODS

- 5.1 The arboricultural consultant (or local authority Tree Officer) should be consulted whenever an unexpected issue occurs that involves any tree on site including access within the Protection Area.
- 5.2 All tree work should be carried out to the highest standards, based on British Standard 3998:2010 '*Recommendations for Tree Work*' and current best practice.
- 5.3 To ensure standards are met it is recommended that a contractor from the Approved List of the Arboricultural Association be used (01794 368717 www.trees.org.uk).
- 5.4 It is recommended that when the final layout is agreed with the LPA, a final Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan be drawn up. This will bring together many of the items above in a simpler document.

6.0 WILDLIFE ISSUES AND TIMING OF OPERATIONS

- 6.1 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat' (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001 and further strengthened by other legislation). Where work is being carried out and bats are present, or if the tree is a known roost, consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation (English Nature, 01733 455101 www.english-nature.org.uk). A European Protected Species Habitat Regulations Licence is likely to be required. Work to trees with the potential for roosting bats is best done from late August to early October. March through to April is also suitable although this may conflict with nesting birds (see below).
- 6.2 Birds. It is also likely to be an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds should be avoided from late March to August.
- 6.3 The pruning of some species should avoid specific times. *Prunus* species (eg flowering and fruiting Cherry, Plum, Almond etc) should only be pruned during June – August in order to minimise the risk of infection by Silver Leaf disease. *Acer* (Maples including Sycamore), *Betula* (Birches) and, *Morus* (Mulberry) should not be pruned February – June due to sap bleeding; also *Juglans* (Walnut) from December – June.

7:0 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS AND OWNERSHIP

- 7.1 If the site is subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) at present, any pruning work to protected trees (or their removal) will have to be authorised by the Local Planning Authority, and should be the subject of a formal application. Any pruning or felling of trees within a Conservation Area requires a notification to the Local Planning Authority. Certain exemptions apply to these planning provisions. For any trees not already under a TPO, the Local Planning Authority may impose some tree protection as part of the planning process, either as a 'condition of planning' or by the placement of a TPO.
- 7.2 Often it will be necessary to include trees within adjacent neighbouring properties within the tree survey schedule as roots from nearby offsite trees may extend into the site. Management recommendations may be given for such trees, however any works would require the consent of the tree owner/s (notwithstanding any possible protective status the trees may have).

8.0 CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

TREES FOR REMOVAL			
Category	Criteria		
<p>‘R’ Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other ‘R’ category trees (ie where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (eg Dutch Elm disease) or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. <p>NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (eg ‘R’ category tree used as a bat roost, installation of bat box in nearby tree)</p>		
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<p>‘A’ Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (eg avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg veteran trees or wood pasture)
<p>‘B’ Those of moderate quality and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)</p>	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (eg presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better ‘A’ category specimens) or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
<p>‘C’ Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</p>	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits
<p>NOTE: Whilst ‘C’ category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation</p>			

9.0 SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T1	Ash	16	800						3	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B1	Prominent roadside specimen. Extensive Ivy in trunk and lower canopy. Tree situated in boundary hedge. Major deadwood within canopy. Recommend removal of deadwood over road. Sever Ivy at base.
T2	Ash	15	500						4	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Tree situated within hedgerow. Sever Ivy near base.
T3	Ash	16	600						3	M	G	F	40+	163	7.2	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Cavity to south at base at 1.5m height with shallow surface decay. Hedge obscures full visual assessment. Sever Ivy at base.
T4	Ash	9	270						2	EM	G	G	40+	32	3.2	B2	Young tree with reasonable future potential.
T5	Ash	8	270						3	EM	G	G	40+	32	3.2	C1	Bifurcates at 1.2m.
T6	Ash	16	550						4	M	G	G	40+	137	6.6	B1	Prominent specimen. Extensive Ivy cover in trunk and lower canopy. Tree grows within hedgerow. Major deadwood within canopy. Recommend removal of deadwood over road and sever Ivy at base.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem Category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T7	Ash	16	800						4	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B1	Trunk bifurcates at 2.5m height. Extensive Ivy cover in Trunk and lower canopy. Tree grows within hedgerow. Major deadwood within canopy. Recommend removal of major deadwood over road and sever Ivy at base.
T8	Ash	17	700						5	M	F	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Branch Stubs and tear wounds from previous branch fractures. Major deadwood within canopy. Recommend overall canopy reduction of 25%.
T9	Ash	17	700						3	M	F	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Some minor distal die-back and major deadwood within canopy. Recommend removal of deadwood on roadside.
T10	Ash	15	550						6	M	F	F	40+	137	6.6	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T11	Ash	12	450						3	EM	G	G	40+	92	5.4	B2	Trunk trifurcates at approximately 4m height.
T12	Ash	20	1100						2	M	G	G	40+	547	13.2	A2	Trunk bifurcates at approximately 7m height. Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Major deadwood. Recommend removal of major deadwood on roadside and sever Ivy at base.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T13	Ash	19	800						3	M	G	F	40+	290	9.6	B1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Some major deadwood within canopy.
T14	Ash	14	320						4	M	F	F	40+	45	3.8	C1	Slightly suppressed form. Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Canopy contains deadwood.
T15	Ash	15	500						2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Trunk bifurcates at approximately 6m. Some major deadwood within canopy.
T16	Ash	17	550						3	M	G	F	40+	137	6.6	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Major deadwood within canopy. Remove major deadwood over road.
T17	Sycamore	17	650						2	M	G	G	40+	191	7.8	A2	Good form and condition.
T18	Sycamore	17	650						3	M	G	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T19	Ash	16	450						4	M	F	F	40+	92	5.4	C1	Slightly spindly form. Lowest branch to west previously fractured. Cavity in base to north. 'Bottling' of lower trunk; response growth formation due to internal wood decay. Recommend overall canopy reduction of 30%.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T20	Ash	19	850						3	M	G	F	40+	327	10.2	B2	Extensive Ivy cover. Good structure; trunk extends to leader. Fractured branch stubs and major deadwood within canopy.
T21	Ash	15	450						4	M	G	P	30 to 40	92	5.4	C1	Tear wound in trunk to south caused by included branch splitting out. Cavity at base of tear. Recommend 'pollarding' retaining the cavity as wildlife resource.
T22	Sycamore	11		500					2	M	G	F	40+	79	5.0	C1	Trunk bifurcates near ground level. Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Slightly suppressed form.
T23	Larch	15	350						2	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	C1	Ivy cover on lower trunk.
T24	Ash	15	470						3	M	F	F	30 to 40	99	5.6	C1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Major deadwood and fractured branch stump within canopy.
T25	Ash	19	800						5	OM	F	F	30 to 40	290	9.6	C1	Significant deadwood within canopy.
T26	Sycamore	8	350						1	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	C1	Prominent specimen. Moderate Ivy cover on trunk. Slightly suppressed form.
T27	Ash	20	850						2	M	G	G	40+	327	10.2	B2	Prominent specimen. Tree viewed at distance (unable to access close to tree).

