

# **Kintore Substation Tree Survey Report**



**May 2024**

# CONTROL SHEET

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kintore Hydrogen Limited (the client) retained EnviroCentre Limited to conduct a tree survey update on the client's updated potential development site located in the Kintore area. The focus of the tree survey was to determine the constraints placed on the potential future development by the tree stock on, or influencing, the site.

This tree survey report provides methodology for on-site data collection, details the findings of the desk study, presents the field data, and provides preliminary recommendations for adapting development designs to accommodate the arboricultural interest of the site.

The site survey update was conducted between 09/04/2024 and 12/04/2024 and recorded data on 79 new individual trees and 12 new tree groups. The new survey area contains 227 surveyed trees and 42 tree groups.

The tree stock had a mixture of tree qualities ranging from low to high quality, with 145 of the surveyed trees falling within category B. Some instances of biological tree disorders were observed including ash dieback that can cause structural weaknesses in trees.

The desk study found that the site borders several ancient and native woodlands throughout its extent. I recommend vertical tree protection barriers are placed around the sections of ancient woodland that border the potential development. Several of the road access routes also run through these ancient woodlands meaning that staying within the established road extent in these areas will be essential.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

Kintore Hydrogen Limited (the client) retained EnviroCentre Limited to conduct a tree survey on the client's updated potential development site located in the Kintore area. The focus of the tree survey was to determine the constraints placed on the potential future development by the tree stock on, or influencing, the site.

## 1.2 Scope of Report

This tree survey report provides methodology for on-site data collection, details the findings of the desk study, presents the field data, and provides preliminary recommendations for adapting development designs to accommodate the arboricultural interest of the site.

## 1.3 Site Description

The site is located south of Kintore and stretches more than 6 kilometres east to west. The site is made up of three large areas connected by long narrow sections and access roads. The eastern section where the survey started is centred approximately on grid reference NJ812151 adjacent to the River Don, Aberdeenshire. The middle section of the survey area located approximately on grid reference NJ 78213 13536 in a farm south of the B977. The western section located approximately on grid reference NJ 76284 13603 in a farm west of the B977. The topography of the site varies across its extent but runs predominantly across flat agricultural fields and several woodlands.

## 1.4 Author Qualifications

I, Eliah Hunter-Dixon, am an Arboricultural Consultant with EnviroCentre Limited with more than three years' field survey experience. I have a Bachelor of Science in Forestry, hold a Technician membership with the Arboricultural Association, and an Associate membership of the Institution of Environmental Sciences.

## 1.5 Report Usage

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## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Guidance Documents

The survey was conducted applying the standards and methods outlined in:

- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations<sup>1</sup>
- BS 5837 – Advanced: Tree Assessment for Planning<sup>2</sup>
- Guidance Note 7: Tree Surveys - A Guide to Good Practice<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2 Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken prior to the initial field survey which included a review of:

- Available aerial imagery
- Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), conservation areas<sup>4</sup>, and statutory and non-statutory designated sites
- The Ancient Woodland Inventory<sup>5</sup>
- The Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS), National Forest Inventory (NFI), and, where applicable, Scottish Government policy<sup>6</sup>
- Relevant species and habitats listed on North Ayrshire Local Development Plan (LDP)<sup>7</sup>
- Soil conditions on site including compaction risks<sup>8</sup>

### Tree Survey

Trees and tree groups were visually assessed from ground level. No invasive instruments were used in assessing the trees' condition. The following information was recorded:

- Unique identification number
- Species
- Height measured using a Haglof digital clinometer to the nearest 0.5m
- Diameter at 1.5m above ground level measured with a diameter tape to the nearest 5mm
- Crown dimensions estimated or measured to the nearest metre
- Life stage (age profile)
- Condition
- General observations including preliminary management recommendations
- Tree quality categorisation

For multi-stemmed trees and those on sloping ground, variance to the measurement method was made according to BS5837: 2012. Where trees stems were inaccessible, e.g., obscured by vegetation, the DBH has been estimated.

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<sup>1</sup>Available at: <https://shop.bsigroup.com/products/trees-in-relation-to-design-demolition-and-construction-recommendations/standard> (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>2</sup>Barrell, J. (2016) BS 5837 – Advanced: Tree Assessment for Planning (1<sup>st</sup> ed.). Arboricultural Association.

<sup>3</sup>Available at: <https://www.trees.org.uk/Book-Shop/Products/Guidance-Note-7-Tree-Surveys-%e2%80%93-A-Guide-to-Good-Practice> (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>4</sup>Available at: [https://map.environment.gov.scot/LIS\\_Agri/Agri.html](https://map.environment.gov.scot/LIS_Agri/Agri.html) (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>5</sup>Available at: <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/> (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>6</sup>Available at: <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/> (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>7</sup>Available at: <https://www.north-ayrshire.gov.uk/home.aspx> (accessed 13/05/2024)

<sup>8</sup>Available at: [https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil\\_maps/?layer=1](https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1) (Accessed on 13/05/2024)

Where trees formed a cohesive group, they were treated as a tree group where a representative sample of trees were assessed rather than every individual tree within.

### 2.2.1 Tree Numbering and Identification

Individually surveyed trees were tagged with unique ID numbers or, where present, existing tree tag ID numbers were recorded. All tags were attached on the main stem, approximately 1.5m above ground level.

Tree groups have been assigned an identification code in the format: *TG#*.

