Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited.

Foel Fach Wind Farm – Environmental Statement Volume III

Appendix 4.3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Project Reference: 664094

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Foel Fach Wind Farm

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

November 2025

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

Foel Fach Wind Farm

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

November 2025

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

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1.0 Introduction

Background

1.1 Keystone Ecology was instructed by Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited to provide this arboricultural report in relation to the development of land 3.1 km to the north-east of the town of Bala (the 'Site').

Scope of Report

1.2 This report has been prepared in support of an Environmental Statement (ES) detailing the likely environmental effects of the proposed Foel Fach Wind Farm ('Proposed Development'). A description of the Proposed Development and the application site is provided within **ES Volume II, Chapter 2: Proposed Development Description**.

1.3 The purpose of this report is to describe the existing baseline arboricultural resource and to set out any likely significant effects that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development may incur.

1.4 Data used to describe the baseline resource has been collected by a competent and suitably experienced arboriculturist, the scope of which has been determined with reference to British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (BS 5837).

Validity Period

1.5 Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by a variety of environmental variables and whose health and condition can ultimately change. Because of this any data contained within this report is valid for a period of 24 months from the date of survey or if site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in this report are conducted to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is sooner.

2.0 Baseline Arboricultural Resource

Baseline Data Collection

2.1 Baseline data has been obtained through the completion of a desk-based study and a walkover survey of trees, tree groups wooded areas and hedges. Details on the methodology used to obtain baseline data is provided in **Annex 1: Baseline Data Collection**.

2.2 The walkover tree survey was undertaken on the 10 and 11 July 2025, and on the 31 July and 01 August 2025. The survey was conducted by John Mitchener (Arboricultural Consultant) with National Tree Map (NTM) data, topographical survey data, and aerial imagery used as base mapping.

Desk-Based Study Area and Tree Survey Area

2.3 The desk-based study area and tree survey area have been defined with reference to the Site Boundary **ES Volume IV, Figure 1.2 Site Boundary**.

2.4 The desk-based study has been undertaken based upon an area defined as all land within the Site plus a 100 m offset. The use of a 100 m offset has been applied as a means of ensuring that all relevant statutory and environmental designations are captured and recorded. The desk-based study area is shown in **Annex 3: Desk-Based Study and Tree Survey Areas, Figure 1.1**.

2.5 The tree survey area has been defined as an area within which it is reasonably foreseeable that trees could be influenced by construction. The area of foreseeable influence was determined through reference to the layout of the Proposed Design and NTM data on the location of trees.

2.6 The Site includes a substantial area of open moorland predominately used for grazing purposes. This area is sparsely treed and does not include any known tree locations within 100 m from the turbine development area. Trees within the area of open moorland are therefore unlikely to be influenced by construction, even allowing for a 50 m micro-siting allowance, and the open moorland area was therefore excluded from the tree survey area.

2.7 The westernmost section of the Site is at a lower elevation than the open moorland and has more varied land use which includes enclosed fields, residential and agricultural buildings, wooded areas, and formalised access tracks. This section of the Site is both moderately treed and includes trees within 100 m from the Proposed Development. This section of the Site was therefore included within the tree survey area.

2.8 The tree survey area, as defined by the westernmost section of the Site, is specified as all land within the Site Boundary, plus a 15 m offset. An offset has been applied as a means of ensuring compliance with BS 5837 which recommends that all trees whose Root Protection Areas (RPAs) extend into the developable area are surveyed and any impacts subsequently assessed. The BS 5837 caps RPAs with a maximum radius of 15 m.

2.9 The B4501 road defines the westernmost boundary of the Site. The carriageway will function as a substantial barrier to tree root growth and is sufficiently wide that tree crowns do not extend

across its entire width. This means that trees on the western side of the highway will not be influenced by any construction work within the Site. On this basis land to the west of the B4501 was excluded from the 15 m offset to the Site Boundary.

2.10 Areas of the Site which have been included and excluded from the tree survey area are shown in **Annex 3: Desk-Based Study and Tree Survey Areas, Figure 1.1**.

Desk-Based Study

2.11 The desk study identified the presence of 1.63 ha of ancient woodland within the study area the locations of which are shown in **Annex 4: Findings from Desk-Based Study, Figure 1.2**.

2.12 The area of ancient woodland located within the Site amounts 0.51 ha and comprises of single area of woodland located on the side of a steep slope to the east of the property known as Llaithgwm, and to the south-east of the property known as Llywyn-y-brain. The remaining areas of ancient woodland are external to the Site and are positioned on land to the west of the B4501 road.

2.13 The desk study identified an absence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) within the study area. It also identified an absence of recorded ancient or veteran trees.

Tree Survey

2.14 The results of the tree survey are presented in **Annex 2: Tree Survey Schedule** and in **Annex 5: Tree Survey and Constraints Plan, Figure 2.1 – Figure 2.11**.

2.15 The tree survey recorded the presence of 436 trees, 43 tree groups, 2 wooded areas and 16 hedges. A breakdown of the tree survey results, based upon type of feature and quality, is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Tree survey results based upon feature type and quality

Quality / BS 5837 category	Tree	Tree Group	Wooded Area	Hedge
High / A	19	0	1	0
Moderate / B	88	8	1	0
Low / C	300	33	0	16
Very Low / U	29	2	0	0
Total	**436**	**43**	**2**	**16**

High-Quality Features

2.16 The tree survey identified the presence of 19 high-quality trees. These comprise of ten sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), five sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), three common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and one common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). High-quality trees are referenced as T2, T11, T19, T51, T62, T76, T188, T228, T258, T317, T349, T354, T377, T432, T437, T445, T456, T457 and T473.

2.17 High-quality trees have been valued on their arboricultural merits. They are all specimens which are without obvious defect, and which are in sufficiently good condition to have anticipated life-expectancies which exceed 40 years.

2.18 Two of the sycamore, both beeches, the common ash and four of the sessile oak have stem diameters which exceed 1000 mm. This means that they are of an age which exceeds the average for their species and have developed features which make them of interest from an arboricultural perspective. Trees with smaller diameter stems lack age related features but are of interest on the basis that they are good examples of their species and have obvious future potential.