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T28	Beech	20	1200						3	OM	F	P	20 to 30	651	14.4	C3	Prominent specimen. Necrotic bark near base to south-east. Honey fungus bootlaces beneath dead bark. Significant die-back in outer canopy. Previous limb fracture to north. Tree in decline. Consideration maybe given to reduction of the canopy in order to retain the tree for wildlife value.
T29	Crab Apple	6	400						0	M	G	G	40+	72	4.8	C3	Slightly suppressed form.
T30	Beech	20	900						2	OM	G	F	40+	366	10.8	B2	Prominent specimen. Cavity at base to north extending in to trunk. Long term decay; 'bottling' in base of tree (formation of response wood in reaction to decay).
T31	Beech	21	850						1	M	G	G	40+	327	10.2	A2	Prominent specimen.
T32	Sycamore	17	450						4	M	F	F	40+	92	5.4	C1	Burr at 5m on trunk. Slight lack of vitality in upper canopy.
T33	Sycamore	17	450						4	M	F	F	40+	92	5.4	C1	Trunk bifurcates at approximately 7m height.
T34	Larch	12	300						8	M	F	F	40+	41	3.6	C2	Slightly suppressed form. Spindly specimen with small canopy.
T35	Sycamore	11	300						0	M	F	F	40+	41	3.6	C2	Slightly suppressed form.
T36	Larch	13	350						9	M	D	D	0	55	4.2	R	Standing dead Tree. Recommend felling, though a standing trunk can be retained for wildlife value.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T37	Larch	13	400						2	M	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
H1	Hawthorn Hedge.	5	100						0	SM	G	G	40+	5	1.2	B2	Relatively young hedge. Not yet-trimmed/flailed.
T38	Ash	7	200						4	EM	P	P	10 to 20	18	2.4	R	Tree in terminal decline.
G1	Mixed Species Group	7		250					0	EM	F	F	40+	20	2.5	C1	Self seeded Ash and Sycamore growing on edge of ditch.
T39	Ash	12	450						4	M	G	G	40+	92	5.4	B2	Reasonable condition.
T40	Sycamore	14		650					2	M	G	F	40+	133	6.5	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 1m. Included bark junction but upright stems.
T41	Ash	9	250						2	EM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C1	
T42	Ash	10	300						2	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Burr at 2m height.
T43	Ash	16	650						2	M	G	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Lowest lateral branch to north contains a large longitudinal wound. Some deadwood in canopy.
T44	Ash	20	750						6	M	G	G	40+	254	9.0	B2	Prominent specimen. Low lateral to south has previously fractured. Smaller individual stem grows at 0.5m north-east of T44. Major deadwood within canopy.
T45	Ash	17	400						4	M	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T46	Ash	18	700						2	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	B1	Bifurcates at 3m. Ivy cover on trunk to 9m.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T47	Ash	13	550						3	M	G	G	40+	137	6.6	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Ivy cover on trunk.
T48	Ash	12	400						3	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T49	Sycamore	12	300						2	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T50	Ash	17	700						4	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Major deadwood within canopy.
T51	Sycamore	11	400						2	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	C1	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Suppressed form.
T52	Ash	20	700						8	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Prominent specimen. Extensive Ivy cover on trunk and lower canopy. Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T53	Ash	17	450						3	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Ivy cover on trunk.
T54	Ash	17	700						3	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Some deadwood in canopy.
T55	Holly	8	300						2	M	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	
T56	Ash	16	600						2	M	G	F	40+	163	7.2	B2	Cavity at base to east with internal decay. Long term response growth in base. Recommend 30% canopy reduction.
T57	Ash	15	800						2	M	G	F	40+	290	9.6	B1	Prominent specimen. Trunk bifurcates at 3.5m. Moderate Ivy cover on trunk. Wound in lateral limb to south. Major deadwood over roadside. Recommend removal of major deadwood over road.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T58	Ash	16	800						3	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B2	Extensive Ivy cover extending into upper canopy. Major deadwood over road. Recommend removal of major deadwood on the roadside and strip out upper 50% of Ivy.
T59	Ash	9	300						4	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Ivy cover extending into upper canopy.
T60	Ash	8		400					2	EM	G	F	40+	50	4.0	B2	Bifurcates near ground level. Ivy cover on trunk.
T61	Field Maple	13	600						2	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	B3	Longitudinal tear wound to south at 3m with some internal decay. Longitudinal wound on underside of lateral limb to east. Tree viewed from site side only.
T62	Ash	18	800						2	OM	G	F	30 to 40	290	9.6	B2	Three lateral limb fractures within canopy. Tree viewed from site side only.
T63	Ash	19	800						4	OM	G	F	40+	290	9.6	B2	Large lateral to north-east with wound in top of junction with main trunk. Recommend reduction of lateral to north-east by 30 %. Tree viewed from site side only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T64	Ash	18	750						3	OM	F	F	20 to 30	254	9.0	C3	Trunk bifurcates at 3.5m Cavities in east in both stems at 6m height. Extensive cavitation of southerly Stem. Torsional crack in northerly limb. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction. Tree viewed from site side only.
T65	Oak	8	400						2	M	G	F	40+	72	4.8	C3	Suppressed form. Extensive longitudinal wound from base to upper canopy. Hollow base due to decay. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction to retain tree as wildlife resource. Tree viewed from site side only.
T66	Ash	18	850						4	M	F	F	30 to 40	327	10.2	B2	Trunk trifurcates at 3m height. Die-back in outer canopy. Tree viewed from site side only.
T67	Hawthorn	6		350					1	M	G	G	40+	38	3.5	C3	
T68	Field Maple	8	280						2	M	G	F	40+	36	3.4	C3	Slightly suppressed form.
T69	Ash	17	950						3	OM	F	F	30 to 40	408	11.4	B3	Fractured branch stubs in lower canopy. Fruiting fungal body in one stub to north-east. Tree viewed from site side only.
T70	Ash	12	550						2	M	F	F	40+	137	6.6	B2	Tree viewed from site side only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G2	Mixed Species Group	7		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	C3	Scattered mix of various native species the most prominent being Hawthorn. Other species include Elderberry. The majority of trees are remnants of a former hedgerow that has been left to mature. The group is not a significant visual feature but has wildlife value and long term potential.
G3	Mixed Species Group	13		600					0	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B3	Continuation of former hedgerow of G2. This group contains 2x Sycamore, an Alder and 2x Ash. The row grows on the northern side of a boundary ditch. Growing amongst the trees are a number Hawthorn and a small group of Goat Willow.
T71	Sycamore	20	1270						4	M	G	F	40+	707	15.0	B3	Large prominent specimen. Multiple attachments at 3.5m where trunk forks into 5 stems. Clear indications of decay that may be impacting structure, with the risk of limbs breaking out. Recommend climbing inspection to access extent of decay.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T72	Sycamore	18	700						3	M	F	P	30 to 40	222	8.4	B3	Extensive decay/ hollowing within trunk. Trunk cavities used by birds.
T73	Sycamore	18	400						3	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	C3	Woodland habit growth form.
T74	Sycamore	19	400						3	M	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	
T75	Beech	18	650						3	M	G	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T76	Larch	17	320						8	M	F	P	20 to 30	45	3.8	C2	Suppressed form. Decay in base to south.
G4	Mixed Species Group	18	700						2	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	A2	Group of woodland trees. Predominately Sycamore though also contains Beech and Larch. The Sycamore is situated mainly to the west of the group, while the Beech and Larch are situated to the east. Single dead Beech stem some 6m in height. Woodpecker activity within group, probably within dead Beech stem. Significance as group feature.
H2	Hawthorn Hedge	3		200					0	M	G	G	40+	13	2.0	B3	Previously managed, though developed some 1.5m growth since last flailed.
H3	Hawthorn Hedge.	1.5		200					0	M	G	G	40+	13	2.0	B3	Regularly managed with flailing.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T77	Ash	12	470						2	M	G	F	40+	99	5.6	C3	Slightly suppressed form. Cavity in base to south with hollowing.
T78	Ash	17		1300					2	M	F	F	30 to 40	531	13.0	B2	Bifurcates at 1.7m height. Lateral branch to east with significant longitudinal cavity. Major deadwood within canopy.
T79	Alder	10	450						2	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	C3	
T80	Alder	12	1400						2	M	G	G	40+	707	15.0	A3	Compact balanced canopy and impressive trunk for species. Trunk bifurcates at 2m height.
T81	Alder	10	440						2	M	F	F	40+	88	5.3	C3	Hollowing in base, Though trunk supported by large root buttresses. Cavity extending into trunk. Decay in upper canopy resulting in partial failure of leader.
T82	Alder	13	500						2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Reasonable form.
T83	Alder	9		550					2	M	G	F	40+	95	5.5	B2	Slightly asymmetric form.
T84	Alder	9	500						1	M	F	P	20 to 30	113	6.0	C3	Large open wound with decay to east due to stems splitting out of induced junction. Tree is however structurally stable due to small size.
T85	Alder	17	550						2	M	G	G	40	137	6.6	B1	Reasonable form.
T86	Ash	8		240					3	SM	G	G	40	18	2.4	C1	
T87	Cherry	9		1000					0	M	F	P	20 to 30	314	10.0	R	Multi-stemmed. Partially collapsed. Recommend removal.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
H4	Hawthorn Hedge.	3		350					0	M	G	G	40+	38	3.5	B3	Remnants of former boundary hedge. Though remaining sections are of good vigour and condition.
G5	Mixed Species Group	4		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Hedge remnant of Hawthorn interspersed with thick growth of Blackthorn.
H5	Hawthorn Hedge	2		100					0	M	G	F	40+	3	1.0	C3	Young hedge. Not yet regularly managed.
T88	Ash	8	200						1	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	B2	
T89	Ash	8	250						1	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	Minor cavity to north at 1.5m.
T90	Ash	7	200						1	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	B2	
G6	Group of Ash	6		250					1	SM	G	G	40+	20	2.5	B2	
H6	Hawthorn Hedge	1.5		100					0	M	G	F	40+	3	1.0	C2	Hedgerow remnants
H7	Hawthorn Hedge	1.5		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Regularly trimmed mature hedge. Contains small section of Holly.
T91	Ash	10	270						2	EM	G	G	40+	32	3.2	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
G7	Row of Ash	9		350					1	SM	G	F	40+	38	3.5	C2	
T92	Ash	6	200						1	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	C1	
T93	Ash	7	200						1	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	C1	
T94	Ash	8		300					1	SM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C1	Multi-stemmed at ground level.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G8	Row of Ash	8	250						1	SM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	
T95	Ash	6	200						1.5	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	C1	
G8	Mixed Species Group	7	200						1	M	G	G	40+	18	2.4	B3	Hawthorn and single Holly.
T96	Ash	13	460						3	OM	F	F	30 to 40	95	5.5	C3	Leader has previously broken out. Cavity at 8m to west. Wound in base of lateral branch to north-east.
T97	Ash	16	750						3	OM	F	F	30 to 40	254	9.0	B3	
T98	Ash	17	700						1	OM	G	G	40+	222	8.4	B1	
T99	Ash	16	500						1	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T100	Ash	15	500						2	OM	F	P	20 to 30	113	6.0	C3	Leader has previously fractured out
T101	Beech	12	350						4	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T102	Dead standing Trunk	7	350						0	M	D	D	0	55	4.2	R	May be retained for wildlife value.
G9	Row of Hawthorn	8		400					1	M	G	G	40+	50	4.0	B3	Row of mature Hawthorns that have matured. Probable remnants of a former hedge.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G10	Mixed Species Group	9		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Group comprises mainly Hawthorn growing within a gully between fields. Possibly a former hedgerow boundary but the Hawthorns have generally developed full mature canopy spreads. Also within the group are a number of self seeded Ash, which are semi/early mature specimens. Overall a reasonable feature.
T103	Ash	17		740					0	M	G	F	40+	172	7.4	B2	Trunk bifurcates at some 4m height. Significant deadwood in canopy over road. Small cavity in root-collar to east with some internal decay. Also cavity within trunk at 3.5m height to east. Response wood development indicates long term decay within trunk. Recommend reduction of canopy by 30%.
T104	Ash	18	850						3	M	G	G	40+	327	10.2	A2	Extensive Ivy cover. Recommend stripping Ivy from upper canopy.
H8	Hawthorn hedge	1.2		100					0	M	G	G	40	3	1.0	B3	Regularly managed with flailing.
H9	Hawthorn Hedge	2		100					9	SM	G	F	40	3	1.0	B3	Young hedge. Not yet fully established.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G11	Med Species Group	10	250						0	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	Group of early mature Ash with Hawthorn under-storey.
T105	Ash	11	300						2	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	
T106	Hawthorn	6	200						2	M	F	P	10 to 20	18	2.4	C2	
T107	Ash	17	600						1	M	G	F	40+	163	7.2	B2	Deadwood and hung up branches. Wound on underside of lateral branch to north. Suppressed form.
T108	Ash	19	650						2	M	G	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Bark dysfunction near base to east.
T109	Ash	15	750						1	M	G	F	40+	254	9.0	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 4.5m Suppressed form. Burring on root-collar. Fractured branch stubs in canopy. Heavily weighted lateral to west.
T110	Hawthorn	6	300						1	M	G	G	40+	41	3.6	C3	
T111	Hawthorn	4	200						1	M	P	F	5 to 10	18	2.4	R	Tree in terminal decline.
T112	Ash	10	250						1	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	
T113	Ash	10	250						1	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	
T114	Ash	16	540						3	M	G	F	40+	133	6.5	B2	Trunk trifurcates at 8m. Bark compression within junction