### 2.2.2 Life Stage

**Table 2.1: Tree Age Classes**

Abbreviation	Category	Description
Y	Young	A juvenile tree newly planted or recently established.
EM	Early mature	A tree that is becoming established increasing in height and landscape significance.
SM	Semi-mature	An established tree but not showing any species-specific mature characteristics such as ridged bark.
M	Mature	A tree which has reached maturity and contains features such as anticipated climax height, and species-specific mature characteristics.
LM	Late mature	A tree which is exhibiting physiological and biomechanical changes associated with aging and has the potential to become veteran or ancient.
V	Veteran	A tree usually in the mature stage of its life and has important wildlife and habitat features including hollowing or associated decay fungi; holes; wounds and large dead branches.
A	Ancient	A tree with one or more of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biological, aesthetic or cultural interest because of its great age</li> <li>• A growth stage that is described as ancient or post-mature</li> <li>• A chronological age that is old relative to others of the same species.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.3 General Observations and Management Recommendations

General (non-invasive) observations were made of individual trees regarding their structural and physiological condition (e.g., the obvious presence of decay or physical defects shown by external biomechanical signs). Trees were classified in terms of their general condition using the categories outlined in Table 2.2.



**Table 2.2: Tree Condition Classes**

Abbreviation	Category	Description
G	Good	A tree not showing more mechanical defects than would be expected or that could be easily remedied.
F	Fair	A tree showing more defects than could be reasonably expected, or which could be remedied.
P	Poor	A tree in a poor structural condition with defects which could not be easily remedied.
D	Dead	A tree afflicted with a pathogen or having suffered a trauma which has resulted in death.

### 2.2.4 Tree Quality Categorisation

Individual and groups of trees were afforded a general quality categorisation from **A/B/C** for retention or **'U'** for removal. The categorisation also reflects the future contribution that the tree may provide. Please refer to Appendix A: Tree Quality Assessment Criteria for further details of the categorisation.

### 2.2.5 Root Protection Areas (RPA)

The RPA was calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times that of the stem DBH or the equivalent diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Where access was not possible for individual trees, estimated dimensions will be identified with the suffix # (British Standard 5837:2012 section 4.4.2.6 – c) and aimed to be representative of the likely constraints plus allowance for future growth.

## 2.3 Tree Reference Plan

Individual trees have been plotted on the Tree Survey Plan following survey of the site using GPS field data collection equipment.

The Tree Survey Plan shows the following information:

- The location of the surveyed trees and groups of trees on site
- The tree quality colour code of individual trees and tree groups
- The estimated extent of individual tree crowns and tree group canopies
- The calculated individual tree and representative tree group RPAs (where required)
  - Tree group polygons will be representative of the canopy extent of the group, also known as the “drip-line”
  - Tree group RPAs will only be added to the Tree Survey Plan where it is determined that the drip line is insufficient distance to protect the critical rooting area of the group

## 2.4 Disclaimers

This survey does not specifically address or quantify the health and safety risks posed by tree groups, although where potential hazards have been recognised it is possible to recommend an appropriate strategy for management. Regular arboricultural assessment should be undertaken of trees, particularly those recognised as posing a risk to persons or property within the site.



The survey observations and conclusions relate solely to the conditions recorded at the time of inspection. Trees can be affected by environmental changes such as weather events, topographical alterations, or changes in hydrological regime; therefore, such changes may necessitate further survey.

The Tree Schedule presented in this document includes preliminary management recommendations but is not a schedule of works and is not designed to be submitted to a contractor. Task specific Arboricultural Method Statements can be provided upon request.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Desk Study

**Table 3.1: Desk Study Results**

Desk Study Area	Results Influencing the Site
Tree Preservation Orders	N/A
Ancient Woodland Inventory of Scotland <sup>9</sup>	<p>The survey area intersects with several ancient woodlands highlighted in Figure 3.1.</p>  <p>Figure 3.1: Aerial imagery with Ancient Woodland Inventory of Scotland polygons.</p>
Native Woodland Survey of Scotland	<p>The survey area intersects with several native woodlands highlighted in Figure 3.2.</p>  <p>Figure 3.2: Aerial imagery with Native Woodland Survey of Scotland polygons.</p>
Conservation Area	N/A

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/> (Accessed on 13/05/2024)

<p>Local Development Plan<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>NPF4: LDPs should identify and protect existing woodland and the potential for its enhancement or expansion to avoid habitat fragmentation and improve ecological connectivity, helping to support and expand nature networks. The spatial strategy should identify and set out proposals for forestry, woodlands and trees in the area, including their development, protection and enhancement, resilience to climate change, and the expansion of a range of types to provide multiple benefits. This will be supported and informed by an up-to-date Forestry and Woodland Strategy.</p> <p>Guidance on Local Development Plan (GLDP) Para. 308-309. The Evidence Report should be informed by the Forestry &amp; Woodland Strategy for the area.</p> <p>The Evidence Report should be informed by relevant inventories, such as the Native Woodland Survey of Scotland and the Ancient Woodland Inventory, alongside records such as Tree Protection Orders, to help identify trees and woodlands of high nature conservation in the plan area.</p>
<p>Soil Structure and Profile<sup>11</sup></p>	<p><u>Parent Material:</u> Drifts derived from granites and granitic rocks</p> <p><u>Texture:</u> Coarse, medium, and fine textured soils with high to low water absorption capacity on almost level to moderately steep slopes</p> <p><u>Soil Moisture:</u> Moderate. Soils have a moderate capacity to store rainfall or to allow water to infiltrate. Soils will reach saturation under some circumstances, leading to runoff</p> <p><u>Compaction Risk:</u> Topsoil – Low to High Risk Subsoil – Extremely Vulnerable</p> <p><u>Soil Leaching Potential:</u> Deep, permeable, medium textured soils that can possibly transmit a wide range of pollutants</p>

### 3.2 Site Survey Details

The site survey to gather additional trees given a new survey area was conducted between 09/04/2024 and 12/04/2024 by Eliah Hunter-Dixon, Arboricultural Consultant, EnviroCentre. Data from the original survey that was conducted between 07/08/2023 and 06/09/2023 and falls within the new survey area has been included. No inclement weather occurred that could have limited the survey quality. Trees were in typical early-spring condition with some deciduous trees in bud burst. Individual trees were not surveyed in the survey area within part of TG53 as there was a high presence of ticks.