2.19 The single area of high-quality woodland is referenced as W449. This wooded area is identifiable as ancient woodland based upon the findings of the desk-based study and has therefore been valued for its landscape and conservation benefits.

2.20 Wooded area W449 displays negligible woody understorey or natural regeneration. Whilst this does detract from its value from a structural perspective, it also provides an opportunity to improve the condition of the woodland through appropriate management. This could include the encouragement of self-seeded growth from existing trees, and some selective felling to manage light levels, promote the development of self-seeded trees and increase the presence of deadwood habitat.

Moderate-Quality Features

2.21 The tree survey identified the presence of 88 moderate-quality trees, eight moderate-quality tree groups and one moderate-quality wooded area. Moderate-quality features are those with retention spans of more than 20 years and have been valued based upon their visual and landscape merits. These are features which are of sufficient age and size for them to have attained a visual merit as standalone features and which can be individually identified within the landscape.

2.22 Moderate-quality features are distributed throughout the tree survey area. They are all formed from native species with the most frequently occurring being sycamore, common beech, common ash, and sessile oak. Other native species which include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) are frequent understorey species within both tree groups and the wooded area.

Low-Quality features

2.23 A total of 300 trees,33 tree groups, and 16 hedges were recorded and were identified as low-quality specimens. Low-quality features make up 70% of the of the overall tree survey and are therefore the most dominant quality category across the tree survey area.

2.24 Low-quality features are those with anticipated life-expectancies of more than ten years. They include tree specimens with no obvious individual merit, but which collectively provide a degree of visual amenity. Low-quality features have therefore been valued based on their collective contribution to the character of the local landscape.

2.25 Low-quality features predominately comprise of native species the most frequent of which are trees of smaller stature including common hawthorn, rowan, common hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and goat willow. Larger tree species, such as common ash, silver birch (*Betula pendula*), downy birch *(Betula pubescens*), common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), sessile oak and common beech, are either young or semi-mature in age, or display obvious structural or physiological defects such as disease, decay or weaknesses to their stems and branches.

Very-Low Quality features

2.26 A total of 29 trees and two tree groups were identified as being of very-low quality. These are features with serious and irremediable defects whose life-expectancy is less than ten years irrespective of any future development or changes in land use.

2.27 Over 29% of very-low quality features are common ash trees which are infected with ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). This disease is widespread throughout the United Kingdom and infection is often fatal when it occurs on young, semi-mature or otherwise physiologically stressed trees. Other very-low quality specimens are either dead, dying, windthrown or have serious structural issues such as basal decay and broken stems.

2.28 Within the tree survey area, surveyed trees are predominately located within field margins, along the edge of ditches and streams, adjacent to access tracks and in areas of ground which are either commercially unproductive or difficult to access. Notwithstanding, some features such as trees T349, T353, T355, T359, T364, T367, T373 and T377, and T165 appear to be associated with now derelict field boundaries and buildings, and on this basis have some merit as remnants of an historic landscape.

Future Baseline

2.29 The presence of ash dieback disease within the surveyed trees has the potential to adversely affect an additional 47 trees and eight tree groups. This includes one high-quality tree, 17 moderate-quality trees and five moderate-quality tree groups, and 29 low-quality trees and three low-quality tree groups. As a worst-case scenario all the surveyed common ash trees will ultimately become infected with ash dieback disease and will die.

2.30 The potential loss of all common ash trees from within the baseline tree population will have an adverse effect. This will manifest as the loss of a native tree species which is tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions, provides habitat for native flora and fauna, and, with the ability to reach considerable size at maturity, can provide positive amenity and landscape benefits.

2.31 Notwithstanding the potential adverse effects associated with the presence of ash dieback disease, there are no apparent other factors which have the potential to alter the overall quality and distribution of the baseline tree population. Aside from the potential loss of common ash trees from within the tree population it is probable that it will remain stable for the near future.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Approach to Assessment

3.1 The assessment methodology has used baseline data and information on the Proposed Development to identify likely adverse arboricultural impacts. Likely impacts have been identified by reference to BS 5837 and through the application of professional judgement.

3.2 Although BS 5837 requires an evaluation of effects, it does not provide explicit parameters for measuring the sensitivity of an arboricultural feature nor does it provide a methodology for the classification of effects. On this basis, the arboricultural assessment methodology has been confined to a quantitative evaluation of impacts and has avoided the adoption of a more qualitative approach.

3.3 Arboricultural impacts have been expressed with specific reference to the numbers and extent of the arboricultural features which are impacted. Reference to the quality of each arboricultural feature has been made as a means of expressing their value from an arboricultural, landscape and cultural/conservation perspective. Quality has been identified in accordance with BS 5837.

Scope of Assessment

3.4 Upon consideration of the baseline environment and the likely construction, operation and decommissioning requirements associated with the Proposed Development, potential arboricultural impacts have been scoped in or out. These impacts are outlined, together with a justification for why they are or are not considered further, in **Table 2** and **Table 3** respectively.

Table 2: Summary of impacts scoped into the arboricultural assessment

Potential Impact	Justification
Removal of arboricultural features during construction.	These have been scoped in on the basis that they have the capacity to generate significant adverse arboricultural impacts.
Damage to arboricultural features during construction.	These have been scoped in on the basis that they have the capacity to generate significant adverse arboricultural impacts.

Table 3: Summary of impacts scoped out of the arboricultural assessment

Potential Impact	Justification
Arboricultural impacts which may arise during operation.	These have been scoped out on the basis that they would primarily relate to the undertaking of routine tree maintenance activities. Tree maintenance activities include operations such as the pruning of branches or the removal of trees where they become unsafe or infected by disease. Such activities do not generate avoidable adverse impacts, nor do they result in impacts which exceed those which arise during construction.
Arboricultural impacts which may arise during decommissioning.	These have been scoped out on the basis that they are not reasonably foreseeable. Notwithstanding, it is also unlikely that they will exceed those which arise during construction.