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T115	Alder	14	450	5					2	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T116	Ash	16	650						3	M	G	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Major deadwood.
T117	Hawthorn	9	600						1	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	A3	Impressive specimen for species.
T118	3x Beech	19	700						1	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	A2	Three Beech growing in close proximity.
T119	Ash	19	700						1	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	B2	Some minor cavities
T120	Sycamore and Ash	9	250						1	EM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C1	Sycamore and Ash growing in close proximity. Suppressed form.
T121	Field Maple	15	500						2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	A2	
G12	Hawthorn Group	7		400					1	M	G	G	40+	50	4.0	B3	Individual Hawthorns growing on boundary.
T122	Beech	20	1200						1	M	F	G	40	651	14.4	A1	Large prominent specimen.
G13	Mixed Species Group	19	800						1	M	G	F	40	222	8.4	A2	Group of mature Beech and Ash trees. 4x Beech, 3x Ash. Group is situated generally in a row. Condition of the trees are reasonable. Large ash situated centrally within the row has a large lateral limb extending into the field. Recommend reducing the low lateral Ash limb by some 40% to reduce end weight.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G14	Mixed Species Group	19	600						1	M	G	F	40	163	7.2	A2	Group grow adjacent to G13. Species include Beech and Ash. Ash with shattered trunk leans into Beech within G13. Recommend removal of Ash leaning into adjacent Beech (third Beech from easterly end of G13).
T123	Ash	18	800						1	OM	F	F	30 to 40	290	9.6	B3	
T124	Oak	15	560						2	M	G	F	40+	141	6.7	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T125	Ash	18	700						2	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Previous branch fracture in canopy.
T126	Ash	18	700						2	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 8m. Patches of bark dysfunction on trunk.
G15	Mixed Species Group	9	250						1	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	A2	New planting on embankment of highway verge. Ash trees growing amongst a Hawthorn hedgerow. The Hawthorn hedge is established, with the Ash being young specimens with good structure and future potential.
H10	Hawthorn Hedge	1.5		200					0	M	G	G	40+	13	2.0	B3	Regularly managed hedge section.
T127	Ash	8	230						2	EM	G	G	40	25	2.8	B2	
T128	Ash	8	300						2	EM	G	G	40	41	3.6	B2	
H11	Hawthorn Hedge	1		100					0	EM	G	F	40	3	1.0	C2	Thinning section of hedge.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T129	Ash	5	160						3	SM	G	G	40+	11	1.9	C1	
H12	Hawthorn Hedge	1.6		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	Mature, dense and regularly managed.
T130	Ash	7		300					1	SM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C1	Multi-stemmed.
H13	Hawthorn Hedge.	4		250					0	EM	G	G	40+	20	2.5	B2	Roadside boundary hedge. Previously unmanaged
H14	Hawthorn Hedge.	5		250					0	EM	G	G	40+	20	2.5	B2	Roadside boundary hedge. Previously unmanaged. A number of semi-mature Ash grow amongst hedge.
T131	Ash	12	340						4	M	G	F	40+	53	4.1	C2	Longitudinal wound in upper canopy stem, due to tearing off of included branch junction.
T132	Ash	12	450						3	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	C1	Slightly asymmetric form. Major deadwood within canopy.
T133	Ash	17	900						2	OM	F	P	20 to 30	366	10.8	C3	Two trees growing in close proximity. Westerly of the two trees with significant internal decay and canopy die-back. Easterly Tree with basal decay and Some die-back.
G16	20x Hawthorn	6		450					0	M	G	F	40	64	4.5	B3	Remnants of former hedge that formally divided the field. Trees have matured into row of individual specimens
G17	Mixed Species Group	9	200						1	EM	G	G	40	18	2.4	B2	Dense planting of Beech, and Ash on Roadside verge.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T134	Ash	17	800						2	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B2	Trunk bifurcates at some 7m height. Ivy cover on trunk.
G18	Mixed Species Group	17	600						0	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	A3	Group grows either side of gully with steep embankments in places. Species include Alder, Sycamore, Field Maple but mainly Hawthorn.
T135	Ash	20	900						2	M	G	F	40+	366	10.8	B3	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Trunk bifurcates at 3m. Strip Ivy from top 50% of canopy.
T136	Beech	11	300						2	EM	G	F	40+	41	3.6	B2	Patches of squirrel damage within tree.
T137	Ash	20	800						3	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B3	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Major deadwood within canopy. Strip Ivy from top 50% of canopy.
T138	Beech	20	900						3	M	G	G	40+	366	10.8	A2	Fractured branch stump roadside.
T139	Ash	18	900						3	M	G	G	40+	366	10.8	B2	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Bark wound to south at 1.5m. Recommend stripping Ivy from canopy.
T140	Ash	17	700						2	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 6m Ivy cover on trunk. Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T141	Ash	13	450						3	M	G	G	40+	92	5.4	B2	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Recommend severing Ivy at base.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T142	Ash	15	900						4	M	G	G	40+	366	10.8	B1	Bifurcates at 3m height. Major deadwood in canopy.
H15	Hawthorn Hedge	1.5		200					0	M	G	G	40+	13	2.0	B3	Mature well maintained length of hedge.
T143	Ash	16	500						2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover and some major deadwood. Recommend severing Ivy at base.
G19	Mixed Species Group	12	300						1	M	G	G	40+	41	3.6	C2	Mixed Cypress within garden area of dwelling - predominantly Leyland and Lawson Cypress. Viewed from road.
T144	Ash	13	600						2	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	B1	
H16	Native hedge	1.5		250					0	M	G	G	40+	20	2.5	B3	Predominately Hawthorn, also contains Holly and Elderberry.
T145	Ash	9	200						2	SM	G	G	40+	18	2.4	C1	Slightly suppressed form.
T146	Ash	10	380						4	EM	G	G	40+	66	4.6	B2	Bifurcates at 3m height.
T147	Ash	16	760						5	M	F	F	30 to 40	260	9.1	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 4.5m height. Pruning wounds with surface decay on westerly limb. Major deadwood and Hung up branch.
T148	Alder	10	430						3	M	G	G	40+	85	5.2	B2	Slightly asymmetric form. Major deadwood within canopy.
T149	Ash	10	350						3	EM	G	G	40+	55	4.2	B2	Reasonable future potential.
T150	Alder	10	470						4	M	G	F	40+	99	5.6	B2	
T151	Alder	11	500						3	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B2	Fracture stub in upper canopy to north.
H17	Native hedge	3		250					0	M	F	F	40+	20	2.5	C3	Thinning. Contains Rowan, Hawthorn and Hazel.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T152	Alder	10	500						3	OM	F	P	20 to 30	113	6.0	C3	Trunk fractured at 4m height. Decay in trunk. Recommend reduction of lateral branches by some 25% to lessen end weight.
T153	Oak	14	750						4	V	G	F	40+	254	9.0	B1	Wound to north-east at base extending to some 1.5m height with casehardened surface but extensive hollowing beneath. Limb broken from canopy to north resulting in major wound and connective inner decay with base. Recommend 25% canopy reduction to stabilise and retain as veteran tree.
T154	Alder	7	300						3	M	G	F	40+	41	3.6	C2	Suppressed form.
T155	Ash	11	200						2	EM	G	F	40+	18	2.4	C1	Slightly suppressed form.
T156	Alder	13	950						2	OM	G	0	20 to 30	408	11.4	B3	Veteran of species. Prior, branch fractures within canopy Recommend an overall 25% canopy reduction.
T157	Alder	19	1100						3	OM	G	F	29 to 30	547	13.2	B3	Large specimen for species. Broken hung up branch in canopy. Recommend removal of major deadwood over footpath.
T158	Holly	5		250					0	EM	G	F	40+	20	2.5	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T159	Ash	13	460						4	EM	G	F	40+	95	5.5	B2	
T160	Ash	16	900						4	M	G	F	40	366	10.8	B2	Wounds in root buttresses. Major deadwood and rubbing branch in canopy.
T161	Ash	19	1000						2	OM	G	P	30 to 40	452	12.0	B3	Cavity in base to east. Trunk bifurcates at 4m. Tear wound with cavity at 5m to west. Bark dysfunction in upper canopy. Deadwood and hanging branches. Recommend an overall canopy reduction by 30%.
H18	Hawthorn Hedge.	1.7		300					0	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Dense and regularly managed.
T162	Ash	14		500					3	M	G	G	40+	79	5.0	B2	
T163	Ash	18		1350					5	OM	P	F	10 to 20	573	13.5	C3	Trunk bifurcates at 4m height. Die-back in canopy causing deadwood formation. Also some large deadwood within mid canopy.
T164	Hawthorn	7	450						1	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	C3	Longitudinal wound in trunk to west.
T165	Ash	10	800						2	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	B1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Bifurcates at 5m. Some deadwood.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T166	Ash	21	1300						2	OM	G	F	30 to 40	707	15.0	B2	Bifurcates at 4m. Branch fracture stubs in canopy. Longitudinal wound in lateral branch to north-east. Tear wound to south on easterly scaffold limb. Recommend overall canopy reduction of 30%.
T167	Ash	17	700						2	M	G	G	40+	222	8.4	B2	Minor Cavities and some major deadwood. Recommend reduction of lateral branch to south by 25% to lessen end weight.
T168	Ash	9	350						2	EM	G	G	40+	55	4.2	B2	
T169	Ash	10	340						2	EM	G	G	40+	53	4.1	B2	
G20	Med Species Group	9	340						1	EM	G	F	40+	53	4.1	C2	Ash and Elderberry that have self seeded among old barn ruins.
T170	Ash	7		250					2	EM	G	F	40+	20	2.5	C2	Previously topped at hedge level, but regenerated.
T171	Ash	9	280						3	EM	G	F	40	36	3.4	C2	Slightly suppressed form.
T172	Ash	9	280						4	EM	G	G	40	36	3.4	B2	
T173	Ash	9	400						2	EM	G	G	40	72	4.8	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 5m height.
T174	Ash	19	1000						3	M	G	G	40	452	12.0	A2	Good Structure. Ivy cover on trunk. Recommend severing Ivy at base.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
H19	Hawthorn Hedge	3		200					0	M	G	F	40+	13	2.0	C3	Small section of Hedge. Thinning and untrimmed for last two years.
T175	Holly	5		250					2	EM	F	G	40+	20	2.5	C2	Under 11,000 volts powerlines - fell to hedge level.
T176	Holly	6		400					2	M	F	G	40+	50	4.0	C2	
T177	Ash	5	120						2	Y	G	G	40+	6	1.4	C2	
T178	Ash	14	400						4	EM	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	Bifurcates at 4m height.
T179	Ash	8	250						3	SM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	C1	
T180	Hawthorn	4		200					2	M	G	F	40+	13	2.0	C2	
T181	Ash	12	300						3	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	
T182	Ash	8		290					3	SM	G	F	40+	26	2.9	C2	Bifurcates at 1.4m with weak junction.
T183	Ash	6	230						2	SM	G	F	40+	25	2.8	C2	
H20	Native hedging	1.5		150					0	M	G	G	40+	7	1.5	B3	Boundary of neighbouring residential properties. Viewed from site side only.
T184	Oak	16	1200						3	M	F	G	40+	651	14.4	A2	Slight lack of vitality. Possibly due water-logging and soil compaction due to gazing stock. Major deadwood within canopy.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T185	Oak	16	1300						3	M	F	F	40+	707	15.0	B3	Bifurcates at some 3.0m height. Previous branch fractures within canopy. Wound to east of northerly scaffold limb just above bifurcation. Some localised die-back. General lack of vitality possibly due water-logging and soil compaction due to gazing stock. Major deadwood within canopy
T186	Oak	13	750						3	M	G	F	40+	254	9.0	B3	Previously lost half of canopy due to failure in bifurcation in trunk. Remaining canopy is asymmetrical with large wound to the north of the trunk. Recommend reduction of branch ends by 20% to lessen end weight within the remaining canopy.
T186A	Oak	16	800						2	M	F	G	40+	290	9.6	B2	Slight lack of vitality. Minor wounds and some major deadwood.
T187	Oak	14	450						4	M	P	F	40+	92	5.4	B2	Generally poor vitality.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T188	Oak	16	900						5	M	P	F	40+	366	10.8	B2	Trunk bifurcates 2.3m height. Poor vitality and significant crown die-back. Epicormic formation in lower canopy.
T189	Oak	16	900						4	M	F	G	40+	366	10.8	A2	Some lack of vitality in canopy. Generally minor wounds within canopy.
T190	Oak	16	670						3	M	P	G	40+	201	8.0	B2	Poor vitality. Wounds on trunk to south-west at 1.5m.
T191	Ash	13		600					2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Bifurcates at 1.5m
T192	Ash	15		1000					2	M	G	G	40+	314	10.0	B2	Four trunks growing from large coppice base.
T193	Ash	16		650					2	M	G	F	40+	133	6.5	B2	Attenuated branch growth.
G21	Mixed Species Group	7		500					0	M	G	G	40+	79	5.0	A3	Hawthorn, Elderberry, Hazel, Holly individually growing.
H21	Boundary Hedging	1.5		200					0	M	G	G	40+	13	2.0	B2	Predominately native mixed hedging but also includes young section of beech.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T194	Ash	9		850					2	V	G	F	40+	.T194	8.5	B3	Remnants of formerly large Ash. Significant hollowing in trunk. Cavity to east; a 400 to 500 mm opening. 'Bottling' of root-collar; a response to years of hollowness. Recommend. Reducing limbs by 30% to lessen end weight.
T195	Ash	16	1300						3	OM	F	F	40+	707	15.0	B3	Cavity in trunk at 1.5m to south-west. Trunk trifurcates at 4m height. Slight lack of vitality. Large dead stem in central canopy. Bark dysfunction and decay to north of trunk at 1.7m. Fracture wounds in canopy. Recommend reduction of canopy by 30%.
G22	Oak and Beech	6	180						1	SM	G	G	40+	15	2.2	C1	Small specimens of limited value.
T196	Oak	9	450						3	M	F	G	40+	92	5.4	B2	Wound in trunk to south at 2m.
T197	Ash	11		550					3	EM	G	G	40+	95	5.5	B2	Trunk bifurcates near ground level.
T198	Ash	10	350						2	EM	G	G	40+	55	4.2	B2	
T199	Ash	12	400						2	EM	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	
T200	Ash	9	250						3	EM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C2	Suppressed form.
T201	Ash	11		550					2	M	F	F	40+	95	5.5	B2	Small cavity at 3m to south Minor die-back in distils.

