BOTLEY WEST SOLAR FARM

Strategic Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

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Prepared by:

RPS

Ross Carthew (FdSc Arb)
Arboricultural Consultant

T: +44 2380 810 440
E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:

Photovolt Development Partners (PVDP)

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Strategic Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Photovolt Development Partners (PVDP) in respect of a proposed solar farm development in Oxfordshire. It is called Botley West Solar Farm, named after the proposed grid connection location.

1.2 This report was completed by Ross Carthew FdSc Arb, of RPS group and authorised by David Cox, a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and Chartered Landscape Architect of RPS Group.

1.3 The proposed solar farm is broadly separated into three large areas of solar panels, with sections of proposed cable route that join them.

1.4 During the evolution of the scheme's masterplan, arboricultural assets have been considered at all stages. This has included: -

a. Statutory & Non-Statutory Arboreal Constraints (i.e. TPO's and Ancient Woodlands) have been mapped digitally to provide a defined constraint.

b. Where appropriate, root protection or buffer zones have been defined around these constraints.

c. Aerial mapping has been used to located trees, hedgerows and woodlands; and these have been avoided with proposed built structures.

d. A thorough, and comprehensive site-wide veteran & ancient tree survey has been completed, and its results have directly informed the scheme masterplan.

1.5 Due to the wide spreading nature of the site and the inherent low impact of solar farm installation, a full site survey was deemed impractical and unnecessary at this stage, however, a tree survey of the proposed cable routes between sites was carried out to help inform the best route for the cable to take.

1.6 Upon consent, detailed and construction stage designs will inform further targeted tree surveys where appropriate. These surveys will focus upon areas where arboricultural assets could potentially be harmed by the proposed scheme. The extent and level of future tree surveys will be ascertained once fully detailed designs are available.

1.7 The cable route survey was carried out by RPS in November 2022 and additional elements added to the survey in May 2025. Refer to the Tree Constraints Plans in Appendix A.

1.8 The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an assessment of the quality of the surveyed trees with reference to the categories and sub-categories listed within Table 1.
- Assess and quantify the arboricultural impact of the proposed development.
- Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.

1.9 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works shall be carried out in accordance with the Tree Protection Measures and construction techniques detailed within this report.

1.10 This document provides a first-stage arboricultural impact assessment, establishing the basis for the implementation of tree protection upon consent and detailed design. The application of these protection regimes on a site-by-site basis will not be known until full site wide tree survey data is available.

1.11 In particular, once full survey data is available, the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing, will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

2 SITE LOCATION

Overview

2.1 The proposed Botley West Solar Farm is located Northwest of Oxford roughly spanning from Woodstock to Eynsham (See Overview in Appendix A).

2.2 It is located within the administrative areas of Cherwell, West Oxfordshire and The Vale of White Horse Districts.

2.3 The proposed solar farm is broadly separated into 3 large areas of solar panels, with sections of proposed cable route that join them. The site has a total area of approximately 1300 hectares.

2.4 This report will refer to these as Sections 1-5 running north to south as described below:

2.5 In addition to surveying the cable routes, seven proposed sub-station locations have also been tree surveyed. Including the southern sub-station near to Famoor reservoir.

Section 1 - Northern Section

2.6 Is located north of the town of Woodstock, west of Tackley and east of Wootton. The A4260 Banbury Road runs to the east of the site for its entire length as does the River Dorn to the west. This section is bisected by the B4027 towards the south.

2.7 This section is not covered by or in close proximity to any statutory landscape designations (e.g. Green Belt, National Park, AONB, SPA).

2.8 The survey site soilscape of the area in which is situated mainly consists of 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'[1].

Section 2 - Upper Cable Route

2.9 This section of the cable route runs roughly from Woodstock to Bladon following Upper Campsfield Road mostly.

2.10 See Appendix A and Table 2 for full proposed route and details of trees surveyed.

2.11 The survey site soilscape of the area in which is situated mainly consists of 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'[1].

Section 3 - Middle Section

2.12 The largest of the three sections, it is encircled by the villages of Bladon, Begbroke, Yarnton, Cassington, Freeland and Long Hanborough. Some of these residential areas are adjacent to the site boundary. The A44 runs to the north-east of the site and the A40 to the south. This site is bisected by a railway line and two roads cross the site: Lower Road and Burleigh Road.

2.13 There are three areas of ancient woodland enclosed by the site – Burleigh Wood, Bladon Heath and Begbroke Wood.

2.14 This section is not covered by statutory landscape designations such as National Park, AONB, SPA. The Cotswold AONB is, however, less than 1km to the north-west. Notwithstanding this, the large majority of the section lies within the Oxford Green Belt.

[1] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx

2.15 The survey site soilscape of the area in which is situated mainly consists of 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'[1].

Section 4 - Lower Cable Route

2.16 This section of the cable route runs roughly from Eynsham to Famoor. The cable route follows the Eynsham & Cumnor Road(s) mostly.

2.17 See Appendix A and Table 3 for full proposed route and details of trees surveyed.

2.18 The survey site soilscape of the area in which is situated mainly consists of 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'[1].

2.19 The Ancient Woodland Stroud Copse borders the proposed cable route.

Section 5 - Southern Section

2.20 The smallest of the three sections, the Southern section lies south-east of Farmoor Reservoir. The Oxford suburb of Botley lies to the east and Cumnor to the south. The A420 passes the section to the east. The section is split by the Cumnor Road and Denman's Lane.

2.21 There are three separate areas of Ancient Woodland (Whitley Copse, Bushy Leaze Copse & Smith Hill Copse) bordered by this section (Whitley Copse is a Local Wildlife Site) and two farm holdings effectively enclosed by the section.

2.22 This section is not covered by or in close proximity to any statutory landscape designations (e.g. National Park, AONB, SPA). All of this Southern section lies within the Oxford Green Belt.

2.23 The survey site soilscape of the area in which is situated mainly consists of 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'[1].

Veteran Trees & Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

2.24 Current UK guidelines state that ancient woodlands should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage. This will be shown on the Tree Survey Plan and Proposed Site Layout (Appendix A & B).

2.25 Where veteran or ancient trees lie within the study area, they will also be afforded protection which complies with current UK guidelines. A buffer zone of at least 15 x stem diameter (or 5m beyond the canopy extent) will be afforded to each tree to avoid root damage.

2.26 As detailed in the descriptions above, the following seven Ancient Woodlands border the proposed development: Burleigh Wood, Bladon Heath, Begbroke Wood, Strond Copse, Whitley Copse, Bushy Leaze Copse & Smith Hill Copse.

Tree Preservation Orders

2.27 At the time of writing, the local planning authorities have not been approached for details of Tree Preservation Order (TPO) information. This information shall be sought prior to the commencement of any works and any foreseeable impacts upon trees with a TPO shall be further assessed.

2.28 Under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 - A TPO prohibits the cutting down, topping, lopping (including cutting of roots), uprooting, wilful damage and wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authorities written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which must be followed.

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 The walkover survey covered the cable routes between the three sections of solar farm. Seven proposed sub-station locations where also surveyed.

3.2 The tree survey involved a visual inspection from the ground of individual specimens and groups of trees in order to record their approximate dimensions and BS5837:2012 category.

3.3 The survey does not constitute a full arboricultural condition assessment involving the detailed inspection of trees in relation to their structural condition, decay, and any other physical and pathogenic defects.

3.4 The locations of the trees are not based upon a topographical survey but instead upon OS mapping and Aerial Photography.

3.5 The survey assesses individual trees and groups of trees for quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories as described in Table 1. These categories have been differentiated in Appendix A by colour.

3.6 The survey information was recorded on the attached schedule (Table 2) in general accordance with the guidance contained within Section 4 of BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

3.7 See Table 1 for a breakdown of the information recorded during the survey.

Limitations

3.8 The findings of this survey are not valid following adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to ‘force majeure’ or unpredictable events.

3.9 Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level and inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. Where direct access to trees was difficult a ‘#’ denotes this within the Tree Survey Schedule (Table 2).

3.10 Trees and woody vegetation were not assessed for their potential impact upon future construction issues such as foundation designs (re: NHBC chapter 4.2)’[2]. Whilst this report may assist in assessing likely future impacts, it should not be classed as a comprehensive vegetation survey in relation to impact upon future designs.

3.11 It is recommended that further arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to assess the full health and safety of all trees which may possess structural or pathogenic conditions.

[2] NHBC. ‘Chapter 4.2- Building Near Trees’. NHBC Standards 2016. 2016.

4 TREE SURVEY APPRAISAL - SECTIONS 2 & 4

Overview

4.1 During the survey of the cables routes (Sections 2 & 4) 640 Individual trees were surveyed while, 205 Groups, 14 Woodlands, 123 Hedgerows and 28 Scrub areas were recorded in the survey.

4.2 The species diversity and BS5837 quality of the individually surveyed trees is broken down in the table below:

Species	A	B	C	U	Total
Abies alba (Common Silver Fir)			1		1
Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	45	41		89
Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)		8			8
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	2	20	23	2	47
Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)			2		2
Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	10	8	1		19
Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)		4	6		10
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)			1		1
Betula pendula (Silver Birch)		2	7		9
Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)		4	1		5
Catalpa bignonioides (Indian Bean Tree)		1			1
Cedrus libani atlantica (Atlantic Cedar)		1			1
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)			4		4
Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)			1		1
Corylus avellana (Hazel)		1	6		7
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)		1	32		33
Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)			2		2
Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	10	1	1		12
Fraxinus angustifolia (Raywood Ash)		1			1
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	31	119	7	162
Juglans regia (Walnut)	1	2	1		4
Malus (Apple)		2	1		3
Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawn Redwood)		1			1
Picea abies (Norway Spruce)		5	2		7

Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)		1	1		2
Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	1		1		2
Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)		4	2		6
Populus alba (White Poplar)	1	1	1		3
Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)		3	1		4
Populus sp (Poplar)	1				1
Populus tremula (Aspen)			4		4
Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)		7			7
Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)			2		2
Pyrus (Pear)			2		2
Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	1				1
Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	1				1
Quercus robur (Common Oak)	55	4	4	4	67
Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)			1		1
Salix alba (White Willow)		7	23		30
Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)		1			1
Salix caprea (Goat Willow)			12		12
Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	3	1	5		9
Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)		7			7
Sambucus nigra (Elder)			2		2
Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)			7		7
Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)	2				2
Tilia x euchlora (Crimean linden)		1			1
Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	8	9	2		19
Ulmus spp.			7	5	12
X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)		1	3		4
X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)		1			1
Total	**104**	**186**	**332**	**18**	**640**

4.3 The BS5837 quality of the Groups, Woodlands, Hedges & Scrub recorded during the survey is broken down in the table below:

Type	A	B	C	U	Total
Groups	23	79	98	2	**205**
Woodlands	11	13			**14**
Hedges		44	77	1	**123**
Scrub			28		**28**
Grand Total	**2**	**31**	**88**	**2**	**345**

Planning considerations

4.4 Trees can offer many benefits, including the provision of visual amenity, softening or complementing the effect of the built environment, adding maturity to new developments and by making places more comfortable in tangible ways e.g. contributing screening and shade, reducing wind speed and turbulence, intercepting snow and rainfall, and reducing glare.