Scope of Adverse Impacts

3.5 Adverse arboricultural impacts would arise in any instance where an arboricultural feature is removed, in whole or in part. The scope of the impact may vary and is directly dependent upon the quality of the arboricultural feature which is removed and the overall area of loss.

3.6 Adverse arboricultural impacts may occur where the roots of retained trees become damaged or where their rooting environment becomes compromised. A rooting environment may become compromised if the soil becomes compacted or is disturbed through excavation, either temporary or permanent. Damage to tree roots may cause adverse effects to retained trees. Effects may include instability, reduced physiological function or, in extreme cases, even death.

3.7 Adverse arboricultural impacts may also occur in instances where a tree requires extensive pruning, beyond the scope of recommendations described in British Standard (BS) 3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations* (BS 3998). This includes the removal, or substantive shortening, of stems and large branches or the application of management techniques such as coppicing or pollarding to trees which are beyond the age where such work is normally initiated.

Assumptions

3.8 The arboricultural impact assessment has been compiled in accordance with the following assumptions.

- That a potential 50 m micro-siting allowance will be available for elements of infrastructure which may adversely affect the retention of trees. Notwithstanding, the ability to micro-site access tracks which require the upgrading of existing farm tracks will be more limited given that the approximate alignment is already determined.
- That the Site access track from the B4501 road to the main wind farm area will have a minimum width of 7.5 m and will need to be sufficiently robust to withstand multiple vehicle movements. This will require a minimum sub-base thickness of 550mm which may necessitate excavation of existing soil.
- That Site access tracks will have verges which are 3 m wide. These verges may be used to carry cabling and drains.

- That potentially a working area of up to 5 m may be required around all elements of infrastructure. Within this working area low and very-low quality arboricultural features will not form a constraint to construction and may therefore be removed.

- That opportunities exist to reduce, or avoid, the 5 m working area where this is necessary for the retention or preservation of high and moderate-quality arboricultural features. This will be possible in localised areas and where measurable benefits will accrue.

Potential Arboricultural Impacts

Tree removals

3.9 The requirement to remove trees has been identified as including any tree which cannot be sustainably retained throughout the construction process. This includes both trees which are positioned within the footprint of the Proposed Development, within the assumed working necessary for construction, and those whose physiological and structural condition would be adversely affected to the point where their long-term viability becomes uncertain.

3.10 It is estimated that a total of 20 trees, one tree group and five hedges would be removed to facilitate construction. It is further estimated that two hedges would require removal in part. Trees, tree groups and hedges which are likely to require removal, in whole or in part, to facilitate construction of the Proposed Development are detailed in **Table 4**. The location of trees and tree groups identified for removal are presented in **Annex 6: Tree Retention and Removals Plan, Figure 3.1and Figure 3.2**.

Table 4:Summary of potential tree removals and likely impact

Prefix and Reference number	Quality / BS 5837 Category	Likely Impacts
T292, T294, T295, T303	Moderate / B	Remove. Trees are positioned within the footprint of the Proposed Development.
T262, T266, T267, T269, T270, T272, T274, T296, T297, T299, T301, T302, T321, T337, T339, T347	Low / C	Remove. Trees T267, T269, T270, T272, T274, T296, T297, T299, T301, T302 and T321 are within the footprint of the Proposed Development. Trees T262 and T266 are within the assumed 5m working area adjacent to the Proposed development. Trees T337, T339 and T347 are within the footprint of the area which will potentially be used as a borrow pit.
G275	Low / C	Remove. Tree group is positioned within the footprint of the Proposed Development.
H281, H283, H290, H298, H310	Low / C	Remove. Hedges are within, or directly abut, the footprint of the Proposed Development.

Prefix and Reference number	Quality / BS 5837 Category	Likely Impacts
		The combined length of all hedge removals is estimated to be approximately 540 m.
H309, H322	Low / C	Part-Remove. Hedge H309 is approximately 476 m in length. The two ends of this hedge shall be removed on the basis that they encroach into the footprint of the Proposed development, the assumed 5m working area and the proposed borrow pit. Removals associated with hedge H309 will total approximately 51 m, or 10.8% of its overall length. This is considered as insufficient to have a significant adverse impact on the overall quality and value of the hedge. Hedge H322 is approximately 80 m in length. Part of this hedge shall be removed on the basis that it encroaches into the footprint of the Proposed development and the assumed 5m working area. Removals associated with hedge H322 will total approximately 47 m, or 59% of its overall length. This is considered sufficient to adversely impact its quality and value.

3.11 The removal of trees and hedges to facilitate construction of the Proposed Development is likely to have an adverse impact, albeit within a localised geographical area associated with the Site access track from the B4501 road to a point which is some 220 m west of the property known as Llaithgwm.

3.12 The potential loss of four moderate-quality trees represents an adverse impact which is likely to be persistent. This because the moderate-quality trees are of an age and size which means that they cannot be easily replaced. Whilst new tree planting could partially compensate for their loss it will be several decades before any new trees attain sufficient age and stature for them to be considered as direct replacements.

3.13 The potential loss of 16 low-quality trees, one low-quality tree group and the combined total of 638m of low-quality hedge represents an adverse impact which can potentially be mitigated through the planting of new trees and hedges. Adverse impacts are likely to be transitory in nature and will persist until the new trees and hedges become within the landscape. This may take several years but is unlikely to persist beyond 15 years or thereabouts.

Encroachments into root protection areas (RPAs)

3.14 The encroachment of construction activities into the RPA of a retained tree can be damaging. Damage may occur as the result of soil compaction, soil disturbance due to excavation, a permanent loss of rooting environment, and the direct severance of tree roots.

3.15 It is anticipated that construction activities would encroach into the RPAs of moderate-quality trees T265 and T311. Encroachments will occur due to the formation of the new Site access track from the B4501 road and its associated verges.

3.16 Encroachment is unlikely to be sufficient to warrant the removal of these two moderate-quality trees but is likely to result in adverse effects which could include a reduction in vigour and an increased susceptibility to infection with disease and a reduced tolerance to other environmental stresses such as drought.