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G23	Mixed Species Group	6		400					0	M	G	G	40+	50	4.0	B3	Comprises Elderberry, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, and young Ash. Unmanaged hedge.
T202	Ash	9	280						3	EM	G	G	40+	36	3.4	B2	
T203	Ash	11	300						2	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T204	Ash	11	300						3	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T205	Ash	10	300						3	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	
T206	Holly	8		340					2	M	G	G	40+	36	3.4	C1	
T207	Ash	19	1100						2	M	G	G	40+	547	13.2	B1	Trifurcates at 2.5m. Dense Ivy to mid canopy. Canopy contains deadwood, minor fracture stubs, and hanging branch.
T208	Wild Cherry	8	300						2	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	C1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T209	Alder	10		1200					2	M	G	G	40+	452	12.0	B2	5 stems emanating from large bole at 1.5m height.
T210	Ash	12	400						2	M	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T211	Sycamore	9		500					3	EM	F	F	40+	79	5.0	C1	Trifurcates near ground level. Squirrel damage in canopy.
T212	Ash	14	400						3	EM	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	
G24	5x Ash	14		500					3	M	G	F	40+	79	5.0	B2	Growing within treed area adjacent gully.
G25	Mixed Species Group	15		600					2	EM	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B2	Ash and Sycamore. Sycamore in poor condition due to squirrel damage. Growing within treed area adjacent gully.
T213	Ash	14	430						2	EM	G	G	40+	85	5.2	B2	Intensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T214	Sycamore	13	400						2	M	P	F	30 to 40	72	4.8	C2	Extensive squirrel damage.