4.5 New tree planting opportunities should be considered as part of any potential redevelopment; this will help to broaden the age diversity of the tree cover within the area. Sufficient space should be provided for species with significant stature to grow out into maturity.

4.6 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is considered when dealing with planning applications.

4.7 Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are protected under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. The local authority must be consulted, and permission sought for any works that may affect them.

Design and Site Layout Considerations

4.8 A Tree Constraints Plan defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree shown as a circle. This area may be adjusted should physical constraints or topographical features limit root activity in a particular area, however the total area should remain the same. Prior to any adjustment of the trees RPA zones the changes should be assessed by an arboriculturist. During any site planning exercises the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.

4.9 The RPA for single stem trees broadly equates to a radius 12 times the stem diameter of the tree at 1.5m above ground level or the extent of canopy spread, whichever is the greater. For multi-stemmed, low branching trees or those with trunks with an irregular girth the point of stem diameter measurement is adjusted in consideration of these factors and in accordance with the illustrations in BS5837:2012 (Annex C).

4.10 The RPA should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off where practical and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection. Due to the size and nature of this development it is not practical to fence off all RPAs on site, instead only those in close proximity to works will be fenced off.

4.11 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.

4.12 If some form of construction must take place within the RPA, then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil.

Services

4.13 Services likewise should be routed outside the existing or potential root zone of trees. Where it is unavoidable, then certain measures should be employed to avoid damage to the tree's larger roots.

4.14 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should consider the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree on the activities should also be considered regarding obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.

4.15 Any new services should avoid the RPAs of any retained tree. Where it is unavoidable, then the route of the services must be designed by an Engineer in consultation with an Arboriculturist. Further advice can be found in NJUG Volume 4- "Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity of trees, 2007".

4.16 Open-cut trenches and trenchless solutions have the potential to harm veteran and ancient woodlands. Therefore, the planning of these operations near to these irreplaceable trees and woodland habitats will be carefully designed and planned to avoid any RPA of buffer zones.

4.17 In places around the scheme selective use of trenchless service installation will be employed. This method provides a sound basis for tree and woodland retention, and the exact implementation of trenchless construction (also called HDD) shall be designed and detailed on a site-by-site basis.

4.18 This arboricultural report provides certain protection scenarios, which will be employed in any given HDD location depending upon the actual arboricultural constraints which exists locally. Further, site wide tree surveys will be used to inform the implementation of these scenarios, in each trenchless location.

Trees and Management of Health and Safety

4.19 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritize areas based on levels of access and presence of target (i.e. exposure of people to hazard) and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

5.1 Trees have finite energy reserves, developed each year throughout the growing season, which are utilised for biological processes such as growth and defence against pests or diseases throughout the following year.

5.2 Any development in proximity to trees has the potential to cause harm to those trees unless control measures are identified and acted upon; as such it is essential to consider the relationship between the proposed development and the retained trees to identify what precautions are necessary, proportionate and appropriate.

5.3 Development has the potential to impact upon the above ground and below ground parts of trees. Whilst some damage that can occur, such as physical damage to the trees stems and branches from machinery movements, is clearly visible, the impact from other aspects of work common on development sites, which can have a significant effect upon the continued health of trees, are not always immediately evident.

5.4 Damage that is not immediately evident, but which can cause long term harm to retained trees, includes things such as damage to the soil structure by compaction causing root damage and levels changes altering the water table and affecting moisture availability.

5.5 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works must be carried out with regard to the Tree Protection measures detailed within this report.

5.6 In general, it can be seen that, by adopting appropriate methods of working, precautionary and protective measures, significant harm to retained trees can be avoided.

5.7 In particular the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

5.8 The retention and protection of significant trees and vegetation will assist in assimilating the proposed development into the wider landscape and offer long term tree cover.

5.9 Furthermore, redevelopment of the site may offer an excellent opportunity to actively manage any retained vegetation and accordingly we recommend restorative tree works be undertaken as appropriate. This will further improve the amenity value and landscape setting of the site and increase the useful life of any retained trees.

Brief Description of Proposed Development

5.10 The following are the main construction activities involved in this development:

- Site preparation
- Establishment of the perimeter fence and main construction compound(s)
- Solar PV array construction
- Erection of module mounting structures
- Mounting of modules and power converter stations
- Trenching and installation of electric cabling
- Transformer foundation excavation and construction
- Installation of transformers
- Construction of onsite electrical infrastructure
- Testing and commissioning
- Landscaping and other environmental enhancements

Overview of Potential Impacts

5.11 Below is a brief overview of assumed impacts works may have within each section.

5.12 This is not an exhaustive list of potential impacts, and the potential of these impacts has extrapolated from the Proposed Site Layout Plans in Appendix B.

Section 1 - Northern Section

5.13 This section of the proposed development will likely consist of the following elements:

- **Sub Stations:** Depending on their proximity to trees, their foundations may impact upon Root Protection Areas.
- **Underground Cable Tunnelling**: this requires the construction of a temporary compound either end of the span, which may impact upon the Root Protection Areas of some trees.
- **High Voltage Cable:** this will require trenching to bury the cable within fields. If this work passes through the RPA of any retained trees, it will have a significant impact on the trees roots. There is also a section of cable proposed within existing roads.
- **Solar Arrays:** solar panels are proposed within various fields. Around the peripheries of each field, the frames that hold these arrays may require some digging within the RPAs of retained trees.
- **Access roads:** each of the fields containing solar arrays will require access roads for both construction and ongoing maintenance of the solar arrays. If built within the RPAs of retained trees, special methodologies will be required to avoid damage two roots.
- **Security Fencing:** Fencing is required around each area of solar panels usually around the peripheries of each field Most likely within the RPAs of some retained trees. However, the small scale of excavation required for fencing makes this a low impact task.

Section 2 - Upper Cable Route

5.14 This section of the proposed development will likely consist of the following elements:

- **Underground Cable Tunnelling:** this requires the construction of a temporary compound either end of the span, which may impact upon the Root Protection Areas of some trees.

  High Voltage Cable: this will require trenching to bury the cable within roads and fields. If this work passes through the RPA of any retained trees, it will have a significant impact on the trees roots. There is also a section of cable proposed across an existing road.

Section 3 - Middle section

5.15 This section of the proposed development will likely consist of the following elements:

- **Sub Stations:** Depending on their proximity to trees, their foundations may impact upon Root Protection Areas.
- **Underground Cable Tunnelling**: this requires the construction of a temporary compound either end of the span, which may impact upon the Root Protection Areas of some trees.
- **High Voltage Cable:** this will require trenching to bury the cable within fields. If this work passes through the RPA of any retained trees it will have a significant impact on the trees roots. Tree removal is most likely where cable routes cross between fields and onto roads.

- **Solar Arrays:** solar panels are proposed within various fields. Around the peripheries of each field, the frames that hold these arrays may require some digging within the RPAs of retained trees.
- **Access roads:** each of the fields containing solar arrays will require access roads for both construction and ongoing maintenance of the solar arrays. If built within the RPAs of retained trees, special methodologies will be required to avoid damage two roots.
- **Security Fencing:** Fencing is required around each area of solar panels usually around the peripheries of each field Most likely within the RPAs of some retained trees. However, the small scale of excavation required for fencing makes this a low impact task.

Section 4 - Lower Cable Route

5.16 This section of the proposed development will likely consist of the following elements:

- **Proposed Underground Cable Tunnelling:** this requires the construction of a temporary compound either end of the span, which may impact upon the Root Protection Areas of some trees.
- **High Voltage Cable:** this will require trenching to bury the cable within various roads and fields. If this work passes through the RPA of any retained trees, it will have a significant impact on the tree's roots. Much of this cable route is proposed within existing roads.

Section 5 - Southern Section

5.17 This section of the proposed development will likely consist of the following elements:

- **Sub Stations:** Depending on their proximity to trees, their foundations may impact upon Root Protection Areas.
- **High Voltage Cable:** this will require trenching to bury the cable within some fields. If this work passes through the RPA of any retained trees, it could have a significant impact on the tree's roots.
- **Solar Arrays:** solar panels are proposed within various fields. Around the peripheries of each field, the frames that hold these arrays may require some digging within the RPAs of retained trees.
- **Access roads:** each of the fields containing solar arrays will require access roads for both construction and ongoing maintenance of the solar arrays. If built within the RPAs of retained trees, special methodologies will be required to avoid damage two roots.
- **Security Fencing:** Fencing is required around each area of solar panels usually around the peripheries of each field Most likely within the RPAs of some retained trees. However, the small scale of excavation required for fencing makes this a low impact task.

Assessment of Tree Removal Impact

5.18 Due to the low impact nature of solar farm installation, only minimal tree removals are anticipated.

5.19 Where conflicts with trees are anticipated, the option of designing these conflicts out will be explored to allow maximum tree retention.

5.20 On a scheme this large, however, it is likely that some removals will be required, but the retention of all high-quality trees and woodlands will be targeted in all areas.

5.21 Where vegetation removal is unavoidable, the path of least resistance will be sought to keep removals to a minimum. Where tree loss is unavoidable, mitigation tree planting will be proposed.

5.22 To further mitigate the impact of this development, the methodologies given within this report will be adopted throughout the development.

