

Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread		1st large branch	Canopy height	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining	Category ⋐
				RPA m2			height above ground	above ground			contribution	category
1	Common Hawthorn		100 100	1.70	N 3 E 2	3.5( 2.0(	5(	2	Mature	Three stems at ground level leaving two stems as co-dominant leaders. Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate No action	20+	C2
		4.00		9	S	1.0( 2.0(						
			150 150	3.29 N	N E	2.5( 4.5(		2	Mature	Multiple stems at base Physiological condition - Good • No action		
2	Common Hawthorn	5.50	100 100 100	34	S	3.0( 3.0(					20+	B2
			50 50	1.34	N E S	2.5( 2.5(		1	Mature	Multiple stems at base. Shrubby habit. Low vigour Physiological condition - Moderate • No action	20+	
3	Common Hawthorn	3.00	50 50 50	6	S W	2.50 2.50						C2
				2.83	N E	4.0( 4.5(		2	5	Large open lesions on western side of trunk between 0.5 and 1 metre with internal decay Physiological condition - Poor • No action		
4	Wild Cherry	6.00	125 200	25	S		1.5S		Mature		10+	C2
				6.60	N F	6.5( 7.0(		2	Mature	Large side branch removed at 0.5 metres on east side with poor wound occlusion. Crown has low vigour Physiological condition - Good • No action		
5	Field Maple	10.00	550	137	S 6	6.0( 7.0(	1.5W				20+	B2
				1.80	N E	2.00	3	2	Semi- mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Massive basal wound around almost entire circumference caused by grazing Physiological condition - Poor • No action		
6	Common Ash	6.00	150	10	S						<10	U
				4.80	N E	6.0( 5.0(				Basal wound south east side at base (30 x 20cm) caused by grazing, but not of concern		
7	Common Ash	10.00	400	72	S	6.00 6.00		2.5	Early- mature	Physiological condition - Good • No action	20+	B2
			200	3.82	N E	5.0( 3.5(		2	Mature	Three co-dominant stems at base Physiological condition - Good No action		
8	Common Hawthorn	6.00	175 175	46	S	4.00 5.00	(				20+	B2
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9	Common Horse Chestnut	9.50	300	3.60	N E	5.5( 4.5(	5( 3.5W	2	Early- mature	Showing some signs of low level chronic bleeding canker and squirrel damage Physiological condition - Moderate • No action	10+	
				41	S							C2
				6.30	N E	5.0( 4.0(				Chronic bleeding canker with dead bark and open lesions within crown		
10	Common Horse Chestnut	13.00	525	125	S W	4.0( 4.5(	1.5W	2	Early- mature	Physiological condition - Poor • No action	<10	U
			175	4.06	N E	1.5( 5.0(	(	2	Mature	Twin co-dominant stems at base having appearance of two separate trees. Stems then further subdivide into multiple co-dominant stems. Physiological condition - Good • No action	20+	
11	Field Maple	11.00	150 175 175	52	S t	5.00 4.00						C2
	Common Walnut	6.50		1.50 N	N E	3.5( 1.5(			Semi- mature	Trunk kinks to west at 1 metre, probably due to loss of leader when tree was young Physiological condition - Moderate No action		
12			125	7	S	3.50 4.00	(	2			20+	C2
			175	4.38	N F	5.0( 4.5(	( 1N	2	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 1 metre Physiological condition - Good • No action		
13	Field Maple	11.00	200 250	60	S						20+	B2
				2.70	N E	1.0( 4.5(	( 1N	3	Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate • No action		
14	Field Maple	7.50	225	23	S	2.50 2.00					20+	C2
			250	4.61		7.0( 4.0(				Physiological condition - Good <ul> <li>No action</li> </ul>		
15	Field Maple	12.00	150 250	67	S		1N	2	Mature		20+	B2
		N		3.60	N	2.5		2	Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate No action		
16	Field Maple	9.50	300	41	E S W	3.5( 3.5( 1.0(					20+	B2
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				RPA m2								
17	Common Horse Chestnut			3.90	N E	3.00		2	Early- mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres with sound union Physiological condition - Good • No action	40+	
		12.00	325	48	S W							B2
				2.10	N E	0.1( 4.5(				Very one-sided due to light competition Physiological condition - Moderate		
18	Common Oak	8.50	175	14	S	4.5( 1.0(		2.5	Early- mature	<ul> <li>No action</li> </ul>	20+	C2
			200 250	6.21	N F	4.5( 3.5(		2	Mature	Divides into five co-dominant stems at 1 metre Physiological condition - Good No action		
19	Field Maple	12.00	250 250 200	121	E S W	6.5( 6.5(					20+	B2
				1.70	N E	2.5( 2.5(	(		5	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1.5 metres with weak included bark union		
20	Common Oak	6.00	100 100	9	S	2.00		2	Semi- mature	<ul><li>Physiological condition - Moderate</li><li>No action</li></ul>	20+	C2
G1	Row of coppiced Hazel with very many small stems emanating at base. Up to 6 metres tall										20+	C2
G2	Small group of dead and dying Elm suckers infected with Dutch Elm Disease. Expect 100% mortality. Up to 7 metres tall with trunk diameters up to 250 millimetres									<10	U	
G3	Group of dead and dying Elm suckers many of which are infected with Dutch Elm Disease. Expect 100% mortality. Up to 7 metres tall with trunk diameters up to 200 millimetres										<10	U
G4	Small group of dead and dying Elm suckers infected with Dutch Elm Disease. Expect 100% mortality. Up to 8.5 metres tall with trunk diameters up to 150 millimetres										<10	U
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