3.17 The adverse effects of encroachment may be managed by the pruning of these trees to reduce their crown size, potentially resulting in them being treated as pollards. This will temporarily compensate for impacts to their roots and rooting environment and will improve their chances of long-term recovery. Notwithstanding, although these trees may be retained it is probable that they will experience a loss of quality and value, and it is reasonable to assume that they will potentially become downgraded to low-quality specimens.

Proposed Mitigation

Scope

3.18 Mitigation is specified based upon a hierarchical system of avoidance, reduction, and remediation. Measures associated with avoidance generally reside with the layout and design of the Proposed Development and will need to be considered during detailed design.

3.19 BS 5837 provides a range of potential arboricultural mitigation measures that can be used to reduce impacts during construction. The use of these measures shall be specified wherever reasonably practicable and, in any instance, where measurable benefits are likely to accrue.

3.20 Unavoidable adverse arboricultural impacts shall also be remediated through the establishment of new, or replacement trees. Remediation will be specified in accordance with all relevant planning policy requirements and will potentially include the replacement of trees and hedges at higher numbers than were removed.

Detailed design

3.21 Potential arboricultural impacts shall be reviewed during detailed design and, where practicable, the layout of the Proposed Development shall be amended to avoid or reduce any adverse effects.

3.22 Whilst opportunities for the micro-siting of the Site access track from the B4501 road may be restricted, the alignment and the width of the proposed verges shall be reviewed. Subject to the ability to amend the design of the Site access track, it is foreseeable that arboricultural impacts could be reduced.

3.23 Potential reductions to the likely arboricultural impacts previously described could include the retention of moderate-quality trees T294 and T303, low-quality trees T262, T266, T267, T269, T270, T272 and T302, low-quality tree group G275, and low-quality hedges H281 and H290. Additionally, encroachments into the RPAs of moderate-quality trees T265 and T311 may also be reduced or avoided, potentially allowing these trees to be retained without any loss of quality or value.

Essential mitigation

3.24 Essential mitigation is provided in the form of an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). This document sets out a clearly defined methodology for the protection of all trees within the Site. The AMS adopts a precautionary approach to the sustainable preservation of retained trees and specifies the protection measures necessary during construction.

3.25 Measures, specified within the AMS, and which shall be used to reduce the likelihood and scope of any potential adverse impacts are likely to include the following items:

- the arboricultural monitoring and supervision of sensitive work;
- the specification of Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) where this is necessary for the preservation of trees; and,
- the use of tree protection barriers such as protective fencing.

3.26 The heads of terms for an AMS are provided in **Section 4.0 Arboricultural Method Statement (Heads of Terms)**. Details demonstrating how CEZs and tree protection barriers may be employed during construction are provided in **Annex 7: Tree Protection Plan (Draft), Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.3**.

Potential Arboricultural Effects Following Mitigation and Remediation

3.27 The overall effects of the Proposed Development on trees, tree groups and hedges are not significant. This assessment is based upon the fact that only a limited number of trees, hedges and single tree group will be adversely impacted, and that the location of these impacts is geographically contained. Also, only six moderate-quality trees will be impacted with the remainder of the impacted arboricultural features being of low-quality.

3.28 Adverse arboricultural effects which relate to low-quality features can be mitigated through the establishment of new tree planting. Adverse effects shall be transitory in nature and will persist only as long as it takes for new planting to become established within the landscape.

3.29 Adverse arboricultural effects which relate to moderate-quality features can be compensated for through the establishment of new tree planting. Although adverse effects are likely to persist, they will be limited in scope and thus will remain not significant.

4.0 Arboricultural Method Statement (Heads of Terms)

Preliminaries

Scope

4.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) adopts a precautionary approach to the protection of trees during site clearance and construction. It describes the tree protection measures that shall be applied to ensure the sustainable preservation of retained trees which could otherwise become adversely impacted.

4.2 Implementation of this AMS is necessary to ensure compliance with environmental risk assessment procedures and normal site safety rules. Unauthorised or unintentional damage to trees can result in damage to protected habitats, may constitute a criminal offence, and could result in enforcement action by the planning authority. Additionally, it may also render trees unsafe thereby causing previously unforeseen health and safety issues.

Reference documents

4.3 This AMS references the following documents:

- British Standards Institution (2012). BS 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI Standards Limited.
- British Standards Institution (2010). BS 3998:2010: Tree work – Recommendations. BSI Standards Limited.

Terms and Abbreviations

4.4 This AMS references the terms and abbreviations described in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Terms used within this AMS, together with description

Term	Description
Competent Person	A person, appointed by the Principal Contractor, who has training and experience relevant to compliance with environmental legislation and best practice. This person must have the authority to stop work if construction activities cause damage to retained trees, whether actual or perceived.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area, based on the root protection area of retained trees, within which all construction access and activities are prohibited.

Term	Description
Project Arboriculturist	A person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction. A minimum of five years demonstrable experience dealing with trees and development. A minimum Level 4 Qualification in the field of arboriculture.
Root Protection Area	The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient soil and roots to maintain the tree's viability. An area within which the protection of soil and roots is a priority.
Tree Protection Plan	A scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree protection measures.

4.5 This AMS uses the abbreviations described in **Table 6**.

Table 6: This AMS uses the following abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
RPA	Root Protection Area
TPP	Tree Protection Plan

Document Revision

4.6 This AMS is a 'living document.' This means that it shall be reviewed, and where necessary updated, in response to changes to the design and/or construction methodology. It is envisaged that this AMS will be reviewed at the following stages of design and construction:

- Detailed design.
- Contractor engagement.
- Pre-commencement.
- Prior to any instance where the overarching site clearance or construction methodology is amended.