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T215	Ash	13	440						3	EM	F	F	40+	88	5.3	C1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T216	Oak	16	600						3	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	B1	
G26	Mixed Species Group	7		400					1	M	G	G	40+	50	4.0	B3	Hazel, Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Alder, Sycamore and Ash. Mixed group of trees growing as narrow woodland band either side of gully. Generally early mature specimens. Group extends between trees T202 and T216
T217	Ash	15	400						3	M	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Minor Ivy cover
T218	Ash	15	300						3	EM	G	G	40+	41	3.6	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T219	Ash	15	400						3	EM	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T220	Ash	15	400						3	EM	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	Slightly suppressed form.
T221	Ash	15	440						3	EM	G	G	40+	88	5.3	B2	Intensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T222	Sycamore	15	320						3	EM	F	F	40+	45	3.8	C2	Squirrel damage within canopy.
T223	Ash	13	330						4	EM	G	F	40+	50	4.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk.
T224	Ash	11		450					3	EM	G	F	40+	64	4.5	B2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Ivy cover on trunk.
T225	Ash	10		350					3	EM	G	F	40+	38	3.5	C1	Bifurcates at ground level.
T225A	Hawthorn	5	300						2	OM	G	F	40+	41	3.6	C3	Longitudinal decay in base, though tree is stable. Remnant of former hedgerow.
T226	Hawthorn	2		250					0	V	F	F	20 to 30	20	2.5	C3	Section of fallen trunk with decay. New canopy has regenerated. Remnant of former hedgerow.

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T227	Hawthorn	5		400					0	V	G	F	40+	50	4.0	B3	Heavily decayed and fallen stem forming layered young growth for continued new canopy to form. Sculpture like tree.
T228	Hawthorn	5		500					2	V	G	F	40+	79	5.0	C3	Hollowing and decay within trunk. Remnant of former hedgerow.
T229	Sycamore	15		1400					3	V	G	F	40+	616	14.0	B3	Impressive buttress root formation. Splitting and significant cavities in upper trunk. Significant formation of burrs.
T230	Oak	15	800						2	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	A3	Extensive burring on trunk.
T231	Dead Standing Oak.	15		1300					3	M	D	D	0	531	13.0	R	Recommend reduction of canopy with coronet cut ends to retain for wildlife value.
T232	Oak	17	1600						4	V	F	G	40+	707	15.0	A3	Cavity in root-collar to west. Die-back in upper canopy. Recommend use of root zone amelioration (such as placement of mulch and periodic use of air spade to de-compact segments of root-zone).