5.23 Overall, a comprehensive impact assessment for these works is challenging due to the lack of site surveys. Nevertheless, it is expected that the nature of the work will result in minimal impact, as long as the guidance within this report is followed.

6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (INTRODUCTION)

6.1 Due to the wide spreading nature of the site and the inherent low impact of solar farm installation, a full site survey was deemed impractical and unnecessary.

6.2 This means that we are unable to detail specific locations and incidences of where construction will be in conflict with trees retained on site, or detail which methodologies will be used for each conflict to mitigate the impact of the development.

6.3 Instead, a more generic methodology shall be used when dealing with construction near trees upon site. This methodology will then be used to identify when and where trees need to be protected, the methods of construction required to limit constructions impact, as well as giving detailed instruction of how to set up this protection.

6.4 This methodology is broken down into three parts:

- **General Guidance:** This section details generic site wide methods that shall be adopted to ensure tree health is considered and maintained throughout construction.
- **Tree Protection Protocol:** This section will detail how to use the 'Tree Working Protocol' found in Appendix C of this report. This is a structured methodology that will be followed in order to identify specific locations on site where tree protection is needed and will show how this protection should be arranged.
- **Post-construction:** this section will detail any actions that are required once construction is completed.

6.5 Alongside the above damage mitigation methodologies, there will also be additional tree/ habitat mitigation planting to lessen the impact of the proposed development, see Illustrative Landscape Masterplans for details of proposed mitigation planting.

6.6 Upon consent, and at detailed design stage, further, more focused tree surveys will be tasked where appropriate. These will be used to reduce arboricultural impacts and help to inform detail arboricultural working methodologies where necessary.

7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (GENERAL GUIDANCE)

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ)

7.1 Prior to the commencement of any works, the need for tree protection fencing is to be assessed using the methodology in Section 8. If needed, this shall then be erected prior to any other works commencing.

7.2 Tree protection fencing demarks an area of construction exclusion, with its positions determined using the RPAs of recorded trees, in this way, tree protection fencing positions must be considered sacrosanct.

7.3 Following erection of the protective fencing and prior to commencement of any demolition/construction, an inspection of the site by either the Council's Tree Officer and/or the Arboricultural Consultant is to be arranged to confirm that fencing has been installed in accordance with best practise and in line with the guidance given in Section 8 of this report.

7.4 Once the protective fencing is in place, it must remain in situ throughout the course of the development until the completion of development.

7.5 Copies of the 'Tree Working Protocol' (Appendix C) shall be placed in the site office for reference by all site staff.

Restrictions Within the CEZ

7.6 Within the CEZ there should be:

- **No** mechanical excavation/ scraping whatsoever.
- **No** excavation by any other means without arboricultural supervision.
- **No** lowering of level for any purpose.
- **No** storage of plant, equipment, or material.
- **No** pedestrian, vehicular or plant access.
- **No** fire lighting.
- **No** handling, discharge or spillage of any chemical substance included cement washings.

Further Restrictions outside the CEZ

7.7 Even when outside of the CEZ, no materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree.

7.8 Even when outside of the CEZ, no fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Installing New Services or Upgrading Existing Services

7.9 Where practicable, all new surfaces will be outside of RPAs, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is required, trenchless installation will be the preferred option.

7.10 If service installations cannot be aligned outside of radial RPA's, then trenchless techniques are arboriculturally preferable. If, for technical reasons, trenchless techniques cannot be employed, then precautionary methods of excavation (such as air-spade or vacuum excavation) shall be used.

7.11 If this option is not feasible, any excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 – Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

7.12 The table below taken from BS5837:2012 outlines available trenchless solutions:

Trenchless solutions for differing utility apparatus installation requirements (BS 5837:2012)					
Method	**Accuracy mm**	**Bore dia. (A) mm**	**Max sub (B) length m**	**Applications**	**Not suitable for**
Microtunnelling	<20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/ roadway undercrossings	Low-cost projects due to relative expense
Surface-launched directional drilling	≈100	25 to 1 200	150	Pressure pipes, cables including fibre optic	Gravity-fall pipes, eg. drains and sewers **(C)**
Pipe ramming	≈150	150 to 2 000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts	Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling **(D)**	≈50**(E)**	30 to 180**(F)**	40	Gas, water and cable connections, eg. from street to property	Any application that requires accuracy over distances in excess of 5m

(A) Dependent on strata encountered.

(B) Maximum subterranean length.

(C) Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m subterranean length.

(D) Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.

(E) Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance.

(F) Figures given relate to single pass: up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes.

7.13 The delivery of trenchless service connections is, in the main, a positive method insofar as the protection of trees and woodlands. Where these operations take place close to veteran trees or ancient woodland, further protection methods shall be employed.

7.14 The delivery of HDD close to veteran trees and/or ancient woodlands will employ all or some of the following techniques: -

- Drive & reception cambers to be located away from woodlands, in places outside of the agreed woodland buffer zones.
- No compounds or construction access will extend into the agreed woodland buffer zone.
- No construction materials (liquid, powder or solid) will be stored within the agreed buffer zone, and measures shall be put in place to ensure that materials cannot leak/spill into buffer or wooded areas.
- Protective measures (such as tree protection fence) shall be employed, to ensure that construction activities do not extend too close to woodlands or their buffer zones.
- Access to drive & reception cambers shall avoid following the HDD route itself, as this is likely to pass closer to the ancient woodland than the cambers themselves.
- The drill depth of HDD should ideally be to a depth >1.5m below existing ground levels, to ensure that all organic, natural topsoils remain untouched; along with the complete avoidance of any below ground tree root systems.

- Ideally, align the HDD to only pass beneath areas already disturbed by previous activities, such as ploughed fields, roads, other built structures or agricultural practices.

7.15 The use of these techniques will depend upon the actual HDD location within the scheme, for instance, in locations: -

- HDD3: the use of drive/reception compounds in open agricultural ground, far away from the woodland (and its buffer zone) is positive, also the alignment of the HDD beneath existing built structures (i.e. roads) is also positive. Access to both drive & reception compounds is easily accessible via existing roads and gated entrances, with no tracked access required close to the ancient woodland.
- HDD11: the use of drive/reception compounds in open agricultural ground, far away from the woodland and veteran trees (and their buffer zone) is positive. The HDD is aligned well beyond the ancient woodland buffer, in land heavily disturbed by agricultural practices / ploughing. Access to the drive/reception pits shall be in opposite directions (i.e via tracks/roads), not via the HDD route itself, which is closer to the ancient woodland.

Root Pruning

7.16 It is possible that roots of retained trees may extend further than their RPAs. Where roots are encountered, those smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using a sharp and clean cutting tool such as secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm should only be cut having first consulted the project Arboriculturist and/or the Local Tree Officer as the roots maybe essential to the tree's health and stability.

Site Compounds and Materials Stores

7.17 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. In particular the storage and mixing of chemicals and materials such as concrete can have a damaging effect on tree health if precautions are not taken.

7.18 To prevent harm occurring to trees provision for materials storage, site offices, deliveries and other related activities shall be made available in areas away from retained trees.

7.19 Spill kits will be available on site in the event of any spillages and drip trays will be used where applicable to minimise the risk of accidental spillage.

7.20 In HDD situations, the drive & reception cambers and their compounds shall be carefully located well away form retained trees, especially veteran trees and ancient woodlands.

Induction of site personnel

7.21 Site contractors are to be inducted prior to site works taking place so as to understand the scope and importance of tree protection measures.

Monitoring

7.22 Following erection of the protective fencing and prior to commencement of the construction phase, an inspection of the site by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant should be arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection and Removal Plan (Appendix B).

7.23 It is also recommended that further monitoring visits be carried out following commencement of the works on site, ideally on at least a monthly basis to ensure ongoing functionality of the CEZ and to check on tree condition.

Reporting

7.24 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

8 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (TREE PROTECTION PROTOCOL)

8.1 To ensure the protection of trees where needed, the following protocol will be followed:

Step 1: Is the Tree Working Protocol Needed?

8.2 The Tree Protection Protocol will be used any time works or works access is within 20m of any tree or hedge.

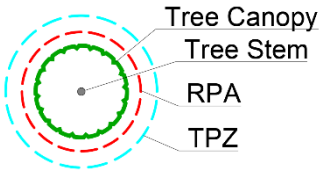
8.3 If all works, including works access will take place more than 20m from any trees or hedges, then the works can continue as planned with no additional arboricultural methodologies required.

Step 2: Identify RPA & Tree Proximity Zone

8.4 If works fall within the Tree Protection Protocol (20m), the Root Protection Area (RPA) and Tree Proximity Zones (TPZ) given in the table below should assigned to all trees within 20m of works/ works access:

Tree Size (Diameter @ 1.5m)	Root Protection Area (Radius)	Tree Proximity Zone (Radius)
Hedges	3m	8m
Small Trees (<250mm)	3m	8m
Medium Trees (251-500mm)	6m	11m
Large Trees (501-750mm)	9m	14m
XL - Trees (>751mm)	12m	17m

RPA & TPZ Detail (Aerial View)



8.5 A tree's Root Protection Area (RPA) is broadly defined in BS5837:2012, as a circle defining the minimum area around a tree that requires protection from works, that has a radius of roughly 12 times the diameter of a tree, measured at 1.5m from ground level. This calculation has been used in the creation of the table above.

8.6 Veteran trees have been identified separately within the project documentation, and in cases where works are unavoidable near to veteran trees, the following will take place: -

- No open-cut trenching will occur within the veteran tree's root protection area (RPA)
- A construction exclusion zone will be formed and protected (using fencing) around the veteran tree
- If open cut trenching is unavoidable within the veteran tree buffer zone, then specialist techniques (such as HDD) shall be employed.

8.7 As measuring and calculating the RPA of each individual tree on site is impractical on a site this large, instead the above table will be used to allow for quick "at a glance" application of each tree's RPA.