<sup>10</sup> Available at: <https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/27636/development-plan-scheme-2023.pdf> (Accessed on 13/05/2024)

<sup>11</sup> Available at: [https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil\\_maps/?layer=1](https://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1) (Accessed on 13/05/2024)

### 3.3 Current Tree Stock

This section should be read in conjunction with:

- Appendix C Tree Schedule
- Appendix D Tree Constraints Plan

Species recorded during the survey are detailed in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Tree Species Recorded During Survey**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressaceae</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum sp.</i>
Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>

#### 3.3.1 Individual Trees and Arboricultural Features

A total of 227 trees and 42 tree groups fell within the new survey area. The general quality of the tree stock on site was moderate with many high-quality specimens throughout. The survey area included access roads that went through and ran adjacent to ancient woodlands and native woodlands. To ensure no disturbance occurs to the offsite woodlands, it is important when these access roads are utilized that machinery stays within the established bounds of the roads.

The middle farm site has an access running through TG36 which is classified as an ancient woodland.

The western farm has high quality woodlands established on its northern boundary edge. These woodlands have many healthy mature trees that should be protected. There is also a rare wetland Scots pine woodland (TG53) that should be protected.

On the east side of the survey area TG's 106 and 107 are two tree line groups that line a dirt road. These groups are made of high-quality mature trees.

**Table 3.3: Individually Surveyed Trees by Category**

Tree Category	Number of Trees
A	36
B	145
C	45
U	1

### 3.4 Design Considerations and Preliminary Recommendations

The most significant constraints to development will be trees and woodlands on private land that are influencing the site. The woodlands and individual trees that exist on private land and are influencing access roads should be protected and retained throughout development. Some facilitation pruning may be required if Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) are required on smaller access tracks; however, such works should be guided by a task specific Arboricultural Method Statement.

Given the large area of the site, I anticipate that final layout designs will be able to limit overall disturbance and preserve most existing trees.

TG50 is a woodland that contains several high-quality veteran beech trees. This woodland holds high arboricultural value and should be retained and protected throughout development. I suggest that a vertical tree protection barrier be placed at the edge of the road that runs adjacent to the woodland to ensure that damage does not occur to the limbs or roots of the trees.

The woodlands that comprise TG's 53-56 and contain the end of a stream called Drewsford Burn are growing in an important wetland area. Wooded wetlands play an extremely important ecological role in their ability to improve water quality, provide flood protection, and are home to a high diversity of species. Due to the ecological importance of this area and the rarity of healthy wetland Scots pine woodlands, these tree groups must be protected throughout development.

The new survey area's most eastward extent runs through a road lined with high quality mature deciduous and conifer trees making up tree groups 106 and 107. The road is about 4 metres wide, and the average canopy clearance is roughly 5 metres from the ground. Facilitation pruning may be required if HGV's will need to move through this area.

The information provided in this report should be used to guide the final development design layout. Upon completion of the development layout design, I recommend that an Arboricultural Impact Assessment be completed on the site that includes measures to protect retained trees throughout development.

# APPENDICES

## A TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Category and colour on TCP	Criteria		
<p><b>U - Removal</b></p> <p>Those 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees that have a serious, irremediable structural defect such that early loss is expected through collapse or become unviable after removal of other category U trees.</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, or irreversible overall decline.</li> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other nearby trees or trees of very low quality, suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>A - Retain</b></p> <p><b>Trees of high quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.</p>	<p><b>Mainly arboricultural value</b></p>	<p><b>Mainly landscape value</b></p>	<p><b>Mainly cultural values including conservation</b></p>
	<p><b>1</b> Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual. Essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (i.e., dominant/principal trees in an avenue).</p>	<p><b>2</b> Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Trees, groups, or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g., Veteran trees or wood-pasture).</p>
<p><b>B - Retain</b></p> <p><b>Those of moderate quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.</p>	<p><b>1</b> Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., remediable defects or poor past management/storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years.</p>	<p><b>2</b> 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, or trees occurring as collectives but situated to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Trees with measurable conservation or cultural value.</p>
<p><b>C - Retain</b></p> <p><b>Those of low quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.</p>	<p><b>1</b> Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.</p>	<p><b>2</b> Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Trees with very limited conservation or cultural value.</p>



## B TREE SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Calculated RPA (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition (G/F/P/D)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	General Observations of Structure and Condition and/or Preliminary Management Recommendations (detailed in bold)	Category U/A/B/C
					N	E	S	W						
3242	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	6	338	4.056	2	2	2	2	2	F	EM	>20	4 stems	B
3243	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	7	210	2.52	1	1	1	1	1	G	EM	>40		B
3244	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	7	273	3.276	1	2	3	2	1	F	EM	<10	5 stems	C
3378	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	13	1250	15	7	9	9	9	1	F	M	>40		B
3379	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	13	760	9.12	5	8	10	8	1	F	V	>40		A
3380	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	13	1750	21	7	12	12	11	1	F	A	>40		A
3381	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	1250	15	10	8	8	8	2	F	V	>40	Failed limbs	A
3382	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	1100	13.2	10	12	12	12	1	F	LM	>40		A
3384	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	950	11.4	10	10	10	7	1	G	M	>40		A
3385	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	690	8.28	8	7	8	9	1	G	SM	>40		A
3386	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	16	275	3.3	3	3	3	3	5	F	M	>10	Leaning	B
3387	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	710	8.52	5	8	8	6	1	F	SM	>40		B
3388	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	15	640	7.68	6	9	9	6	2	F	SM	>20		B
3389	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	17	600	7.2	8	8	7	3	5	G	SM	>40		A
3390	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	680	8.16	7	7	5	5	1	F	SM	>20		B
3391	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12	440	5.28	5	6	5	6	1	F	SM	>20		B
3392	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	430	5.16	5	5	5	5	1	F	SM	>20		B
3393	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12	770	9.24	8	8	6	7	1	F	M	>20		A
3394	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	8	290	3.48	3	2	3	3	1	F	SM	>20		B
3395	Oak ( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )	15	950	11.4	8	12	5	7	1	G	M	>40		A
3396	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	9	380	4.56	3	5	6	5	1	P	SM	>10		C
3396	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	13	440	5.28	8	5	4	6	1	F	SM	>20		B
3397	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	9	260	3.12	2	5	6	4	1	F	EM	>20		B
3398	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	10	200	2.4	4	6	4	4	4	P	EM	>10		C