Phasing of Tree Protection Measures

4.7 The timing of work throughout the Site is outside the scope of this AMS. Notwithstanding, in any instance where construction work is in proximity to trees then it shall be phased in the following manner:

1. Notify Project Arboriculturist of intention to commence construction.
2. Review site clearance methodology including any proposals for tree removal and pruning. Avoid and reduce the scope of any tree removal and pruning wherever reasonably practicable.
3. Undertake site clearance in accordance with the AMS and any variations approved by the Project Arboriculturist.
4. Install tree protection barriers in accordance with the AMS and any variations approved by the Project Arboriculturist.
5. Commence construction. Arboricultural supervision to be implemented as required. A programme of supervision will be agreed with the Project Arboriculturist.
6. Complete construction. Tree protection barriers to remain in-situ until authorisation for removal is obtained from the Project Arboriculturist.

Arboricultural Supervision

4.8 Arboricultural supervision shall be implemented in accordance with the following details.

Project Arboriculturist

4.9 The client/contractor shall appoint a Project Arboriculturist. The Project Arboriculturist must be available to:

- Attend pre-commencement meetings and supervisory visits as required.
- Supervise specific tasks where there is a risk of damage to retained trees.
- Advise on all ad-hoc arboricultural matters which may arise.

Competent Person

4.10 The client/contractor shall nominate a competent person to be responsible for all arboricultural matters onsite. This person may be the Site manager, Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) or in a similar role.

4.11 The competent person must:

- Be present on site whenever work which has the potential to cause damage to retained trees is being undertaken.
- Be aware of their arboricultural responsibilities.
- Have the authority to stop any work that is causing or has the potential to cause harm to any retained tree.
- Be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward retained trees and the consequences of any failure to observe those responsibilities.
- Make immediate contact with the Project Arboriculturist in the event of any tree related

problems occurring, whether actual or potential.

Schedule of Arboricultural Supervision

4.12 A schedule of activities which are to be subject to arboricultural supervision shall be drawn up prior to the commencement of construction. The schedule shall include any construction work within, or adjacent to, the RPA of a retained tree and any instance where there is a foreseeable risk of damage to a retained tree.

4.13 The timing and frequency of any supervision will be determined by the intensity and proximity of works to trees and will be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the scheduling of tasks as they occur.

Record Keeping

4.14 The Project Arboriculturist will maintain a record of the arboricultural monitoring. This will provide a record of compliance with any agreed tree protection measures and will assist in the efficient discharge of planning conditions where required.

Tree Removal and Pruning

General Principles

4.15 All recommendations for tree removal and pruning shall be reviewed by the contractor prior to the commencement of any site clearance activities. The purpose of the review shall be to ensure that the proposed specification is adequate to facilitate construction and that there are no reasonable opportunities to reduce the scope of any tree removal and pruning work. Any potential for variation must be discussed with the Project Arboriculturist who may subsequently amend the tree removal and tree pruning schedules.

4.16 All tree removal and pruning work shall be undertaken in accordance with any relevant recommendations provided in British Standard (BS) 3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations* (BS 3998).

4.17 All tree removal and pruning work shall be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified contractor. This is necessary to ensure that work is undertaken in a safe manner and to an appropriate standard.

Tree Removal

4.18 Trees shall only be identified for removal on the basis that they cannot be sustainably retained during construction. This includes trees which are within the development footprint, and those whose RPAs would become sufficiently compromised for the tree to become unviable.

4.19 The removal of high and moderate-quality trees shall be avoided wherever this is reasonably practicable and will only occur in instances where opportunities for the reasonable deployment of tree protection are unavailable.

4.20 Unless otherwise stated, the appointed tree work contractor may determine whether trees are removed using straight or sectional felling. The chosen method, which may include the use of

winches and lowering ropes, shall avoid the risk of damage to trees which are to be retained and must comply with any ecological or other restrictions.

4.21 Unless otherwise stated, the stumps of felled trees shall be cut as close to ground level as reasonably possible. Stumps shall be retained unless removal is required to facilitate construction.

4.22 Unless otherwise stated, retained stumps shall not be treated with any herbicide.

Tree Pruning

4.23 Tree pruning shall only occur in instances where tree crowns may unreasonably obstruct access for construction, or where there is a foreseeable risk that they may become damaged by construction activities.

4.24 Tree pruning shall be undertaken prior to the commencement of any site clearance or construction activities. This is necessary to ensure that trees do not suffer accidental or otherwise unintentional damage.

4.25 Unless otherwise stated, all arisings shall be chipped and removed from site by the contractor.

Tree Protection Barriers

General Principles

4.26 Tree protection barriers will take the form of vertical fencing. The purpose of this fencing is to prevent unauthorised or accidental damage to retained trees.

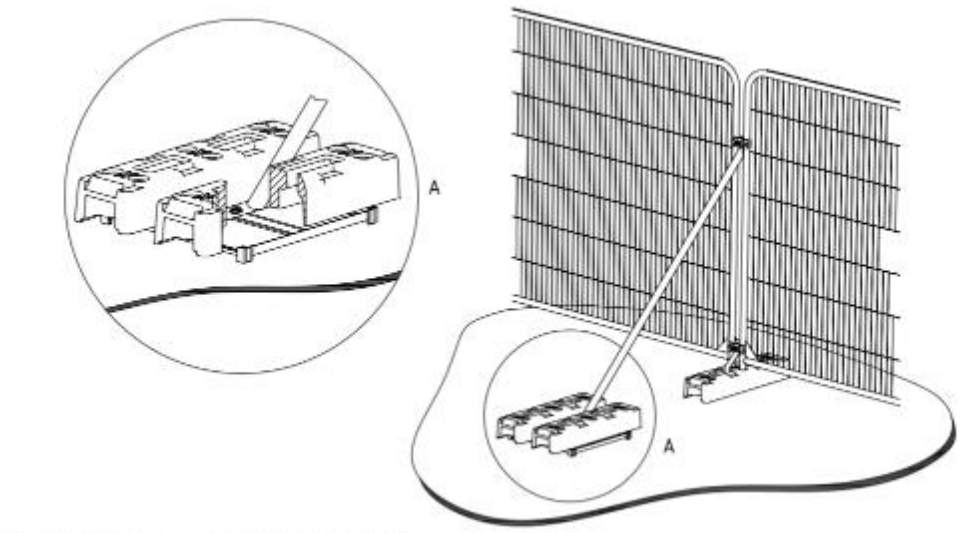
4.27 The indicative location of tree protection barriers is shown in **Annex 7: Tree Protection Plan (Draft), Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.3**.