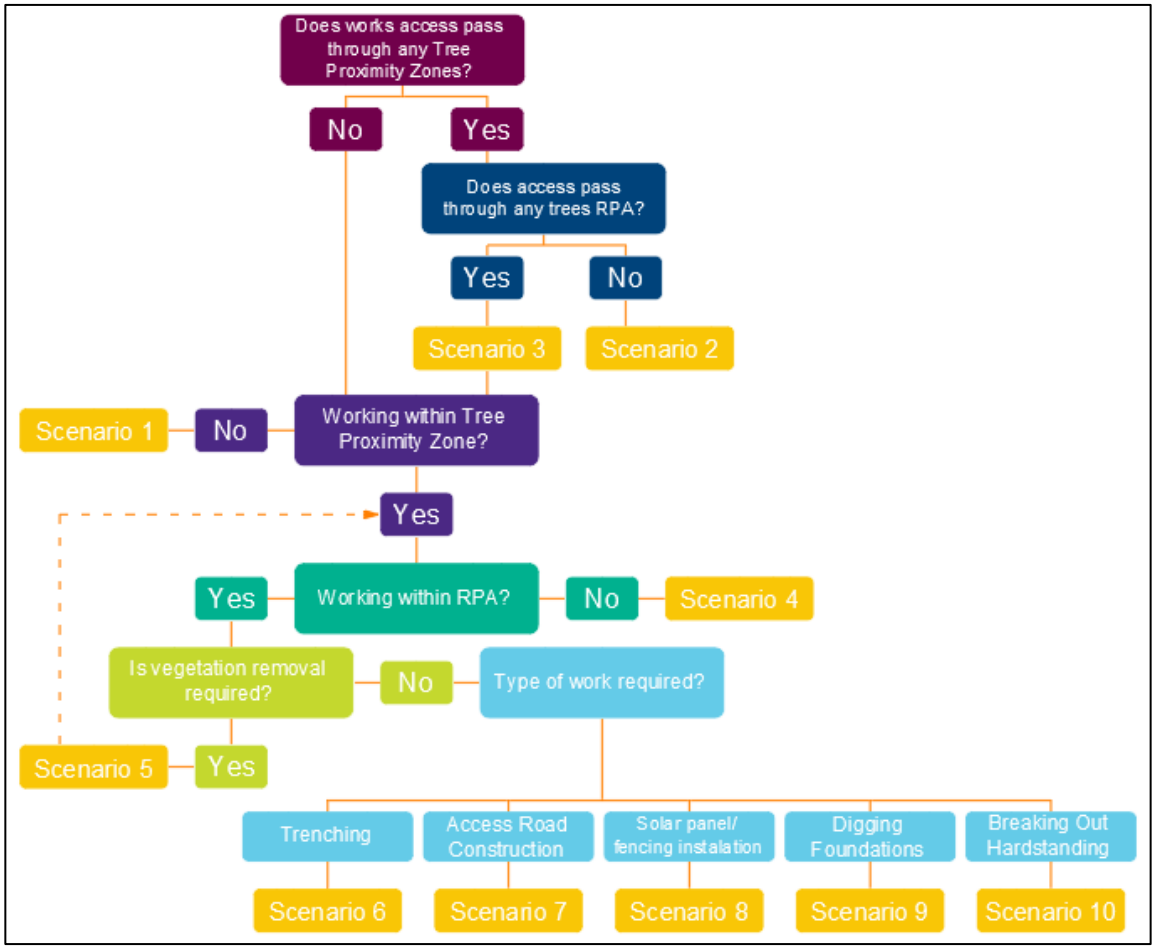
8.8 The Tree Proximity Zone (TPZ) is a circular area around the tree with a radius 5m larger than that of the RPA. This is a buffer area used to identify whether or not works are in close proximity to the RPA of trees and therefore requiring further protection of the RPA.

8.9 Where needed, the diameters of groups of similar trees can be averaged to give an average RPA and TPZ, however, any individual trees that have a big enough diameter to fall into a larger category should be picked out individually.

8.10 Once calculated, the RPAs and TPZs should be marked out ether with flags or paint for easy identification.

Step 3: Follow the Tree Protection Flowchart

8.11 Next the flow chart below should be used to identify the Tree Protection Scenario that best fits the work in question, a copy of this is also included in Appendix C:



Step 4: Apply Chosen Scenario Protocol

8.12 Once the Tree Protection Protocol Flowchart in Appendix C has been used to identify the correct Tree Protection Scenario, the methodology on the appropriate reference card in Appendix C should be used to set up tree protection before any other work is carried out.

8.13 In some case, the scenario examples are shown as *a worst-case working specification*. In instances where excavation is proposed inside of tree RPA's, site specific, individual methodologies will be developed upon detailed design.

9 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (POST-CONSTRUCTION)

Dust Management

9.1 On particularly hot, dry weather conditions the dust created from the construction of built structures can cover tree canopies and subsequently cause indirect damage to trees by reducing transpiration through the leaves and their ability to photosynthesise.

9.2 On all occasions when dust settles on tree canopies a water hose shall be used to water down and remove all dust from leaves within the canopy.

Soil Compaction & Remediation Measures

9.3 Every reasonable measure shall be taken to ensure that the soil within and around the RPA's is not compacted. If, however, any incidence of compaction does occur within the vicinity of trees then it shall be reported to the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant to review the appropriate remediation measures to be taken.

9.4 Dependant on the level of compaction certain remediation measures may be undertaken, such as:

- The introduction of well composted wood mulch to the compacted area to encourage the reintroduction of organic matter into the soil sub-base and improve soil structure.
- Sub-soil aeration using compressed air.

CEZ Fencing Removal

9.5 During the removal of the construction exclusion zone fencing, no wheeled or tracked machinery is to enter the area previously encompassed by tree protective fencing as shown in the Tree Protection and Removal Plan.

Soft Landscaping

9.6 All landscaping works shall take place from outside the area that was demarcated as the CEZ.

9.7 Where final landscape grading will require fathering into any CEZ, this works shall be done by hand or by use of small plant, preferably with large pneumatic grass tyres.

Workmanship

9.8 All soft landscaping works shall be in accordance with good horticultural practice or the current British Standard with particular reference to:

- **BS 3998**: Recommendations for tree work
- **BS 4428**: Code of practice for general landscape operations
- **BS 7370**: Grounds maintenance

TABLES & APPENDICES

Table 1

Tree Characteristics Recorded During Survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)	
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (italic lettering).	
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as an average spread, to derive a rough representation of the crown.	
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837	
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.	
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	
Tree Quality Assessment Value: Category	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	**A** (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) **B** (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) **C** (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) **U*** (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)
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.	
Tree Quality Assessment Value: Sub - Category	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	**1** (Trees with mainly *arboricultural* value) **2** (Trees with mainly *landscape* value) **3** (Trees with mainly *cultural / conservation* value)

Table 2

Tree Survey Schedule
(Cable Routes & Substation's Only)

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site:	Botley West Solar Farm	Surveyor:	Ross Carthew
Project Schedule Ref:	JSL_750	Status:	For Planning
Drawing Reference:	JSL_700-716	Revision:	P02
Survey date:	November 2023 & May 2025	Notes:	-

Ref. no	Species	Average Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T1	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T2	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	40+	A2
T3	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	3.5	250	1	10+	C2
T4	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	2	20+	B2
T5	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	2	20+	B2
T6	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T7	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T8	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	40+	A2
T9	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	20+	B2
T10	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T11	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T12	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	3	20+	B2
T13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	500	1	20+	B2
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7	750	1	40+	A2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	250	3	10+	C2
T16	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	250	4	20+	B2
T17	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T18	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	20+	B2
T19	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T20	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	8	500	1	40+	A2
T21	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T22	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T23	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T24	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T25	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	750	1	40+	A2
T26	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	20+	B2
T27	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T28	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	20+	B2
T29	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	2	20+	B2
T30	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	10+	C2
T31	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	2	10+	C2
T32	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	10+	C2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T33	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T34	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T35	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T36	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T37	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	11	750	1	40+	A2
T38	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	20+	B3
T39	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	2	20+	B2
T40	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	20+	B2
T41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T42	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T43	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T44	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T45	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T46	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	3	10+	C2
T47	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	5	250	1	20+	B2
T48	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T49	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T50	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	750	2	40+	A3

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T51	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T52	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A3
T54	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T56	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T57	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T58	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	20+	B2
T59	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T60	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T61	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T62	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	3	20+	B2
T63	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T64	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T65	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T66	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T67	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	20+	B2
T68	Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T69	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	250	3	20+	B2
T70	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T71	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	20+	B2
T72	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T73	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T74	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	250	2	10+	C2
T75	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10	750	1	20+	B2
T76	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	250	3	10+	C2
T77	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T78	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	500	1	20+	B2
T79	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T80	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	2	10+	C2
T81	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T82	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	750	1	40+	A2
T83	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T84	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	<10	U
T85	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	2	20+	B2
T86	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T87	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	250	2	10+	C2
T88	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T89	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	20+	B2
T90	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T91	Ulmus spp.	5	500	1	<10	U
T92	Ulmus spp.	7	500	1	<10	U
T93	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	3	10+	C2
T94	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	3	20+	B2
T95	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	500	1	20+	B2
T96	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	2	10+	C2
T97	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T98	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T99	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	2	20+	B2
T100	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T101	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6.5	500	1	20+	B2
T102	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	5	250	2	40+	A2
T103	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T104	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	1	10+	C2

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It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T105	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T106	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8	500	1	20+	B2
T107	Ulmus spp.	2	250	1	10+	C2
T108	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6.5	250	2	10+	C2
T109	Ulmus spp.	3	250	1	10+	C2
T110	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	750	1	10+	C3
T111	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T112	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T113	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T114	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T115	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	3	10+	C2
T116	Juglans regia (Walnut)	5	500	1	40+	A2
T117	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T118	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T119	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	250	2	20+	B2
T120	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	250	1	20+	B2
T121	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3.5	250	2	10+	C2
T122	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	2	20+	B2