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Calculated RPA (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition (G/F/P/D)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	General Observations of Structure and Condition and/or Preliminary Management Recommendations (detailed in bold)	Category U/A/B/C
					N	E	S	W						
3399	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	90	1.08	3	5	3	1	2	P	EM	>10		C
3400	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	210	2.52	1	4	6	4	4	P	EM	>10		C
3401	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	280	3.36	2	6	3	3	5	P	SM	>10		C
3402	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	180	2.16	4	4	2	3	4	P	EM	>10		C
3403	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	10	220	2.64	2	7	3	2	5	P	SM	>10		C
3404	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	210	2.52	3	6	3	4	4	P	EM	>10		C
3405	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	140	1.68	3	4	3	3	4	P	EM	<10		C
3406	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	8	150	1.8	3	3	3	3	4	P	EM	>10		C
3407	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	10	310	3.72	4	4	4	4	3	F	SM	>20		B
3408	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	280	3.36	2	4	3	4	5	F	EM	>20		B
3409	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	140	1.68	2	2	2	3	4	P	EM	>10		C
3410	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	170	2.04	2	6	3	4	3	F	EM	>10		C
3411	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	9	230	2.76	6	3	2	4	2	F	EM	>20		B
3418	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	11	390	4.68	4	5	7	7	1	F	SM	>20		B
3421	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	520	6.24	5	7	5	5	1	F	SM	>10	Symptomatic of ash dieback	B
3422	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	9	260	3.12	5	7	3	2	1	F	EM	>20		B
3423	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	6	200	2.4	4	4	3	2	1	F	EM	>20		B
3424	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	10	320	3.84	7	6	4	6	2	F	SM	>40		B
3425	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	350	4.2	7	6	5	5	1	G	SM	>40		A
3426	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	400	4.8	7	3	3	5	1	G	SM	>40		A
3427	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	340	4.08	7	4	2	2	1	F	SM	>20		B
3428	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	18	550	6.6	7	3	3	4	1	G	M	>40		A

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Calculated RPA (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition (G/F/P/D)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	General Observations of Structure and Condition and/or Preliminary Management Recommendations (detailed in bold)	Category U/A/B/C
					N	E	S	W						
3429	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	480	5.76	2	5	3	6	1	G	M	>40		A
3430	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	380	4.56	3	3	6	3	1	G	SM	>40		A
3431	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	13	320	3.84	3	4	6	3	1	F	SM	>20		B
3432	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	14	370	4.44	3	5	6	4	1	F	SM	>20		B
3433	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	10	340	4.08	6	6	4	3	1	F	SM	>20		B
3434	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	12	330	3.96	7	6	5	6	1	F	SM	>20		B
3435	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	12	340	4.08	5	6	4	4	2	F	SM	>40		B
3436	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	390	4.68	4	6	6	4	1	F	SM	>20		B
3438	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	500	6	2	2	6	2	1	F	SM	>20		B
3439	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	410	4.92	2	2	6	3	3	F	SM	>20		B
3440	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	600 #	7.2	6	6	3	2	1	G	M	>40	Estimated diameter	A
3441	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	550	6.6	6	2	2	5	1	G	SM	>40		A
3442	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	410	4.92	6	2	2	2	1	G	SM	>20		B
3443	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	17	610	7.32	6	3	2	3	1	G	M	>40		A
3444	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	16	430	5.16	7	6	3	2	1	G	SM	>40		A
3445	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	18	640	7.68	7	6	6	7	1	G	M	>40		A
3446	Douglas fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	17	380	4.56	7	7	5	5	10	F	SM	>20		B
3447	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	18	590	7.08	9	4	4	6	10	F	M	>40		A
3448	Larch ( <i>Larix decidua</i> )	12	510	6.12	6	6	8	6	1	F	M	>20		B
3449	Douglas fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	15	505	6.06	2	3	7	3	2	F	SM	>20		B
3450	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	8	220	2.64	4	4	4	4	1	F	SM	>20		B

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					N	E	S	W						
3451	Douglas fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	14	430	5.16	6	8	6	4	2	F	SM	>20		B
3452	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	9	350	4.2	4	4	4	4	1	F	EM	>40		B
3453	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	10	420	5.04	7	7	5	5	1	F	SM	>20		B
3454	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	14	590	7.08	7	4	7	7	1	F	SM	>20		B
3455	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	8	370	4.44	3	3	3	3	1	F	M	>20		B
3456	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	6	310	3.72	2	3	5	3	1	F	M	>10		B
3457	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	7	340	4.08	2	6	6	3	1	F	M	>20		B
3458	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	250	3	1	2	10	3	2	P	SM	>10		C
3459	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	550	6.6	8	10	8	7	1	F	M	>20		B
3460	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	12	270	3.24	4	2	2	5	1	P	SM	>10		C
3461	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	18	1190	14.28	7	12	8	9	1	G	LM	>40		A
3462	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	17	950 #	11.4	8	8	9	7	1	F	LM	>20	Estimated diameter	A
3463	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	10	230	2.76	3	1	2	5	1	P	EM	<10		C
3464	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	21	1530	18.36	14	12	12	9	1	F	V	>20		A
3465	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	8	230	2.76	5	6	3	1	1	P	EM	>10		C
3466	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	500	6	7	7	5	5	1	F	M	>10		B
3467	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	11	270	3.24	3	2	1	3	4	P	SM	>10		C
3468	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	920	11.04	9	8	6	9	2	F	M	>40		B
3469	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	690	8.28	6	7	8	6	2	F	SM	>20		B
3470	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	12	340	4.08	5	6	3	5	2	F	M	>20		B
3471	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	9	240	2.88	7	7	6	6	2	P	SM	>10		C
3472	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	535	6.42	7	6	7	6	2	F	M	>40		B
3473	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	500	6	7	7	5	6	3	P	M	>10		C
3474	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	8	300	3.6	4	5	3	3	3	P	M	>10		C