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T233	Oak	17	1600						4	V	F	G	40+	707	15.0	A3	Trunk bifurcates at 2m. Large response growths to support weak junction. Significant deadwood, wounds etc as usual with veteran tree. Impressive root collar formation.
T234	Oak	16	550						3	M	F	G	40+	137	6.6	B2	Fracture stubs and major deadwood within canopy.
T235	Ash	17	1100						1	OM	G	F	40+	547	13.2	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 3m. Fracture stubs within canopy.
T236	Ash	18	1200						2	OM	G	F	40+	651	14.4	B2	Stubs to south.
T237	Hawthorn	5	340						2	M	F	F	40+	53	4.1	C3	Decay in trunk to north-east.
T238	Hawthorn	6	400						2	M	G	F	40+	72	4.8	C3	Decay in trunk to north-east.
T239	Oak	15	1100						3	OM	P	F	5 to 10	547	13.2	C3	Tree in terminal decline.
T240	Oak	13	550						3	M	G	G	40+	137	6.6	A2	Wounds in canopy.
T241	Ash	17	1200						3	M	G	F	40+	651	14.4	B2	Large limb torn out to south-west resulting in large tear wound on trunk with internal decay. Bifurcates at 6m.
T242	Ash	9	280						2	EM	G	G	40+	36	3.4	B2	
T243	Field Maple	13	450						2	M	G	G	40+	92	5.4	A2	
T244	Alder	10	450						2	M	G	F	40+	92	5.4	C3	Suppressed form. Large limb previously fractured from canopy.

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T245	Oak	17	1000						3	M	G	G	40+	452	12.0	A2	
T246	Ash	13	500						5	M	P	F	5 to 10	113	6.0	R	Tree in terminal decline.
T247	Oak	18	600						3	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	A2	Major deadwood within canopy.
T248	Ash	18	700						2	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Significant burring around root-collar. Major deadwood within canopy.
T249	Ash	16	700						4	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Ivy cover on trunk.
T250	Ash	19	1100						7	M	G	F	40+	547	13.2	B2	Longitudinal tear wound to south with internal decay. Bifurcates at 8m. Deadwood and Ivy cover on trunk.
T251	Ash	13	350						2	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T252	Ash	9		350					2	EM	G	F	40+	38	3.5	C1	Trunk bifurcates at ground level.
T253	Alder	9		500					1	EM	G	F	40+	79	5.0	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 1.5m.
T254	Ash	7	200						3	Y	G	F	40+	18	2.4	C2	Large Beech on opposite embankment of river has fallen and leans into T254.
T255	Sycamore	16	400						3	M	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	
T256	Hawthorn	8	250						3	M	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C3	Ivy cover throughout
T257	Hawthorn	5		250					0	M	G	G	40+	20	2.5	C2	
T258	Hawthorn	6		400					3	M	G	G	40+	50	4.0	C3	
G27	Row of Hawthorn	6		250					1	EM	G	G	40+	20	2.5	C3	
T259	Sycamore	15		530					3	M	F	F	40+	88	5.3	B3	Trunk bifurcates at 7m.