4.28 Once installed, tree protection fencing shall be adequately maintained to ensure its effective operation. No alterations, such as repositioning or temporary dismantling shall be made without prior approval from the Project Arboriculturist.

4.29 Tree protection fencing shall not be removed upon completion of construction activity without prior approval from the Project Arboriculturist.

4.30 Tree protection fencing shall be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place in proximity to trees. A recommended specification for the tree protection fencing is provided in **Figure A**.

Figure A: Recommended specification for tree protection fencing



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

4.31 Notwithstanding the specification provided in **Figure A**, the precise form of tree protection fencing may vary, if it remains fit for purpose. To be fit for purpose it must be sufficiently robust to prevent unauthorised or accidental vehicular and pedestrian access, materials storage, construction activities and soil disturbance.

4.32 Any variation to the standard of tree protection fencing described in **Figure A** must be agreed with the Project Arboriculturist prior to any changes being made. Additionally, it must be demonstrated that the alternative specification remains fit for the purpose of protecting trees.

Construction Exclusion Zone

4.33 The construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is based on the RPAs of all retained trees. It is the area within which all construction activities are prohibited throughout the construction period. The default method of excluding access to the CEZ is through the installation of tree protection fencing.

4.34 The location of the minimum required CEZ is shown in **Annex 7: Tree Protection Plan (Draft), Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.3**.

4.35 The CEZ is an arboriculturally sensitive area within which he following activities are prohibited unless approved by the Project Arboriculturist:

- the lowering or raising of soil levels;
- any form of excavation (whether mechanical of using hand tools);
- the storage of plant or materials;
- the storage, handling, or disposal of any chemical (including cement washings);
- vehicular access; and,
- fires or other means of waste disposal.

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Annex 1

Baseline Data Collection

Desk-based study

A desk-based study was undertaken in July 2025. The purpose of the desk-based study is to review existing arboricultural information available in the public domain and to identify the presence of any environmental or statutory designations which may influence the quality and value of arboricultural features within the survey area, or function as a potential arboricultural constraint.

A list of designations which were reviewed to inform the desk-based study is provided in **Table 7**.

Table 7: List of designations which were reviewed to inform the desk-based study

Designation	Status
Ancient Woodland	Ancient woodlands are defined as areas of land that have had continuous woodland cover for some centuries. They are distinct from other more recent wooded areas as far as they are more ecologically diverse and have greater conservation value. Details of ancient woodland were obtained from the Ancient Woodland Inventory (Welsh Government, 2021).
Ancient and veteran trees	An ancient tree is defined as one 'that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with trees of the same species' whilst a veteran tree is one 'that has survived various rigours of life and thereby shows signs of ancientness, irrespective of its age' (The Tree Council, 2013). Details of potential ancient and veteran trees were obtained from the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory (Woodland Trust, 2025).
Traditional orchards	Traditional orchards are defined as 'groups of fruit and nut trees planted on vigorous rootstocks at low densities in permanent grassland; and managed in a low intensity way'. They are valued for their habitat structure and associated biodiversity. Traditional orchards may include aged and veteran trees, or species of fruit and nut trees which are rare or unusual. It is for this reason that they have the potential to include tree specimens which are of arboricultural interest. Details of traditional orchard sites were obtained from Data Map Wales, Traditional Orchards (Welsh Government, 2016).
Wood-pasture and parkland	Wood-pasture and parkland is a habitat type which generally comprises of a mosaic of open grassland, scrub, microhabitats and open grown trees. A key feature of this habitat type is the presence of ancient and veteran trees. Wood-pasture and parkland is therefore an area within which there is a strong likelihood that trees will be present which are of substantial arboricultural interest. Details of wood-pasture and parkland sites were obtained from Data Map Wales, Priority Habitat – High Sensitivity (Welsh Government, 2021).

Tree preservation orders	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 198 provides local planning authorities with the power to impose Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where it is 'expedient in the interests of amenity to make provision for the preservation of trees or woodlands.' The purpose of a TPO is described in Protected Trees (Welsh Government, 2013). The purpose is described as the protection of 'trees which make a significant impact on their local surroundings.' Details of TPOs were obtained from Gwynedd Council.

Limitations to the desk-based study

Data pertaining to ancient or veteran trees has been obtained through reference to the ATI and was last checked in July 2025. Records held on the ATI are collected on a voluntary basis; therefore, the absence of records does not necessarily demonstrate the absence of an ancient or veteran tree but may simply indicate a gap in recording coverage. Furthermore, whilst ATI records may be updated, this is not undertaken on a systematic basis. ATI records may therefore reference trees which may have died, or which no longer exist.

Tree survey

The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with recommendations contained within BS 5837 and the following methodology.

- The tree survey was undertaken without reference to any site layout proposals. Tree quality assessments account for health, condition and an estimated remaining contribution based on site conditions at the time of the survey.
- Tree locations and the extent of tree groups and wooded areas was determined using the Bluesky's National Tree Map (NTM). The NTM uses information from aerial photography, terrain and surface data and infrared imagery to plot the crowns of vegetation over 3m in height.
- Arboricultural features have been recorded as tree groups where this has been deemed appropriate. Tree groups have been recorded on the basis that they form distinct arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or because they contain trees of similar cultural and biodiversity value.
- Arboricultural features have been recorded as wooded areas where this has been deemed appropriate. Wooded areas are recorded where larger expanses of trees exist and included features which may otherwise be referred to as corpses, spinneys or shelterbelts.
- The trees have been inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology (Mattheck, C., Breloer, H, 2006).
- The tree survey was conducted from ground level only.
- No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- Tree heights and crown spreads have been estimated to the nearest 1m.
- Notes have been recorded where they relate to the quality of the arboricultural feature. Management recommendations have been provided where work is necessary for the abatement of a hazard which presents an unacceptable or intolerable level of risk to persons or property.