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					N	E	S	W						
3475	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	8	250	3	3	1	5	6	2	P	M	>10		C
3476	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	760	9.12	8	6	8	5	3	P	M	<10		U
3477	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	770	9.24	8	10	10	10	2	F	M	>20		B
3478	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	540	6.48	8	9	8	7	2	P	M	>10		B
3479	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	320	3.84	4	6	7	5	2	P	SM	>10		C
3480	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	650	7.8	8	9	8	6	2	F	M	>20		B
3481	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	640	7.68	8	6	7	6	2	F	M	>20		B
3482	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	500	6	6	7	6	4	2	P	M	<10		C
3483	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	790	9.48	8	5	7	8	2	F	M	>20		B
3484	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12	730	8.76	5	7	7	4	2	P	M	>10		C
3485	<i>Laburnum sp.</i>	7	550	6.6	4	8	3	2	2	P	LM	<10		C
3486	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	570	6.84	10	6	6	9	2	P	M	<10		C
3487	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	720	8.64	8	7	7	8	2	F	M	>10		B
3488	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	1350	16.2	6	7	9	7	2	F	V	>20		B
3576	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	13	800 #	9.6	5	5	6	6	1	F	SM	>20	Multi-stemmed, estimated diameter, open basal decay on two stems	C
3577	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	11	650	7.8	6	6	7	9	1	F	SM	>40		B
3721	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	18	1250	15	10	10	9	9	1	F	LM	>20		A
3722	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	1400	16.8	11	11	11	11	1	G	M	>40		A
3723	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	19	1080	12.96	8	9	8	9	1	F	M	>20		B
3724	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	1350	16.2	11	12	9	10	1	G	M	>40		A
3725	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	16	510	6.12	5	5	5	5	1	F	M	>20		B
3726	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	630	7.56	7	6	7	5	1	F	M	>20		B
3727	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	480	5.76	8	4	7	3	5	F	SM	>20		B
3728	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	16	640	7.68	4	5	6	7	1	F	M	>20		B
3729	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	17	850	10.2	8	6	8	7	2	G	M	>40		A
3730	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	12	270	3.24	2	2	2	3	1	F	EM	>20		B

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					N	E	S	W						
3731	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	540	6.48	6	5	4	5	2	G	SM	>40		B
3732	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	5	210	2.52	2	2	2	2	2	F	EM	>20		B
3733	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	550	6.6	7	6	5	5	2	F	M	>20		B
3734	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	6	280	3.36	3	3	3	3	2	F	EM	>20		B
3735	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	14	440	5.28	6	6	5	5	3	F	SM	>20		B
3736	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	16	650	7.8	6	8	7	6	1	F	M	>20		B
3737	Goat willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	12	580	6.96	4	6	7	3	1	P	M	>10		C
3738	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	8	230	2.76	2	2	3	2	2	F	SM	>20		B
3739	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	1110	13.32	12	10	12	10	2	G	M	>40		A
3740	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	1250	15	12	10	12	10	2	F	M	>20		A
3741	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	780	9.36	13	9	10	9	1	G	SM	>40		A
3742	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	950	11.4	10	8	9	8	1	F	SM	>20		B
3743	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	16	270	3.24	3	3	5	3	4	G	SM	>40		B
3744	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	5	170	2.04	1	1	1	1	1	F	Y	>20		B
3745	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	5	230	2.76	1	1	1	1	1	F	EM	>20		B
3746	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	7	260	3.12	1	1	2	1	2	F	EM	>20		B
3747	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	14	350	4.2	3	4	7	4	1	F	SM	>20		B
3748	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	7	200	2.4	2	2	2	2	1	F	EM	>20		B
3749	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	4	110	1.32	1	1	1	1	2	F	Y	>10		C
3750	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	8	230	2.76	2	2	2	2	4	F	EM	>20		B
3751	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	8	290	3.48	2	2	2	2	2	F	EM	>20		B
3752	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	6	320	3.84	3	3	3	3	1	G	SM	>20		B
3753	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	12	380	4.56	3	3	3	3	8	F	SM	>20		B

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					N	E	S	W						
3754	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	9	260	3.12	2	2	2	2	3	F	EM	>20		B
3755	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	16	610	7.32	7	7	7	7	1	G	M	>40		A
3756	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	8	250	3	2	2	2	2	2	F	EM	>20		B
3757	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	8	290	3.48	1	1	2	2	4	P	EM	>10		C
3778	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	700	8.4	8	9	3	10	2	F	M	>40		B
3783	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	19	830	9.96	10	11	10	12	3	G	M	>40		A
4281	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	6	290 #	3.48	6	6	3	4	1	F	SM	>20	In water, estimated diameter	B
4282	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	6	240 #	2.88	4	4	3	4	1	F	SM	>20	Multiple stems, in water, estimated diameter	B
4283	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	6	260	3.12	4	4	4	4	1	F	SM	>20		B
4284	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	4	250	3	4	3	4	4	1	P	SM	>10	Crown dieback	C
4285	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	4	180	2.16	2	2	2	2	1	F	EM	>20		B
4286	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	4	140	1.68	1	1	1	1	1	F	EM	>10		C
4287	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	10	300	3.6	5	5	5	5	1	F	EM	>20		B
4288	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	15	760 #	9.12	8	8	5	8	1	F	M	>20	In water, estimated diameter, large nest in canopy	B
4289	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	12	380	4.56	5	5	5	5	5	G	SM	>40		B
4290	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	12	330	3.96	4	4	4	4	4	F	EM	>20		B
4291	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	16	550	6.6	7	5	4	7	1	G	SM	>40		B
4292	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	15	280	3.36	3	5	1	3	1	F	EM	>20		B
4293	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	16	430	5.16	4	7	4	7	1	G	SM	>40		B
4294	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	16	670	8.04	5	7	5	7	2	G	SM	>40	Large nest in canopy	A
4295	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	10	400	4.8	1	5	5	5	1	F	EM	>20		B
4296	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	7	210	2.52	0	4	4	4	1	F	EM	>20		B
4297	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	420	5.04	7	6	6	5	1	F	EM	>20		B
4298	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12	280	3.36	5	4	3	6	1	P	EM	<10	Symptomatic of ash dieback	C
4299	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	8	250	3	2	3	5	2	1	P	EM	<10	Symptomatic of ash dieback	C