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- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T123	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.5	500	1	20+	B2
T124	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T125	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T126	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T127	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T128	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T129	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5	250	2	10+	C2
T130	Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawn Redwood)	3	250	1	20+	B2
T131	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	3	250	1	20+	B2
T132	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	250	3	10+	C2
T133	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	6	500	1	40+	A2
T134	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	6	500	1	40+	A2
T135	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T136	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T137	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T138	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T139	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T140	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	4	250	1	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T141	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	750	1	40+	A2
T142	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T143	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T144	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T145	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	8	500	1	40+	A2
T146	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T147	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T148	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	10	750	1	40+	A2
T149	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T150	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T151	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T152	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T153	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T154	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	6	500	1	40+	A2
T155	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T156	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T157	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	7	500	1	40+	A2
T158	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	8	750	1	40+	A2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T159	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	8	500	1	40+	A2
T160	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	250	3	10+	C2
T161	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	250	2	10+	C2
T162	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	250	2	20+	B2
T163	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T164	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	6	250	1	20+	B2
T165	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	6	250	1	20+	B2
T166	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	250	3	10+	C2
T167	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T168	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	250	4	10+	C2
T169	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T170	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T171	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	250	4	10+	C2
T172	Malus (Apple)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T173	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T174	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T175	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	750	1	20+	B2
T176	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T177	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T178	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	3	250	1	20+	B1
T179	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T180	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T181	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T182	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T183	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T184	Salix alba (White Willow)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T185	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T186	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T187	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T188	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T189	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T190	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T191	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T192	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T193	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	2	10+	C2
T194	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2	100	2	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T195	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2	100	2	10+	C2
T196	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	100	5	10+	C2
T197	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	100	5	10+	C2
T198	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	250	4	10+	C2
T199	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T200	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	750	1	10+	C2
T201	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T202	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T203	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T204	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	750	1	20+	B2
T205	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T206	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T207	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T208	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T209	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T210	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T211	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T212	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T213	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T214	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T215	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T216	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T217	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T218	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T219	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T220	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T221	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T222	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T223	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T224	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T225	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T226	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T227	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	100	4	10+	C2
T228	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T229	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	100	4	10+	C2
T230	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	500	1	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T231	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T232	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T233	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T234	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T235	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T236	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T237	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T238	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T239	Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	3	250	1	20+	B2
T240	Populus tremula (Aspen)	8	250	5	10+	C2
T241	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T242	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T243	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T244	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T245	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T246	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	100	1	10+	C2
T247	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	100	1	10+	C2
T248	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T249	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T250	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T251	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	4	250	1	40+	A2
T252	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T253	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T254	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T255	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T256	Fraxinus angustifolia (Raywood Ash)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T257	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T258	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5	750	1	40+	A2
T259	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	9	500	1	10+	C2
T260	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T261	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T262	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T263	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T264	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T265	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T266	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T267	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T268	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T269	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T270	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T271	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T272	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T273	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T274	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T275	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T276	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	750	1	10+	C2
T277	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T278	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	500	1	10+	C2
T279	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T280	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T281	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T282	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T283	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T284	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T285	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T286	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T287	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T288	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T289	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T290	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	3	750	1	10+	C2
T291	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T292	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T293	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	750	1	10+	C2
T294	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	1.5	250	1	10+	C2
T295	Ulmus spp.	1.5	100	1	10+	C2
T296	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T297	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T298	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	250	5	10+	C2
T299	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T300	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T301	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T302	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T303	Populus alba (White Poplar)	15	750	1	10+	C2
T304	Populus alba (White Poplar)	15	1500	1	40+	A2
T305	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T306	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T307	Salix alba (White Willow)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T308	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T309	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T310	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T311	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T312	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T313	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T314	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T315	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T316	Salix alba (White Willow)	12	500	4	10+	C2
T317	Populus tremula (Aspen)	8	750	1	10+	C2
T318	Salix alba (White Willow)	12	500	6	10+	C2
T319	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	250	6	10+	C2
T320	Salix alba (White Willow)	10	750	2	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T321	Salix alba (White Willow)	10	750	2	10+	C2
T322	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T323	Salix alba (White Willow)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T324	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T325	Juglans regia (Walnut)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T326	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T327	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T328	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T329	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T330	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T331	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T332	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	500	2	20+	B2
T333	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T334	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T335	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T336	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T337	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T338	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	500	1	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T339	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T340	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	500	1	10+	C2
T341	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T342	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T343	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T344	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T345	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T346	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T347	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T348	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T349	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T350	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	4	250	1	20+	B2
T351	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	4	250	1	20+	B2
T352	Malus (Apple)	7	500	1	20+	B2
T353	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T354	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T355	Catalpa bignonioides (Indian Bean Tree)	8	250	3	20+	B2
T356	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	7	750	1	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T357	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	10	750	1	20+	B2
T358	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T359	Salix alba (White Willow)	9	750	1	10+	C2
T360	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	750	1	20+	B2
T361	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	100	10	10+	C2
T362	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	750	1	20+	B2
T363	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	8	250	10	20+	B2
T364	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T365	Cedrus libani atlantica (Atlantic Cedar)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T366	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T367	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)	2	500	1	20+	B2
T368	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T369	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	3	10+	C2
T370	Salix alba (White Willow)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T371	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	7	250	1	10+	C2
T372	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T373	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T374	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T375	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	100	1	10+	C2
T376	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	100	1	10+	C2
T377	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	100	1	10+	C2
T378	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	250	3	10+	C2
T379	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T380	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T381	Abies alba (Common Silver Fir)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T382	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	500	1	10+	C2
T383	Salix alba (White Willow)	8	500	3	10+	C2
T384	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T385	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T386	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T387	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	750	1	10+	C2
T388	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T389	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5	750	1	10+	C2
T390	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	5	750	1	20+	B2
T391	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T392	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T393	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T394	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	8	500	1	10+	C2
T395	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	8	500	1	20+	B2
T396	Salix alba (White Willow)	5	250	1	20+	B2
T397	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	5	250	1	20+	B2
T398	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T399	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T400	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T401	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T402	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T403	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T404	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	5	20+	B2
T405	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	5	20+	B2
T406	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T407	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T408	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	750	1	10+	C2
T409	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	750	1	10+	C2
T410	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T411	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	750	3	20+	B2
T412	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	250	1	20+	B2
T413	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	1	20+	B2
T414	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	3	10+	C2
T415	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T416	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	250	5	10+	C2
T417	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	500	2	40+	A2
T418	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	500	1	40+	A2
T419	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	250	1	40+	A2
T420	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	500	1	40+	A2
T421	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	250	1	10+	C2
T422	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T423	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T424	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T425	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T426	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	1000	1	40+	A2
T427	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T428	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T429	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T430	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T431	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T432	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	10	750	1	40+	A1
T433	Populus tremula (Aspen)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T434	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	750	1	40+	A1
T435	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	9	500	1	20+	B2
T436	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T437	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T438	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	750	1	10+	C2
T439	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T440	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T441	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T442	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	9	750	1	20+	B2
T443	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T444	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T445	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T446	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	500	1	40+	A2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T447	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T448	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T449	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	750	1	40+	A2
T450	Malus (Apple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T451	Ulmus spp.	4	250	1	10+	C2
T452	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T453	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T454	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T455	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	7	250	4	20+	B2
T456	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	500	4	20+	B2
T457	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T458	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T459	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T460	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T461	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	10+	C2
T462	Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T463	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	1.5	250	1	10+	C2
T464	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	1.5	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T465	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T466	Pyrus (Pear)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T467	Ulmus spp.	1	100	1	<10	U
T468	Ulmus spp.	2	100	1	10+	C2
T469	Ulmus spp.	1	250	1	10+	C2
T470	Pyrus (Pear)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T471	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T472	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T473	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T474	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T475	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T476	Ulmus spp.	1.5	100	1	<10	U
T477	Ulmus spp.	1.5	100	1	10+	C2
T478	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T479	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T480	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T481	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T482	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T483	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T484	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	3	500	1	10+	C2
T485	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T486	Salix alba (White Willow)	7	750	1	20+	B2
T487	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T488	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T489	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T490	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T491	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	750	1	10+	C2
T492	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T493	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T494	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T495	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T496	Ulmus spp.	2	100	1	<10	U
T497	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T498	Salix alba (White Willow)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T499	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T500	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	3	250	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T501	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	5	500	1	20+	B2
T502	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T503	Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)	2	250	1	10+	C2
T504	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T505	Populus tremula (Aspen)	3	250	1	10+	C2
T506	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T507	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T508	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	250	1	10+	C2
T509	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	500	1	10+	C2
T510	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T511	Juglans regia (Walnut)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T512	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T513	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	750	1	40+	A2
T514	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	750	1	20+	B2
T515	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	750	1	10+	C2
T516	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	750	1	10+	C2
T517	Salix alba (White Willow)	6	750	1	10+	C2
T518	Salix alba (White Willow)	6	750	1	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T519	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T520	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250	1	10+	C2
T521	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	200 200 200 200	4	20+	B2
T522	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	650	1	40+	A2
T523	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	100 100 100 100 100 150 150 150 150	9	20+	B2
T524	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	1000	1	40+	A2
T525	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T526	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	800	1	40+	A2
T527	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	1100	1	40+	A2
T528	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	150 150 150 150 150 150 150	7	10+	C2
T529	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	600	1	20+	B2
T530	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	400	1	20+	B2
T531	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	1300	1	40+	A2
T532	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	800	1	40+	A2
T533	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	600	1	10+	C3

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T534	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	800	1	40+	A3
T535	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	650	1	<10	U
T536	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	400	1	<10	U
T537	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	20+	B2
T538	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	800	1	40+	A2
T539	Populus alba (White Poplar)	6	400	1	20+	B2
T540	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	200 200 200 200	4	10+	C2
T541	Tilia x euchlora (Crimean linden)	5	400	1	20+	B2
T542	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	700	1	<10	U
T543	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	1100	1	40+	A2
T544	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	1000	1	40+	A2
T545	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6	600	1	40+	A2
T546	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	8	700	1	40+	A2
T547	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	1800	1	40+	A2
T548	Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)	5	400	1	40+	A2
T549	Juglans regia (Walnut)	2	100	2	10+	C2
T550	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	5	700	1	20+	B2
T551	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	4	800	1	40+	A2