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T260	Sycamore	10	400						3	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	C3	Ivy cover and suppressed form.
T261	Hawthorn	6	200						2	M	P	P	0 to 5	18	2.4	R	Tree in terminal decline.
T262	Sycamore	9	400						4	OM	F	F	20 to 30	72	4.8	C3	Wound on root-collar to east. Some die-back in canopy.
T263	Ash	19	650						3	M	F	F	40+	191	7.8	B2	Deadwood and fracture stubs in canopy.
T264	Sycamore	18	700						3	M	F	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	
T265	Ash	15	700						5	OM	P	P	10 to 20	222	8.4	C2	Significant decay in base to east. Trunk broken out at 11m Hollowing in trunk.
G28	Mixed Species Group	9	250						1	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Row of mixed species, predominantly Hawthorn, growing on edge of river.
T266	Hawthorn	8		300					1	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	C3	
T267	Sycamore	15	550						3	M	G	G	40+	137	6.6	B1	
T268	Ash	16	500						2	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 2.5m.
T269	Ash	17	500						3	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B1	Trunk bifurcates at 3m.
T270	Sycamore	16	550						2	M	G	G	40+	137	6.6	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 8m.
T271	Sycamore	14	550						3	M	F	P	40+	137	6.6	C3	Large split in trunk. Failure of fork. Wildlife habitat value.
T272	Sycamore	14	350						4	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	C1	Slightly suppressed form.
T273	Sycamore	16	600						3	M	G	G	40+	163	7.2	B1	
T274	Sycamore	15	500						3	M	G	G	40+	113	6.0	B1	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G29	Group of Hawthorn	8	250						1	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Scattered group of individual Hawthorn growing on embankment.
G30	Group of Hawthorn	8	250						1	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B3	Scattered group of individual Hawthorn growing on embankment.
W1	Woodland Area	19	900						5	M	G	F	40+	366	10.8	A2	Woodland area within adjacent property. Mature trees predominately Beech but also contains Sycamore, Ash. Some trees with defects close to the boundary; most significantly a mature Ash which has suffered a failure within the trunk and has fallen into an adjacent Sycamore. The tree is at risk of collapsing into the site (possibly close to power lines). The position of the affected Ash is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan as W1A. Viewed from site side only. Recommend removal of Ash (W1A), this will require liasing with the tree owner.
T275	Hawthorn	7	350						2	M	F	F	20 to 30	55	4.2	C3	
T276	Oak	20	750						3	M	G	G	40+	254	9.0	A1	
T277	Ash	17	650						2	M	G	G	40+	191	7.8	B2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T278	Ash	18	800						2	OM	G	F	40+	290	9.6	B2	Cavity at 1.5m to south with signs of internal decay. Trunk bifurcates at 5m. Hollow in root collar to north-west. Fracture stubs and major deadwood within canopy.
T279	Hawthorn	7	300						2	M	F	F	40+	41	3.6	C3	
T280	Ash	19	1000						2	M	F	F	40+	452	12.0	B2	Bark dysfunction in branches in upper canopy to north. Fruiting body in upper canopy (possibly that of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i>).
T281	Hawthorn	6	250						2	M	G	G	40+	28	3.0	C3	
T282	Hawthorn	6		450					2	V	G	F	40+	64	4.5	C3	Collapsed stem, though canopy has adapted and tree continues to grow.
T283	Oak	18	950						3	M	G	F	40+	408	11.4	B1	Fracture stumps and deadwood within canopy.
T284	Oak	20	1200						4	M	G	G	40+	651	14.4	A2	Fracture stumps and deadwood within canopy.
T285	Ash	14	360						3	EM	G	G	40+	58	4.3	B1	Good Structure.
T286	Oak	17	750						2	M	G	G	40+	254	9.0	A2	Ivy cover on trunk. Tree situated off-site.
T287	Beech	19	1100						4	M	F	F	30 to 40	547	13.2	C1	Fruiting body to west and south on root collar. Staggered trifurcation at 8m. Cavity in bark junction to west at 10m and north-east on lower trunk. Bulges in lower trunk indicative of Internal decay. Weak point in canopy; decay in branch junction.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T288	Ash	18	800						6	OM	F	F	30 to 40	290	9.6	C2	Off site tree situated in adjacent sports field. Trunk bifurcates at 8m height. Ivy cover on trunk. Asymmetric form. Branch fracture and cavity on trunk at 4.5 m to north. Recommend climbing inspection (responsibility of tree owner/manager).
T289	Beech	13	500						4	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	C2	Suppressed form. Cavity in trunk at 4m to west with internal decay.
T290	Sycamore	18	1300						5	M	G	G	40+	707	15.0	B1	
T291	Sycamore	9	450						3	M	F	P	40+	92	5.4	C2	Structural damage throughout canopy, possibly due to squirrel damage.
T292	Ash	16	900						6	OM	F	P	20 to 30	366	10.8	C2	Bifurcated branch previously split away from base to east resulting in major wound and decay in remaining trunk. Bark wound in bifurcation at 4m with indications of internal decay. Tree is structurally compromised. Recommend 30% canopy reduction.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T293	Hawthorn	7		600					3	M	P	F	10 to 20	113	6.0	C2	
T294	Oak	17	700						4	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Bark around to base to north. case hardened. Trunk bifurcates at approx. 6m height.
T295	Ash	16	1000						4	V	F	P	20 to 30	452	12.0	C3	Extensive hollowing in trunk. Recommend: Felling canopy to create wildlife monolith some 6m in height.
T296	Ash	17	1300						3	V	G	F	30 to 40	707	15.0	B3	Significant bottling in base to north. Indicative it internal long term decay. Trunk trifurcates at 3m. Minor cavities, fracture stubs and deadwood throughout. Recommend. An overall 30% canopy reduction.
T297	Ash	18	1200						4	V	G	F	30 to 40	651	14.4	B3	Large bole around root collar, probably due to tree developing from old coppice. Multiple wounds and fracture Stubs in canopy. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction.
T298	Ash	18	650						5	V	F	P	30 to 40	191	7.8	B3	Trunk trifurcates at some 5m height. Previous branch failure in canopy. Fracture stubs and wounds within canopy. Recommend an overall canopy reduction of 30%.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T299	Oak	16	750						2	M	G	F	40+	254	9.0	B2	Bark wound by bifurcation to east at 9m.
T300	Oak	16	950						5	M	G	G	40+	408	11.4	A2	Ivy cover throughout.
T301	Sycamore	16	450						4	M	G	G	40+	92	5.4	B2	Ivy cover on trunk.
T302	Ash	18	900						8	M	P	F	20 to 30	366	10.8	C3	Trunk bifurcates at 3m. Ivy cover on trunk. Die-back in upper canopy.
T303	Ash	18	900						1	M	G	F	40+	366	10.8	C3	Trunk bifurcates at 3m with weak junction. Slightly suppressed form.
T304	Ash	15		800					3	M	G	F	40+	201	8.0	C2	Trunk bifurcates at 1.5m height.
T305	Sycamore	13	350						3	M	F	F	40+	55	4.2	C2	Squirrel damage within canopy.
T306	Alder	13	550						4	OM	F	F	40+	137	6.6	C3	Fracture stubs and deadwood within canopy.
T307	Sycamore	12	400						4	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	C2	Squirrel damage within canopy.
T308	Sycamore	12		450					5	M	F	F	40+	64	4.5	C2	Trunk bifurcates near Ground level with weak junction. Squirrel damage within canopy.
T309	Ash	16	850						4	M	F	F	40+	327	10.2	B2	Extensive Ivy cover throughout.
T310	Alder	11	400						4	M	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	
T311	Alder	11	500						4	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Trunk bifurcates at 3m.
T312	Ash	12		700					4	M	G	F	40+	154	7.0	B2	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Trunk bifurcates at 0.5m height.
T313	Hawthorn	7		500					0	M	F	F	40+	79	5.0	C2	Multi-stemmed at base. Partially collapse of stems.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G31	2x Ash	8	200						1	Y	G	G	40+	18	2.4	C2	Self seeded by barn.
T314	Ash	12	550						2	M	G	F	40+	137	6.6	B2	Trunk bifurcates at some 4.0m height. Bark wounds in trunk at 1.5m height.
T315	Hawthorn	7		450					1	M	G	G	40+	64	4.5	C3	
T316	Sycamore	14	1500						5	OM	P	P	5 to 10	707	15.0	R	Tree in terminal decline.
T317	Sycamore	18	1400						2	M	G	G	40+	707	15.0	A2	Cavity in root-collar to south. Trunk bifurcates at 4.5m height.
T318	Ash	12	290						1	EM	G	G	40+	38	3.5	B2	
T319	Oak	18	800						1	M	G	G	40+	290	9.6	A2	Ivy cover in trunk.
T320	Oak	18	500						5	M	G	F	40+	113	6.0	B2	
G32	Mixed Species Group	11	300						0	EM	G	F	40+	40+	41	B3	Trees on off-site embankment sloping downwards to river. Number of self seeded trees including Hawthorn, Ash and Oak.
T321	Field Maple	18	650						1	M	G	G	40	191	7.8	B2	Small cavity at 1.5m to north. Trunk trifurcates at 3m height. Wounds in upper canopy. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T322	Oak	19	700						2	M	G	G	40	222	8.4	A2	Ivy cover on trunk. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T323	Oak	19	1000						4	M	G	G	40	452	12.0	A2	Ivy cover on trunk. Fracture stubs and deadwood within canopy. Limb with hazard beam split in upper canopy. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T324	Oak	20	1100						4	M	G	G	40+	547	13.2	B1	Tear wound at 9m to west on trunk. Wound in upper canopy to north with hollowing. Fracture stubs and deadwood within canopy. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T325	Oak	19	700						4	M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Wound to north-east at 6m height. Limb to west subsided into adjacent Sycamore. Deadwood and hanging branches in canopy. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
G33	Mixed Species Group	14	400						3	M	F	F	40+	72	4.8	C2	Group comprises 4x Sycamore and 3x Ash. Squirrel damage within Sycamores. Off-site trees, viewed from site side only.
T326	Sycamore	9	300						4	M	F	F	40+	41	3.6	C2	Squirrel damage in canopy and Ivy cover on trunk. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T327	Oak	20	1300						4	M	G	G	40+	707	15.0	A1	Ivy cover on trunk. Deadwood within canopy. . Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T328	Alder	8		300					3	SM	G	F	40+	28		C2	Trunk bifurcates at ground level. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T329	Oak	17	800						3	M	F	G	40+	290	9.6	B1	Extensive Ivy cover throughout. Slight lack of vitality within canopy. Trunk trifurcates at some 5m height. . Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T330	Oak	15	700						6	M	F	F	40+	222	8.4	B2	Tree situated in neighbouring residential property. Suppressed form. Ivy cover on trunk. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T331	Ash	18	900						8	M	P	F	20 to 30	366	10.8	C2	Tree situated in neighbouring residential property Poor vitality. Ivy cover on trunk. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T332	Ash	21	1100						4	M	F	F	40+	547	13.2	B2	Trunk bifurcates at 3.5m Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Deadwood within canopy. Off-site tree, viewed from site side only.
T333	Beech	22	1100						5	M	F	F	40+	547	13.2	B2	Extensive Ivy cover. Slight lack of vitality in upper canopy. . Off-site tree, viewed from site side only. Recommend stripping of Ivy to allow full visual assessment.
G34	Mixed Species Group	8	270						0	SM	G	G	40+	32	3.2	B2	Small formally planted area of semi-mature trees including Whitebeam, Ash, Beech and Cherry. Off site.
T334	Sycamore	15	1100						5	M	G	F	40+	547	13.2	B2	Tree situated in neighbouring residential property. Previously subject to canopy reduction. Off site tree viewed from site only.
T335	Silver Birch	9	300						3	M	G	G	40+	41	3.6	C1	Tree situated in neighbouring residential property. Off site tree viewed from site only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G35	Leyland Cypress Row	4	150						1	M	G	G	40+	10	1.8	C2	Tree situated in neighbouring residential property. Off site tree viewed from site only.
T336	Ash	9	270						4	EM	G	G	40+	32	3.2	B2	Reasonable potential. Value within street scene.
T337	Ash	9	250						3	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	Reasonable potential. Value within street scene.
T338	Sycamore	9	250						5	EM	G	G	40+	28	3.0	B2	Reasonable potential. Value within street scene.
T339	Ash	11	300						5	EM	G	F	40+	41	3.6	B2	Reasonable potential. Value within street scene.
T340	Ash	17	1300						7	OM	G	F	30 to 40	707	15.0	B3	Trunk bifurcates at 3.5m height. Fracture stubs and major deadwood within canopy. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction.
T341	Ash	16	700						2	M	F	F	40+	222	8.4	C1	Slightly suppressed form. Decay in main stem and upper canopy to south. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction.
G36	2x Ash	9	400						2	EM	G	G	40+	72	4.8	B2	Tree situated in neighbouring sports field. Viewed from site only.
T342	Ash	9		400					2	EM	G	G	40+	50	4.0	B2	Tree situated in neighbouring sports field. Viewed from site only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G37	Mixed Species Group	10	250						1	EM	G	F	40+	28	3.0	C1	Mixed species row planted as planting buffer between residential properties and field. Species comprise Silver Birch, Alder Leyland Cypress and Beech. Some trees topped by adjacent residents and some vandalism damage.
T343	Alder	15	650						2	M	G	F	30 to 40	191	7.8	B2	Significant hollowing in base. Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction.
T344	Ash	15	400						2	EM	G	F	40+	72	4.8	B2	
T345	Ash	15	370						5	EM	G	F	40+	61	4.4	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Tree situated in neighbouring residential property.
T346	Ash	15		800					5	EM	G	F	40+	201	8.0	B2	Slightly suppressed form. Tree situated in neighbouring residential property.
G38	Mixed Species Trees	10	200						1	EM	F	F	40+	18	2.4	C2	Row of trees planted as screening adjacent a petrol station. Comprises 5x Silver Birch, 3x Whitebeam, a Hawthorn and Ash.
G39	Mixed Species Group	17		1000					1	M	G	F	40+	314	10.0	B2	Three mature trees situated in a row, situated off-site and set back approximately 1m from site boundary. Species comprise (from west to east) an Elm, Ash and Sycamore. Prominent row. Viewed from site only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	Trunk diameter single stem	Stem category multistem	North	East	South	West	Height to crown	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Est. age remaining	RPA (area)	RPA (radius)	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
G40	3x Purple Plum	10	400						1	M	F	F	30 to 40	72	4.8	B2	Situated in adjacent residential property. Three purple plums.
G41	Beech Hedge	6	150						0	M	G	G	40+	10	1.8	B2	Well maintained boundary feature situated in neighbouring property.
G42	3x Hornbeam	12	600						2	M	G	F	50	163	7.2	A2	Situated in neighbouring property (set back approximately 1m from boundary)
G43	Mixed Species Group	8	350						1	M	G	F	40+	55	4.2	C2	Mixed vegetation situated on boundary of neighbouring property. Species include Purple Plum, Holly, Yew. Generally ornamental value.
W2	Woodland Area	18	700							M	G	F	40+	222	8.4	A3	Triangular area of woodland by junction of Four Lane Ends and driveway to Standen Farm. Includes Ash, Beech, Oak, dead standing tree situated centrally within.

APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED WORKS.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T1	Ash	16	B1	Recommend removal of deadwood over road. Sever Ivy at base.
T2	Ash	15	B2	Sever Ivy near base.
T3	Ash	16	B2	Sever Ivy at base.
T6	Ash	16	B1	Recommend removal of deadwood over road and sever Ivy at base.
T7	Ash	16	B1	Recommend removal of major deadwood over road and sever Ivy at base.
T8	Ash	17	B2	Recommend overall canopy reduction of 25%.
T9	Ash	17	B2	Recommend removal of deadwood on roadside.
T10	Ash	15	B2	Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T12	Ash	20	A2	Recommend removal of major deadwood on roadside and sever Ivy at base.
T16	Ash	17	B2	Remove major deadwood over road.
T19	Ash	16	C1	Recommend overall canopy reduction of 30%.
T21	Ash	15	C1	Recommend 'pollarding' retaining the cavity as wildlife resource.
T28	Beech	20	C3	Consideration maybe given to reduction of the canopy in order to retain the tree for wildlife value.
T36	Larch	13	R	Recommend felling, though a standing trunk can be retained for wildlife value.
T52	Ash	20	B2	Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T56	Ash	16	B2	Recommend 30% canopy reduction.
T57	Ash	15	B1	Recommend removal of major deadwood over road.
T58	Ash	16	B2	Recommend removal of major deadwood on the roadside and strip out upper 50% of Ivy.
T63	Ash	19	B2	Recommend reduction of lateral to north-east by 30 %. Tree viewed from site side only.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T64	Ash	18	C3	Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction. Tree viewed from site side only.
T65	Oak	8	C3	Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction to retain tree as wildlife resource. Tree viewed from site side only.
T71	Sycamore	20	B3	Recommend climbing inspection to access extent of decay.
T87	Cherry	9	R	Multi-stemmed. Partially collapsed. Recommend removal.
T103	Ash	17	B2	Recommend reduction of canopy by 30%.
T104	Ash	18	A2	Recommend stripping lvy from upper canopy.
G13	Mixed Species Group	19	A2	Recommend reducing the low lateral Ash limb by some 40% to reduce end weight.
G14	Mixed Species Group	19	A2	Recommend removal of Ash leaning into adjacent Beech (third Beech from easterly end of G13).
T135	Ash	20	B3	Strip lvy from top 50% of canopy.
T137	Ash	20	B3	Strip lvy from top 50% of canopy.
T139	Ash	18	B2	Recommend stripping lvy from canopy.
T140	Ash	17	B2	Recommend severing lvy at base.
T141	Ash	13	B2	Recommend severing lvy at base.
T152	Alder	10	C3	Recommend reduction of lateral branches by some 25% to lessen end weight.
T153	Oak	14	B1	Recommend 25% canopy reduction to stabilise and retain as veteran tree.
T156	Alder	13	B3	Recommend an overall 25% canopy reduction.
T157	Alder	19	B3	Recommend removal of major deadwood over footpath.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Height	BS Category	Structural defects & further detail
T161	Ash	19	B3	Recommend an overall canopy reduction by 30%.
T165	Ash	10	B1	Extensive Ivy cover on trunk. Bifurcates at 5m. Some deadwood.
T166	Ash	21	B2	Recommend overall canopy reduction of 30%.
T167	Ash	17	B2	Recommend reduction of lateral branch to south by 25% to lessen end weight.
T174	Ash	19	A2	Recommend severing Ivy at base.
T186	Oak	13	B3	Recommend reduction of branch ends by 20% to lessen end weight within the remaining canopy.
T194	Ash	9	B3	Recommend. Reducing limbs by 30% to lessen end weight.
T195	Ash	16	B3	Recommend reduction of canopy by 30%.
T231	Dead Standing Oak.	15	R	Recommend reduction of canopy with coronet cut ends to retain for wildlife value.
T232	Oak	17	A3	Recommend use of root zone amelioration (such as placement of mulch and periodic use of air spade to decompact segments of root-zone).
W1	Woodland Area	19	R	Recommend removal of Ash (W1A), this will require liaising with the tree owner.
T288	Ash	18	C2	Recommend climbing inspection (responsibility of tree owner/manager as this is an off-site tree).
T292	Ash	16	C2	Recommend 30% canopy reduction.
T295	Ash	16	C3	Recommend: Felling canopy to create wildlife monolith some 6m in height.
T296	Ash	17	B3	Recommend. An overall 30% canopy reduction.
T297	Ash	18	B3	Recommend an overall 30% canopy reduction.
T298	Ash	18	B3	Recommend an overall canopy reduction of 30%.