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					N	E	S	W						
4300	Oak ( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )	14	500	6	7	7	7	7	7	F	SM	>20		B
4301	Pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	10	480	5.76	4	8	4	2	2	F	SM	>20		B
4302	Pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	15	750	9	7	8	6	7	1	F	M	>20		B
4303	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	6	450 #	5.4	4	4	4	4	1	P	M	>10	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	C
4304	Oak ( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )	14	470	5.64	6	7	7	6	3	F	SM	>20		B
4305	Apple ( <i>Malus sp.</i> )	6	260	3.12	1	5	5	4	2	F	EM	>20		B
4306	Apple ( <i>Malus sp.</i> )	5	350	4.2	3	3	3	3	2	F	SM	>20		B
4307	Apple ( <i>Malus sp.</i> )	5	450	5.4	4	4	4	4	2	F	SM	>20		B
4308	Apple ( <i>Malus sp.</i> )	8	520	6.24	4	4	4	4	2	F	M	>20		B
4309	Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	5	440	5.28	7	5	7	5	1	F	M	>20		B
4310	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	6	500	6	6	4	3	10	5	F	SM	>10	Several cavities	B
4311	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	1010	12.12	8	3	8	8	3	F	SM	>20	Included union, main stem broken	B
4312	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	24	1180	14.16	12	12	12	10	5	G	M	>40		A
4313	Sitka spruce ( <i>Picea sitchensis</i> )	24	530	6.36	5	4	4	5	12	G	SM	>40		B
4314	Pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	22	640	7.68	10	8	8	8	10	G	SM	>40		A
4315	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	820	9.84	10	7	10	9	5	G	SM	>40		B
4316	Scots pine ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	18	550	6.6	4	4	7	7	6	F	SM	>20	Co-dominant stems	B
4317	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	19	950	11.4	10	5	9	7	5	F	SM	>20	Several cavities and bark damage from vehicles	B
4318	Pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	20	750	9	7	4	10	10	5	F	SM	>20	Vehicle bark damage	B
4319	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	22	800	9.6	8	8	2	6	1	G	SM	>40		B
4320	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	5	350	4.2	4	4	3	3	2	F	EM	>20		B
4321	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	22	850	10.2	7	6	10	7	5	G	SM	>40		B
4322	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	24	1060	12.72	10	9	9	10	5	F	M	>20	Included union	A
4323	Pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	14	580	6.96	3	5	10	4	5	F	SM	>20	Hanging dead limbs	B
4324	Horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	12	540	6.48	6	6	4	4	1	F	SM	>20	Broken stem	B



Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Calculated RPA (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition (G/F/P/D)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	General Observations of Structure and Condition and/or Preliminary Management Recommendations (detailed in bold)	Category U/A/B/C
					N	E	S	W						
4325	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	22	610	7.32	8	10	10	5	5	F	M	>20	Symptomatic of ash dieback	B
4326	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	680	8.16	7	6	4	7	5	F	EM	>20		B
4327	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	200	2.4	5	1	1	4	10	F	EM	>20		B
4328	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	380	4.56	5	5	2	6	5	F	EM	>20		B
4329	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	20	650	7.8	7	7	7	7	5	F	SM	>20		B
4330	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	520	6.24	6	4	5	8	3	F	EM	>20		B
4331	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	650	7.8	4	6	9	5	5	G	SM	>40		B
4332	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	14	350	4.2	5	4	5	5	5	F	SM	>10	Symptomatic of ash dieback	B
4333	Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> )	4	300 #	3.6	3	3	3	3	1	F	M	>10	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	C
4334	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	6	430 #	5.16	4	4	4	4	1	F	SM	>20	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	B
4335	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	6	350 #	4.2	3	3	3	3	1	G	SM	>20	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	B
T05	Wild cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	11	610	7.32	7	6	8	6	1	P	M	>10		C
T06	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	12	410	4.92	7	6	6	7	1	G	SM	>40		B
T13	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	6	250 #	3	4	4	4	4	1	P	EM	>10	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	C
T14	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	6	140 #	1.68	4	4	4	4	1	F	EM	>20	Multiple stems, estimated diameter	C
T15	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	6	280 #	3.36	2	2	2	2	1	P	SM	<10	Estimated diameter	C
T16	Willow ( <i>Salix sp.</i> )	7	150 #	1.8	5	3	3	3	1	F	EM	>10	Estimated diameter, in water	C
T17	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	16	450 #	5.4	6	4	2	5	1	G	SM	>40	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T18	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	490 #	5.88	3	4	6	6	1	F	SM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T19	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	350 #	4.2	3	5	7	6	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T20	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	7	250 #	3	2	2	2	2	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T21	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	480 #	5.76	5	6	6	6	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T22	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	12	350 #	4.2	6	6	4	6	3	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T23	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	350 #	4.2	1	6	4	7	3	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T24	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	450 #	5.4	6	5	1	7	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B


Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Calculated RPA (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition (G/F/P/D)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	General Observations of Structure and Condition and/or Preliminary Management Recommendations (detailed in bold)	Category U/A/B/C
					N	E	S	W						
T25	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	13	320 #	3.84	5	4	4	5	2	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T26	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	8	300 #	3.6	3	3	3	3	1	P	EM	>10	Estimated diameter, across stream	C
T27	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	520 #	6.24	8	6	4	8	4	F	SM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T28	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	17	550 #	6.6	3	5	7	8	5	P	M	>10	Estimated diameter, across stream	C
T29	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	310 #	3.72	4	6	6	6	1	F	SM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T30	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	6	250 #	3	4	4	4	4	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T31	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	6	310 #	3.72	6	2	5	4	1	P	SM	>10	Estimated diameter, across stream	C
T32	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	338 #	4.056	6	5	2	6	1	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T33	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	6	240 #	2.88	6	4	4	5	2	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter, across stream	B
T34	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	6	350 #	4.2	6	6	7	5	1	F	EM	>10	Symptomatic of ash dieback, estimated diameter, across stream	B
T35	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	12	430 #	5.16	6	3	7	8	4	F	EM	>20	Estimated diameter	B
T36	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	450 #	5.4	6	6	6	10	5	F	SM	>20	Estimated diameter, symptomatic of ash dieback	B


**DBH:** Diameter at Breast Height - Measured at 1.5m from ground level.


**RPA:** Root Protection Area calculated as 12 times the DBH



Physiological Condition: **Good/Fair/Poor/Dead**


Age Class: **Young/Early-Mature/Semi-Mature/Mature/Late-Mature/Ancient/Veteran**



Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG1	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Norway Maple</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cypress sp.</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Elder</li> <li>• Prunus sp.</li> <li>• Hawthorn</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	510	15	EM-M	TG1 is a woodland surrounding a private property. The woodland is an early mature to mature well established mixed wood tree group. The majority of TG1 is outside of the survey area. 	B
TG3	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common alder</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common alder</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	340	7	EM-M	TG3 is an early mature to mature tree group composed of alder and silver birch. The tree group has a small creek running through it. TG3 provides an important environmental service to the stream running through it. The tree group protects the watercourse from sedimentation, erosion, and provides shading to the water.	B

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG18	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Aspen</li> <li>• Larch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Aspen</li> <li>• Larch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Hawthorn</li> <li>• Holly</li> </ul>	800	15	Y-A	TG18 is a young to ancient mixed wood woodland with an edge that runs adjacent to the survey area. Trees adjacent to the survey area have RPAs that reach into the survey area.	A
TG19	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	SM-M	TG19 is a rowan dominated copse with rare birch that runs adjacent to the survey area. 	B

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG20	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Elder</li> </ul>	1100	19	EM-V	TG20 is a beech dominated with frequent birch occasional rowan, few large dead standing trees, and a very small infestation of Japanese knotweed present in the North East extent of the polygon. 	A
TG30	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salix sp.</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	M	TG30 is a mature plantation with mixed wood species that has recently been harvested. The remaining woodland is adjacent to a road within the survey area.	B



Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG31	<p>Upper Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Cypress sp.</li> <li>• Picea sp.</li> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> <p>Mid-Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> <p>Understory and Regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	<p>TG31 is a mixed wood woodland on private property separating buildings from pastures. The woodland is within the survey area.</p> 	A
TG32	<p>Upper Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Picea sp.</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> </ul> <p>Mid-Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picea sp.</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> <p>Understory and Regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goat willow</li> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul>	680	17	EM-M	<p>TG32 is a large early mature to mature woodland that is identified on the ancient woodland survey. The woodland appears to have active logging operations happening within.</p> 	A

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG33	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Oak sp.</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Hawthorn</li> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-SM	TG33 is a small young to mature deciduous woodland attached to a private property and farm. The tree group runs adjacent to the survey area. 	A
TG34	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hawthorn</li> <li>• Norway maple</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Apple</li> <li>• Elder</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	610	12	Y-M	TG34 is a small young to mature deciduous tree group in property adjacent to road within the survey area.	B

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG35	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goat willow</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	TG35 is a young to mature mixed wood woodland designated as ancient woodland. Ensure plant and other equipment remain on established road to ensure that no disturbance occurs to the woodland. 	A
TG39	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Common alder</li> <li>• Goat willow</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common alder</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	TG39 is a young to mature deciduous woodland connected to ancient woodland and pastures. The woodland should be protected due to the ancient woodland designation. 	A







Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG40	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Oak sp.</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	TG40 is a small young to mature ash tree group with three large oak trees at northern end. 	B
TG41	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Salix spp.</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Cypress sp.</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	TG41 is a young to mature tree group on residential property. Various mixed wood species and ornamental species. The tree group runs adjacent to roads within the survey area. 	A


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG42	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Whitebeam</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> </ul>	320	10	EM-SM	TG42 is an early mature to semi mature sycamore tree line, with some new ornamental species at the western end. 	B
TG43	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Elder</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	550	18	EM-M	TG43 is an early-mature to mature Sitka spruce plantation. Overcrowding in the woodland is leading to natural thinning of the woodland density. 	A


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG44	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	610	17	EM-M	TG44 is an early-mature to mature Sitka spruce plantation. Overcrowding in the woodland is leading to natural thinning of the woodland density. 	A
TG45	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	SM-M	TG45 is a semi mature to mature beech tree group on the boundary edge. 	A

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG46	<p>Upper Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Aspen</li> </ul> <p>Mid-Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Salix sp.</li> <li>• Wych elm</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> <p>Understory and Regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hawthorn</li> <li>• Common alder</li> <li>• Wych elm</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> <li>• Ash</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	<p>TG46 is a small young to mature woodland on private property adjacent to a road next to the survey area.</p> 	A
TG47	<p>Upper Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Douglas fir</li> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> </ul> <p>Mid-Canopy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul> <p>Understory and Regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	640	18	SM-M	<p>TG47 is a small semi-mature to mature conifer tree group with well-established trees. The tree group is located on the southern boundary of the western farm.</p> 	A



Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG48	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Douglas fir</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	505	15	EM-M	TG48 is a small early-mature to mature Douglas fir tree group with two silver birch. The tree group is well established. The tree group is located on the southern boundary of the western farm. 	B
TG49	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	590	14	EM-SM	TG49 is a small early-mature to semi-mature sycamore group with an elder understory. The tree group is located in the middle of the western farm. 	B



Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG50	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Rowan</li> <li>• Wild cherry</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	1190	18	EM-LM	TG50 is an early-mature to late-mature woodland with mature ash and very mature beech. The tree group is located on the northeast side of the western farm. 	A
TG51	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	1530	21	EM-V	TG51 is an early mature to veteran roadside deciduous tree group on the northeast side of the western farm. The woodland has many trees with massive crowns and RPAs. Special care should be taken to protect this woodland and the surrounding soil. 	A


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG52	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goat willow</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	920	14	EM-M	TG52 is an early mature to mature predominantly silver birch woodland with mature beech mixed in. The tree group is located behind a house on the northeast section of the western farm. 	B


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG53	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scots pine</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scots pine</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scots pine</li> </ul>	610	16	Y-M	TG53 is a young to mature Scots pine tree group growing in a wetland on the northern edge of the western farm. This woodland is established in a vulnerable and ecological significant habitat. Due to the habitat type of this woodland, special care should be taken to protect it. 	A





Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG54	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots pine</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots pine</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	540	14	EM-SM	TG54 is a small early mature to semi mature Scot's pine tree group. This tree group is located in the low wet area in the north of the western farm. 	B
TG55	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Silver birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> </ul>	1250	20	Y-M	TG55 is a young to mature mixed wood, ancient woodland bordering the low wet area at the edge of the survey area in the western farm. The RPAs of the large trees on the woodland edge extend into the survey area. 	A


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG56	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silver birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silver birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	EM-SM	TG56 is an early mature to semi mature silver birch tree group. The tree group is in the northeast edge of the western farm. 	B
TG100	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beech</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	EM-M	TG100 is an early mature to mature beech tree line on south side of railway. The tree group lies outside of the current survey area, so it should not be impacted by development. 	B


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG101	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver birch</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Ash</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rowan</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-M	TG101 is a young to mature mixed-wood woodland that runs adjacent to the survey boundary nearest to tree 4285. This woodland is identified as native woodland and has high landscape importance. This woodland should be protected during development.  	A

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG102	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beech</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	240	6	EM	TG102 is a small early mature beech tree line adjacent to the farm track on the north end of the site boundary. The group runs along a stream that separates the farm track and the area outside of the site boundary. 	B


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG103	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ash</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rowan</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	420	14	EM-SM	TG103 is a small early-mature to semi-mature ash and rowan tree group lining the road. The trees are generally small and in poor condition. TG103 would be replaceable in the short term. 	C


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG104	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ash</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rowan</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	280	12	EM-SM	TG104 is a small early-mature to semi-mature ash and rowan tree group lining the road. The trees are generally small and in poor condition. TG104 would be replaceable in the short term. 	C


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG105	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pedunculate oak</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pedunculate oak</li> <li>• Willow sp.</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	750	15	EM-SM	TG105 is an early mature to semi-mature tree line running along a farm track. It is made up of pedunculate oaks and willow trees. This tree group has high arboricultural quality due to the oak trees (which would be difficult to replace) and should be retained and protected throughout development.  	B


Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG106	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Lime</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Pedunculate oak</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Horse chestnut</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	1060	24	EM-M	TG106 is two tree lines on either side of road with canopies joining. It is a mixed-wood tree group with many high-quality mature trees. The dirt road is about four metres wide and has five metres of canopy clearance. Due to the high arboricultural and landscape quality of the trees TG106 should be retained and protected throughout development.  	A





Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG107	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Elm</li> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Scots pine</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Wych elm</li> <li>• Pedunculate oak</li> <li>• Ash</li> </ul>	1180	24	EM-M	TG107 is a continuation of TG106 and is similarly made up of two mixed-wood tree lines whose canopies join. The dirt road is about four metres wide and has five metres of canopy clearance. Due to the high arboricultural and landscape quality of the trees TG106 should be retained and protected throughout development. 	A

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG108	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Sycamore</li> <li>• Ash</li> <li>• Oak sp.</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder</li> <li>• Beech</li> </ul>	650	16	Y-M	TG108 is a young to mature deciduous tree group adjacent to the survey area boundary on the most eastern edge. The tree group is on private land and has moderate landscape value. TG108 should be retained and protected throughout development. 	B

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG109	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitka spruce</li> <li>• Maple sp.</li> <li>• Elm</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elder</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y-EM	TG109 is a young to early-mature planted tree group. The group is located on a farm opposite of Marshall's Farm Shop. The tree group has low quality as it is still in a young stage. TG109 would be easily replaced in the short to medium term. 	C

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG110	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maple sp.</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Y	TG110 is a young, planted tree group. The group is located on a farm opposite of Marshall's Farm Shop. The tree group has low quality as it is still in a young stage. TG110 would be easily replaced in the short term. 	C

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG111	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willow sp.</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	EM	TG111 is a small willow group growing in the watercourse that makes up Drewsford Burn. Due to the location of the tree group being within a watercourse it should be retained and protected throughout development. 	B

Tree Group ID	Species Composition	Current Maximum DBH (mm)	Current Maximum Height (m)	Age Class (Y/EM/SM/M/LM/A/V)	Group Description	Category U/A/B/C
TG112	Upper Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larch</li> <li>• Downy birch</li> </ul> Mid-Canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willow sp.</li> <li>• Alder</li> <li>• Downy birch</li> </ul> Understory and Regeneration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willow sp.</li> <li>• Alder</li> </ul>	430	16	Y-SM	TG112, like TG111, is a tree group growing around the Drewsford Burn watercourse. It is made up of willows, birch, alders, and larch which are all wetland adapted tree species. Due to the woodland being located within a wet area it should be retained and protected throughout development. 	B

**DBH:** Diameter at Breast Height - Measured at 1.5m from ground level.  
**Age Class:** Young/~~Early-Mature~~/~~Semi-Mature~~/~~Mature~~/~~Late-Mature~~/~~Ancient~~/~~Veteran~~