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T552	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	650	1	20+	B2
T553	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2	400	1	<10	U
T554	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	100	1	10+	C2
T555	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	400	1	10+	C2
T556	Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	5	650	1	10+	C1
T557	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	2	200	1	10+	C2
T558	Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)	4	500	1	20+	B2
T559	Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	5	300 400	2	10+	C2
T560	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	200 200	2	10+	C2
T561	Populus sp (Poplar)	9	1300	1	40+	A1
T562	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	200 200 200	3	20+	B2
T563	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	600	1	20+	B2
T564	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	400	1	20+	B2
T565	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	3	900	1	40+	A1
T566	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	3	200	1	10+	C1
T567	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	3	400	1	10+	C2
T568	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	1	50 50 80	3	10+	C1
T569	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	600 550	2	10+	C1

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T570	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	620 530	2	20+	B1
T571	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	550	1	10+	C1
T572	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	5	300 300 300 350	4	20+	B1
T573	Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)	5	700	1	40+	A1
T574	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	450	1	20+	B1
T575	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7	550 550	2	20+	B1
T576	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	450	1	20+	B1
T577	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	2	100	1	10+	C1
T578	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	4	280	1	20+	B2
T579	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	1090	1	40+	A1
T580	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	190	16	10+	C2
T581	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	80 130 200 370 50	5	10+	C2
T582	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	750	1	40+	A2
T583	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	8	850	1	40+	A2
T584	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	850	1	40+	A2
T585	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10	1360	1	20+	B2
T586	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	250 580	2	10+	C2

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T587	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	410 480	2	10+	C2
T588	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	860	1	40+	A2
T589	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	710	1	40+	A2
T590	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	710	1	40+	A2
T591	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5	500	1	10+	C2
T592	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	750	1	40+	A2
T593	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8	450 400 400	3	20+	B2
T594	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	300	1	<10	U
T595	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6	500	1	<10	U
T596	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	450	1	20+	B2
T597	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5	540 640	2	20+	B2
T598	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	400	1	40+	A1
T599	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	2.5	450	1	20+	B1
T600	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	790	1	40+	A2
T601	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5	760	1	<10	U
T602	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	690	1	10+	C2
T603	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	3	400	1	20+	B1
T604	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	2	350	1	<10	U

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T605	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	3	130 150	2	10+	C1
T606	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	3	450	1	<10	U
T607	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4	350 280	2	10+	C1
T608	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	2	250	1	20+	B1
T609	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	250 350	2	20+	B2
T610	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	450	1	10+	C1
T611	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	2.5	350	1	10+	C1
T612	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	2	350	1	20+	B1
T613	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	2	350	1	20+	B1
T614	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8	100	1	40+	A2
T615	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	100	1	40+	A2
T616	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	700	1	20+	B2
T617	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	300 300 300 300	4	40+	A2
T618	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	800	1	20+	B2
T619	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	600	1	20+	B2
T620	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	800	1	40+	A2
T621	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	800	1	40+	A2
T622	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	700	1	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T623	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	800	1	40+	A2
T624	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	650	1	20+	B2
T625	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	350	1	<10	U
T626	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	300 500	2	<10	U
T627	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	750	1	40+	A2
T628	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	1100	1	40+	A2
T629	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7	300 300 300 300 300	5	20+	B2
T630	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	700 700	2	40+	A2
T631	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	4	150 150 150 150 150 150	6	20+	B2
T632	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	7	1100	1	40+	A3
T633	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	6	1000	1	40+	A3
T634	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	1300	1	40+	A3
T635	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15	1800	1	40+	A3
T636	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	1400	1	40+	A3
T637	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	650	1	<10	U
T638	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12	1300	1	40+	A2
T639	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	600	1	40+	A3

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T640	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	700	1	40+	A2
G1	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G2	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G3	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G6	Ulmus spp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G7	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G8	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G9	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G12	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G13	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G14	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G15	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G16	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G17	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G18	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G19	Populus alba (White Poplar)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G20	Ulmus spp.	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G21	Populus alba (White Poplar)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G22	Ulmus spp.,Populus alba (White Poplar)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G23	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G24	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G25	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G27	Malus (Apple),Pyrus (Pear),Prunus (Prunus species)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G28	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G29	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G31	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G32	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G33	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G34	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G35	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2

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G36	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G37	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G38	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G39	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G40	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Salix alba (White Willow),Populus tremula (Aspen),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G42	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G43	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G44	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G45	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G46	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G47	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G48	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G49	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G50	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G51	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G52	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G53	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G54	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Malus (Apple),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Tilia X europaea (Common Lime),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G56	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G57	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Tilia X europaea (Common Lime),Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G58	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress),Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar),Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G59	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G60	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G61	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G62	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G63	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G64	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G65	Salix alba (White Willow),Populus tremula (Aspen),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G66	Populus tremula (Aspen)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G67	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G68	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G69	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G70	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix alba (White Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G71	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G72	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	750 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G73	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix alba (White Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G74	Salix alba (White Willow),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Populus tremula (Aspen)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G75	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G76	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G77	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G78	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G79	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G80	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G81	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G82	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G83	Salix alba (White Willow),X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G84	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Populus tremula (Aspen),Salix alba (White Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G85	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G86	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G87	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	750 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G88	Salix alba (White Willow),Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G89	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G90	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G91	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G92	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress),Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G93	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G94	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G95	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus spp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G96	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G97	Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G98	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G99	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G100	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G101	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G102	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G103	Ulmus spp.	-	100 (avg.)	-	<10	U
G104	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G105	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G106	Ulmus spp.	-	100 (avg.)	-	<10	U
G107	Populus tremula (Aspen)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G108	Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G109	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow),Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G110	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G111	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G112	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	400 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G113	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G114	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	1000 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G115	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G116	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G117	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus (Prunus species),Ulmus spp. ()	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G118	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G119	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Pyrus (Pear),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G120	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Populus alba (White Poplar)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G121	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	800 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
G122	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Tilia x euchlora (Crimean linden)	-	400 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G123	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	850 (avg.)	-	40+	A2

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G124	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G125	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G126	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G127	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	900 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G128	Salix alba (White Willow)	-	900 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G129	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G130	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	200 (avg.)	-	<10	U
G131	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G132	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	350 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G133	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	-	650 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G134	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	800 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G135	Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G136	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G137	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G138	Juglans regia (Walnut),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G139	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G140	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	-	400 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G141	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B3

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G142	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G143	hawthorn, elder	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G144	ash, sycamore, field maple, elder, wild cherry, small-leaved lime, blackthorn	-	350 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
G145	ash, sycamore, field maple, hazel	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G146	field maple, ash, hawthorn, hazel, sycamore	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G147	field maple, hawthorn, ash, english elm, sycamore, hazel	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G148	hawthorn, elder, wych elm, ash, field maple, sycamore, hazel	-	680 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G149	field maple, hawthorn, elder, wild pear	-	260 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G150	ash	-	420 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G151	hawthorn, field maple, hazel, wild pear	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G152	pedunculate oak	-	650 (avg.)	-	<10	U
G153	sycamore, elder, hawthorn, european larch	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G154	sycamore, european larch	-	460 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G155	norway spruce, leyland cypress	-	350 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G156	sycamore, holly, ash, cherry laurel	-	180 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G157	beech, silver birch	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G158	sycamore	-	400 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G159	sycamore	-	350 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G160	lawson's cypress, sycamore, hawthorn, cherry laurel, ash	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G161	silver birch, sycamore	-	280 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G162	western red-cedar	-	450 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G163	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G164	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G165	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G166	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress),Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B1
G167	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G168	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	-	400 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G169	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	-	400 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G170	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	-	400 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G171	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G172	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	100 (avg.)	-	40+	A2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G173	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	300 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G174	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	700 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G175	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	700 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G176	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G177	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G178	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
G179	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G180	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	<10	U
G181	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G182	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G183	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G184	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G185	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G186	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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G187	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G188	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
G189	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G190	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G191	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G192	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	300 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
G193	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G194	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G195	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	200 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
G196	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
G197	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	100 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
G198	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	400 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
G199	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
G200	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G201	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
G202	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2

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G203	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G204	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Rosa canina (Dog Rose)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
G205	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Rosa canina (Dog Rose)	-	600 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
W1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Fagus sylvatica (Beech),Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine),Larix decidua (European Larch)	-	500 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W2	Salix alba (White Willow),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
W3	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Rosa canina (Dog Rose),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	1000 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W4	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Rosa canina (Dog Rose),Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	-	800 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
W5	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Populus sp,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W6	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Populus sp,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	-	700 (avg.)	-	40+	A2

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W7	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
W8	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow),Populus sp (Poplar)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A3
W9	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W10	ash, pedunculate oak, field maple, sycamore, hawthorn, beech	-	850 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
W11	sycamore, pedunculate oak, hawthorn, field maple	-	860 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
W12	pedunculate oak, ash, hawthorn	-	650 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W13	pedunculate oak, ash, hawthorn	-	650 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
W14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	-	600 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
H1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H2	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Ulmus spp.,Sambucus nigra (Elder),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H3	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H5	Ulmus spp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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H6	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H7	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H9	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H10	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H11	Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus spp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H13	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H14	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Ulmus spp.,Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H15	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H16	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
H17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ulmus spp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
H18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H19	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H20	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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H21	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H22	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H23	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H24	Privett hedge	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H25	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H26	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H27	privet hedge	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H28	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H29	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H30	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H31	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H32	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H33	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel),X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H34	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress),Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum),Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow),Malus (Apple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H35	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H36	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H37	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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H38	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H39	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H40	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H41	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H42	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H43	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H44	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H45	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H46	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus spp.,Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H47	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus spp.,Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
H48	Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H49	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H50	Ulmus spp.,Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H51	Ulmus spp.,Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H52	Ulmus spp.	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H53	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H54	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H55	Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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H56	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H57	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H58	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H59	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H60	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H61	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H62	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H63	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H64	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H65	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H66	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H67	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus (Prunus species)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H68	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H69	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus (Prunus species),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H70	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H71	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	20+	B3