- Stem diameters have been measured in accordance with BS 5837 Annex C. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5 m above ground level. The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1.
- By default, RPAs are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter and are capped at 15 m. For ancient and veteran trees, the RPA uses a ratio of 15 times stem diameter or 5m beyond the spread of the crown, whichever is greater. The RPA radii for ancient and veteran trees are uncapped.

The tree survey is subject to the following limitations:

- The NTM dataset does not identify trees with a height of less than 3 m. Crowns for trees, tree groups and wooded areas of less than 3 m may therefore not be identified.
- In the absence of a topographical survey, the position and extent of trees and tree groups cannot be guaranteed to a level of accuracy of <5 m. This is due to geolocation inaccuracies present within aerial photography and an absence of accurate stem location data in the NTM dataset.
- All survey work was undertaken from a position of safety. In instances where safe access could not be achieved (i.e. due to dense vegetation or extreme topography) then survey data was estimated to the best of the surveyor's ability and nearest suitable publicly accessible vantage point or location where access had been agreed with the landowner.

The quality of arboricultural features has been determined in accordance with BS 5837 Table 1, a summary of which is provided in **Table 8.** The purpose of the quality assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made regarding site layout, land use and design. The quality assigned to each survey item is recorded within **Annex 2: Tree Survey Schedule.**

Environmental designations, in the form of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees, are of importance in determining the quality and value of a tree, tree group or woodland. This is because they represent a natural resource '*which would be technically very difficult, or take a very significant time, to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity*' (Welsh Government, 2024).

The BS 5837 recognises the value of trees, tree groups and woodland of significant conservation or historical value by identifying them as high-quality features. This includes ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees.

Table 8: Summary of BS 5837:2012 Table 1 – cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
Category 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	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g., where the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality		
	1 Mainly arboricultural quality	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g., the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups, or woodlands of visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

	1 Mainly arboricultural quality	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Annex 2

Tree Survey Schedule

Details of the surveyed arboricultural features which contribute to the baseline arboricultural resource are provided in Table 9, a list of relevant descriptors is provided in **Table 10**.

Table 9: Schedule of surveyed trees

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
1	G	goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	3.0	5.0	-	125	350	2.0	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
2	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16.0	-	-	1200	-	-	8.0	2.0	4.0	M	G	F		A	1	-	14.4
3	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	175	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	2.1
4	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	6.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.3
5	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
6	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	8.0	-	-	425	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	No symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease, Multi-stemmed	5.1
7	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	-	2.0	3.0	-	75	125	1.0	0.0	0.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
8	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
9	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedgerow	0.9
10	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedgerow	0.9
11	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16.0	-	-	1200	-	-	7.0	3.0	3.0	M	G	F		A	1	-	14.4
12	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedgerow	0.9
13	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedgerow	0.9
14	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	725	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	Twin-stemmed	8.7
15	G	sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	12.0	14.0	-	200	500	4.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
16	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	-	-	750	-	-	7.0	6.0	6.0	M	G	F		U	-	Failure of union between co-dominant stems	9.0
17	G	sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	-	12.0	16.0	-	400	650	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	Common ash (approx. 30% population) infected with ash dieback disease, Occasional pine, Underscores of common hawthorn	7.8
18	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	Suppressed	3.6
19	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	950	-	-	8.0	3.0	5.0	M	G	F		A	1	-	11.4
20	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	625	-	-	8.0	3.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.5
21	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	700	-	-	6.0	4.0	3.0	M	P	P		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25-50% leaf cover	8.4
22	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
23	T	Tilia cordata (small-leaved lime)	14.0	-	-	600	-	-	5.0	2.0	4.0	M	F	P		U	-	Historic stem failure, Remaining two stems are unstable	7.2
24	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	2.0	4.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
25	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	9.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
26	G	common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	-	6.0	9.0	-	200	350	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
27	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	8.0	-	-	625	-	-	5.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	7.5
28	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	3.0	4.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	4.2
29	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
30	T	Corylus avellana (common hazel)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
31	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	8.0	-	-	650	-	-	5.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	7.8
32	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	325	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	3.9
33	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	450	-	-	6.0	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Regeneration from part-uprooted root ball	5.4
34	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
35	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.0	3.0	3.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
36	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	6.0	-	-	700	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	8.4
37	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9.0	-	-	400	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	4.8
38	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	9.0	-	-	500	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
39	T	Prunus spinosa (blackthorn)	3.0	-	-	100	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
40	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), downy birch (Betula pubescens)	-	4.0	6.0	-	100	300	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
41	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	450	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	5.4
42	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	6.0	-	-	325	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.9
43	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
44	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.6
45	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
46	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	6.0	-	-	375	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.5
47	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
48	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
49	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	400	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.8
50	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	550	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Suppressed	6.6
51	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	1300	-	-	8.0	1.0	3.0	M	G	F		A	1	No obvious symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	15.0
52	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	750	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	9.0
53	G	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), common hazel (Corylus avellana)	-	3.0	5.0	-	75	125	1.0	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
54	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
55	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	Suppressed, Dieback to upper crown	3.6
56	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	450	-	-	3.0	0.5	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	5.4
57	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	0.5	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
58	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
59	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	575	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	6.9
60	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
61	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
62	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14.0	-	-	1100	-	-	9.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		A	1	-	13.2
63	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	-	-	720	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	No symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	8.6