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H72	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
H73	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H74	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H75	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H76	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H77	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H78	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H79	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H80	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H81	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H82	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H83	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Rosa canina (Dog Rose),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H84	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Rosa canina (Dog Rose),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H85	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H86	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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H87	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H88	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H89	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H90	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H91	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H92	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H93	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C3
H94	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H95	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H96	hawthorn, elder, field maple, blackthorn	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H97	hawthorn, elder, field maple, blackthorn	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H98	hawthorn, elder, blackthorn, field maple, ash, sycamore	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H99	hawthorn, elder, midland hawthorn, wild cherry, blackthorn, ash	-	100 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H100	field maple, hawthorn, midland hawthorn, elder, hazel	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H101	ash, field maple, blackthorn, english elm, hawthorn, hazel, sycamore, elder, midland hawthorn	-	80 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H102	field maple, elder, hawthorn, blackthorn, midland hawthorn, hazel	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H103	hazel, field maple, sycamore, blackthorn, english elm, hawthorn, elder	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H104	hawthorn, field maple, elder, hazel	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2

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H105	blackthorn, field maple, hawthorn, dogwood, midland hawthorn, hazel	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H106	hawthorn, english elm, blackthorn, hazel	-	180 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H107	hawthorn, elder	-	75 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
H108	hawthorn, midland hawthorn, elder	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H109	dogwood, blackthorn, field maple, hawthorn, sycamore, wych elm	-	50 (avg.)	-	40+	A2
H110	hawthorn, blackthorn	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H111	hawthorn, blackthorn	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H112	blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple, ash	-	50 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H113	hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel	-	75 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H114	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	100 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H115	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Rosa canina (Dog Rose)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H116	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea' (Lawson Cypress)	-	150 (avg.)	-	<10	U
H117	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Ulmus procera (English Elm)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H118	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B3
H119	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H120	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	200 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H121	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
H122	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
H123	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Rosa canina (Dog Rose),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	-	150 (avg.)	-	20+	B2
S1	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S2	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S3	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S4	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Acer campestre (Field Maple)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S5	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S6	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S7	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S9	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S10	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S11	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
S12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Ulmus spp.,Prunus domestica (Damson),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S13	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S14	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S15	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus spp.	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S16	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S17	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus spp.	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S18	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus spp.,Prunus domestica (Damson),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S19	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S20	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn),Prunus domestica (Damson)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S21	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Canopy Spread (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
S22	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ulmus spp.,Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	500 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S23	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S24	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S25	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S26	Ulmus spp.,Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S27	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2
S28	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Corylus avellana (Hazel)	-	250 (avg.)	-	10+	C2

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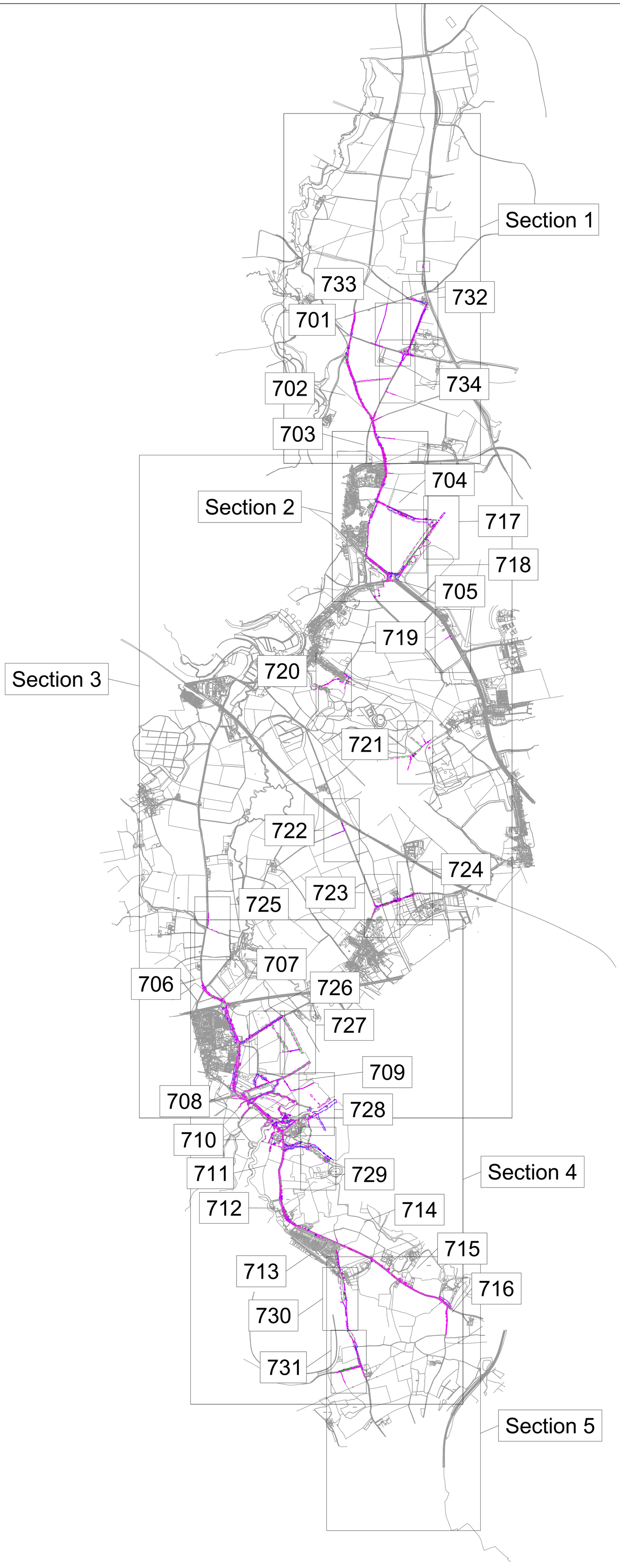
Appendix A

Tree Survey Plans
(Cable Routes and Substation's Only)



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Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA). Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012, using the following average diameters:

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Designated Ancient Woodland (as per Natural England ancient woodland inventory, via open data publication)

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Proposed cable route.

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N

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
E	Survey Extended to cover revised cable route/S/stns	SH	DC	30/05/25
D	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	07/11/24
C	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	23/10/23
B	Updated Proposed Cable Route	RC	DC	26/07/23
A	Minor Amends	RC	DC	06/12/22

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Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS

T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

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Project: Botley West Solar Farm

Title: Tree Constraints Plan Overview

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Job Ref	Scale @ A1	Date Created
4631	Custom	November 2022

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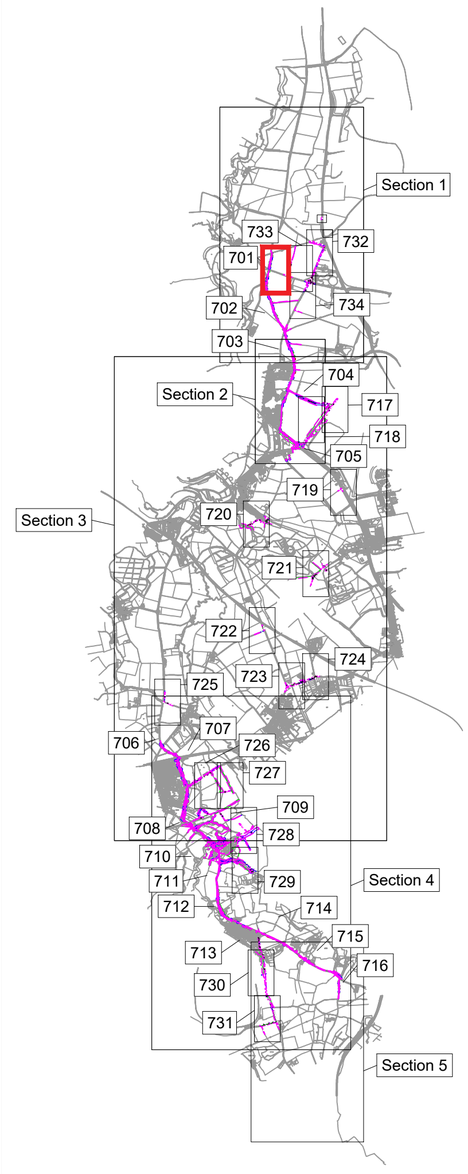

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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
E	Survey Extended to cover revised cable route/S/stns	SH	DC	30/05/25
D	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	07/11/24
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Project: Botley West Solar Farm

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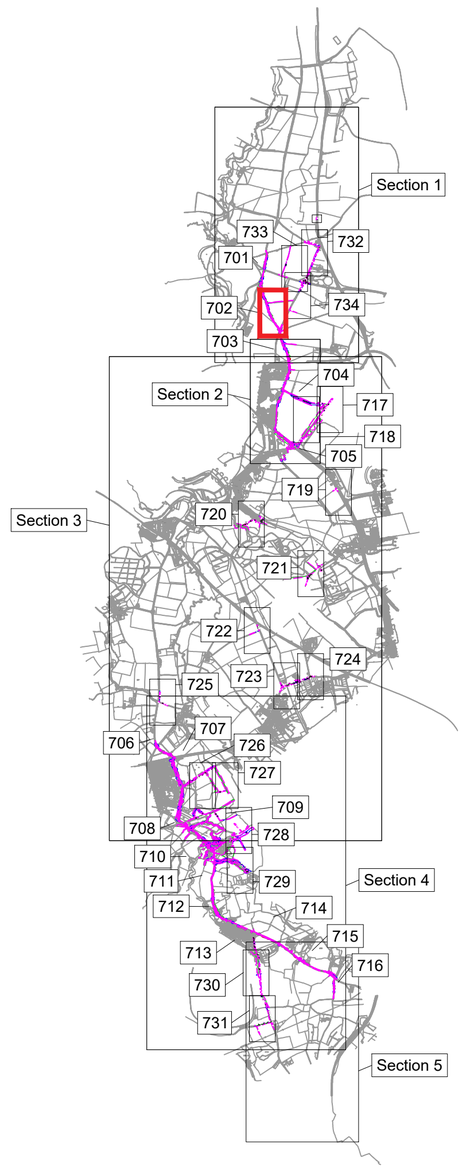

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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
E	Survey Extended to cover revised cable route/S/stns	SH	DC	30/05/25
D	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	07/11/24
C	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	23/10/23
B	Updated Proposed Cable Route	RC	DC	26/07/23

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T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

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Project: Botley West Solar Farm

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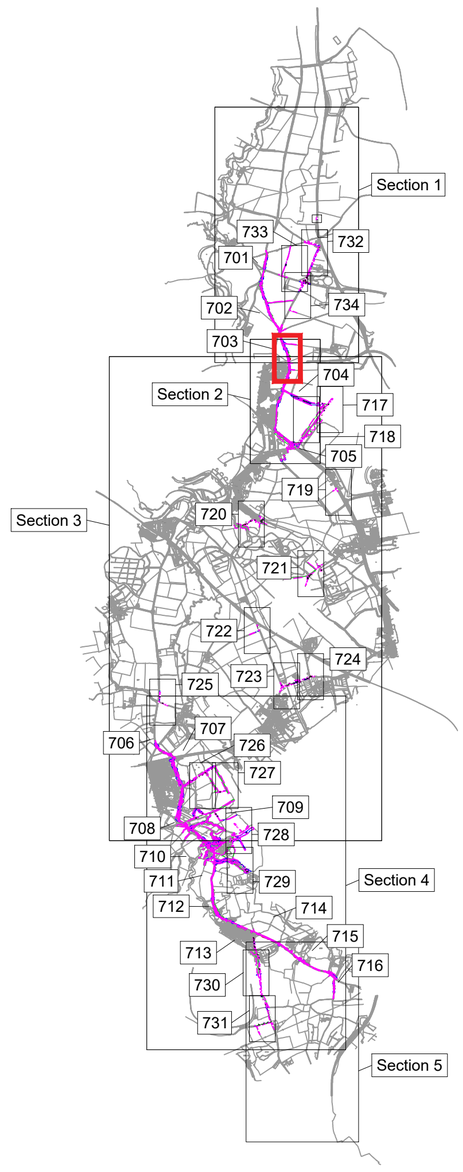

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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
E	Survey Extended to cover revised cable route/S/stns	SH	DC	30/05/25
D	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	07/11/24
C	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	23/10/23
B	Updated Proposed Cable Route	RC	DC	26/07/23

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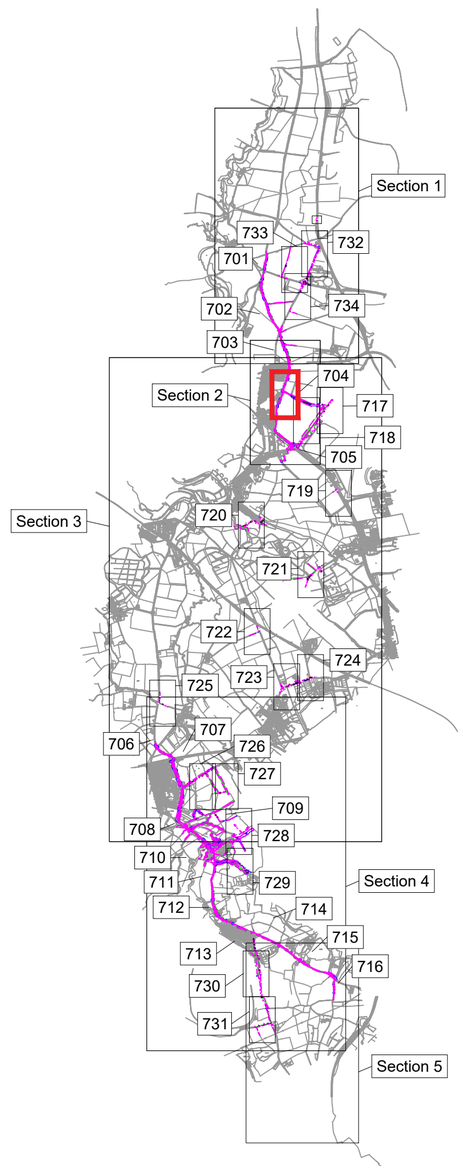

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Scale Bar
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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
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T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

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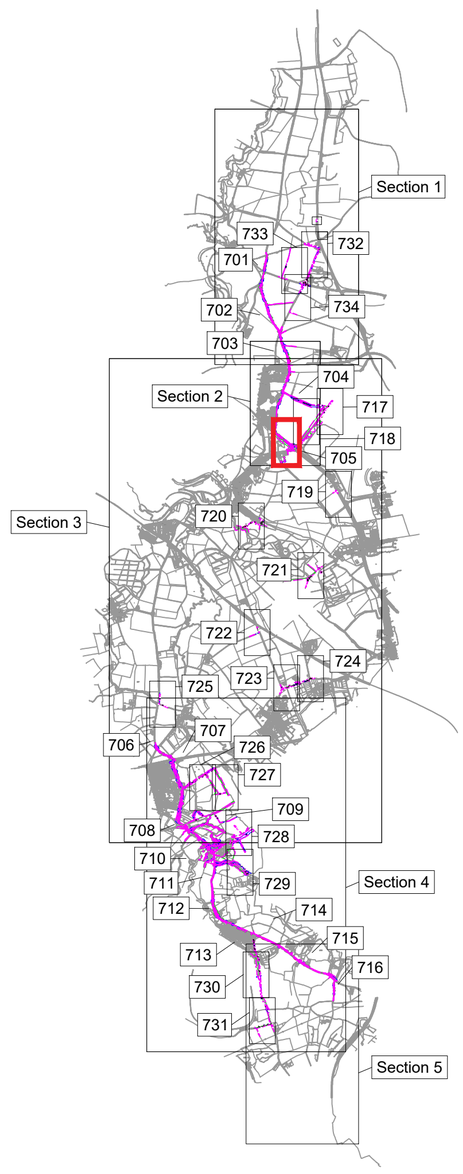

Scale Bar 0m 25m 50m

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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
E	Survey Extended to cover revised cable route/S/stns	SH	DC	30/05/25
D	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	07/11/24
C	Updated Red Line Boundary	RC	DC	23/10/23
B	Updated Proposed Cable Route	RC	DC	26/07/23

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS

T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client: Photovolt Development Partners

Project: Botley West Solar Farm

Title: Tree Survey
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Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked by
For Information	RC	DC

Job Ref	Scale @ A1	Date Created
4631	1:1000	November 2022

RPS Drawing / Figure Number: 705

Rev: E

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Key

T1 — Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

G1 — Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

H1 — Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

W1 — Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA). Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012, using the following average diameters:

- Small Trees: 250mm
- Medium Trees: 500mm
- Large Trees: 750mm

Some trees were given more specific diameters where diameters were to small/large to fit these groups.

Designated Ancient Woodland (as per Natural England ancient woodland inventory, via open data publication)

Ancient tree buffer (15m offset) (as per standing advice produced by Forestry England and Natural England)

Veteran tree buffer (15 x stem Ø) (as per standing advice produced by Forestry England and Natural England)

Proposed cable route.

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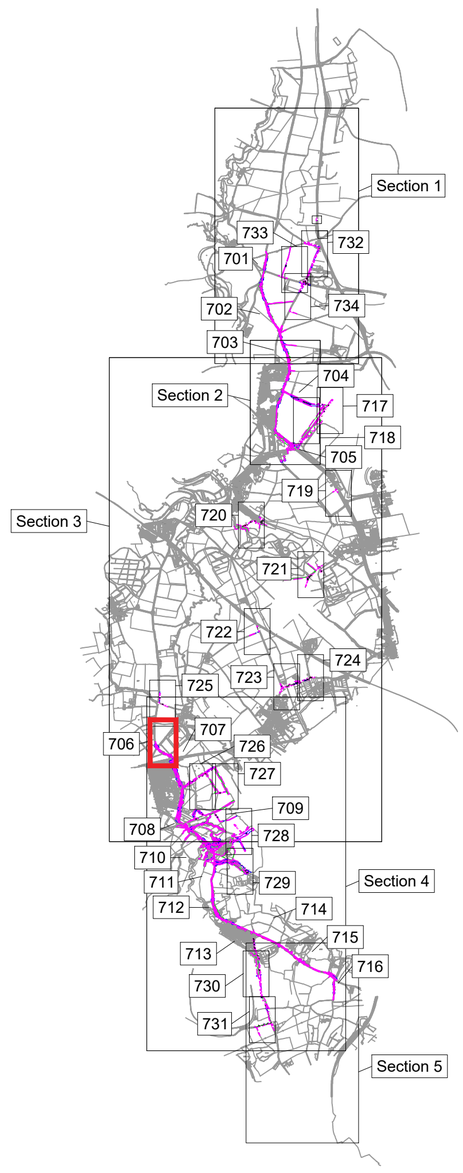

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Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS

T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

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Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked by
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Job Ref	Scale @ A1	Date Created
4631	1:1000	November 2022

RPS Drawing / Figure Number: 706

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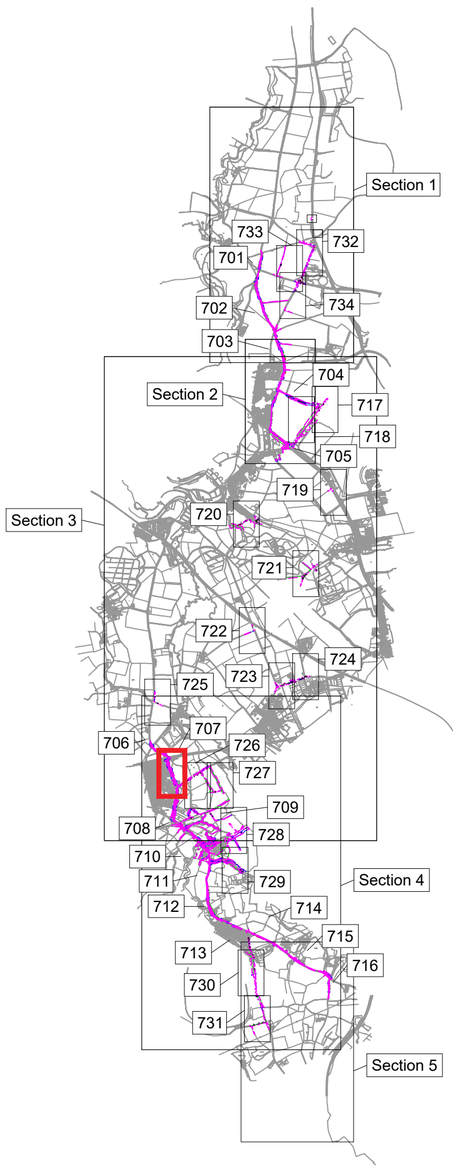

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Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS

T: 02380 810 440 **E:** rpsso@rpsgroup.com

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