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
64	T	Corylus avellana (common hazel)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
65	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	650	-	-	7.0	3.0	4.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.8
66	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	700	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Historic failure of co-dominant stem	8.4
67	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	3.0	6.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	6.0
68	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14.0	-	-	725	-	-	8.0	3.0	5.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	8.7
69	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	1.5	1.0	0.5	M	P	F		U	-	Dying tree	3.0
70	T	Prunus spinosa (blackthorn)	3.0	-	-	125	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
71	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
72	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	8.0	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		B	2	No symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	4.2
73	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	F	P		C	2	Some decay to stem base	6.0
74	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16.0	-	-	1200	-	-	8.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		C	2	Bark necrosis at point where stem bifurcation; possible sooty bark disease	14.4
75	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	600	-	-	8.0	3.0	4.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Suppressed	7.2
76	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	17.0	-	-	1250	-	-	8.0	3.0	3.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	15.0
77	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	11.0	-	-	650	-	-	7.0	3.0	3.0	M	F	F		B	2	Some initial decay to stem base	7.8
78	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
79	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	10.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	D	P		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease	3.6
80	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	-	-	1100	-	-	8.0	4.0	4.0	M	F	F		B	2	Evidence of infection with ash dieback disease but still with >75% leaf cover	13.2
81	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10.0	-	-	450	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	5.4
82	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	10.0	-	-	450	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	5.4
83	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	EM	G	F		B	2	No symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	4.2
84	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	10.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
85	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	3.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
86	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	700	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	F		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25-50% leaf cover	8.4
87	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	SM	G	F		B	2	Twin-stemmed	5.1
88	G	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), common hazel (Corylus avellana), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	4.0	6.0	-	150	250	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	3.0
89	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	M	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	6.0
90	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
91	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
92	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	4.2
93	G	common hazel (Corylus avellana), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	250	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Group of 4 trees, Suppressed	3.0
94	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	8.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
95	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	0.5	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
96	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	D	P		U	-	Extensive infection with ash dieback disease	6.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
97	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		C	-	Suppressed	4.2
98	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	250	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
99	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	600	-	-	6.0	0.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Some crown dieback but no symptoms of significant infection with ash dieback disease	7.2
100	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.0	4.0	4.0	SM	P	F		U	-	-	3.3
101	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	7.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
102	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
103	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	400	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.8
104	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	-	-	1000	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	12.0
105	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	17.0	-	-	1000	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	12.0
106	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	450	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	5.4
107	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
108	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
109	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
110	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
111	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
112	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
113	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
114	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
115	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	P		U	-	Partially collapsed	3.0
116	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	2.0	-	-	75	-	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	0.9
117	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		U	-	Windthrown	2.4
118	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	4.0	-	-	325	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.9
119	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	0.9
120	G	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn), goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	2.0	4.0	-	200	200	2.0	0.0	0.0	M	P	P		U	-	Scattered trees, Either windthrown or showing symptoms of physiological decline	2.4
121	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	SM	F	F		B	2	Evidence of infection with ash dieback disease but still with >75% leaf cover	5.1
122	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	3.6
123	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
124	G	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn), goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	2.0	4.0	-	200	200	2.0	0.0	0.0	M	P	P		U	-	Scattered trees, Either windthrown or showing symptoms of physiological decline	2.4
125	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
126	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	10.0	-	-	400	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	G	F		C	2	No evidence of infection with ash dieback disease	4.8
127	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	250	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
128	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	1.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately >75% leaf cover	3.6
129	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	M	P	F		C	2	-	4.2
130	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	8.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	3.6
131	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	2.0	SM	P	F		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25-50% leaf cover	2.7
132	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	600	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.2
133	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
134	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	400	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	G		B	2	-	4.8
135	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	6.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
136	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	9.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		C	2	No evidence of infection with ash dieback disease	4.2
137	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
138	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	5.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
139	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9.0	-	-	475	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	5.7
140	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	5.1
141	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
142	T	Alnus glutinosa (common alder)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
143	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	6.0
144	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	11.0	-	-	550	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.6
145	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	G		C	2	-	6.0
146	G	sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	-	3.0	11.0	-	150	500	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		B	2	Trees to either side of stream, Individual trees are of variable quality but have moderate value collectively	6.0
147	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	725	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	8.7
148	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		C	2	-	3.6
149	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
150	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	3.0	6.0	-	150	500	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Goat willow is dominant species	6.0
151	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	3.0	6.0	-	150	500	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Goat willow is dominant species	6.0
152	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
153	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	3.0	6.0	-	150	500	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Goat willow is dominant species	6.0
154	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	3.0	6.0	-	150	500	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Goat willow is dominant species	6.0
155	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	500	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	6.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
156	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	6.0	-	-	650	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	7.8
157	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	650	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	7.8
158	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	650	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.8
159	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
160	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
161	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
162	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	450	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	5.4
163	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
164	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	850	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	10.2
165	T	Castanea sativa (sweet chestnut)	5.5	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	6.0
166	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
167	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
168	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	100	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
169	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
170	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
171	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
172	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
173	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	-	3.0	6.0	-	150	400	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	4.8
174	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	175	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.1
175	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
176	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
177	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9.0	-	-	700	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	8.4
178	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
179	G	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	200	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
180	G	common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), common hazel (Corylus avellana)	-	3.0	11.0	-	75	300	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
181	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	450	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	5.4
182	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
183	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	11.0	-	-	450	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	5.4
184	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	P	P		U	-	-	3.0
185	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
186	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
187	G	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	200	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
188	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16.0	-	-	900	-	-	9.0	1.0	3.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	10.8

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
189	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
190	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
191	G	common beech (Fagus sylvatica), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	12.0	16.0	-	300	750	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	Negligible natural regeneration	9.0
192	G	sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	-	12.0	14.0	-	400	600	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Approximately 9 trees	7.2
193	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
194	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	125	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
195	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.0
196	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	2.0	-	-	125	-	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
197	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.3
198	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14.0	-	-	650	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.8
199	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	500	-	-	6.0	1.0	3.0	M	F	G		B	2	-	6.0
200	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.0
201	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	2.0	4.0	-	125	250	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
202	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
203	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
204	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
205	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
206	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	2.0	4.0	-	125	250	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
207	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	650	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	7.8
208	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
209	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	3.3
210	G	common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	8.0	11.0	-	300	450	5.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	5.4
211	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), goat willow (Salix caprea), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	-	3.0	8.0	-	150	375	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	4.5
212	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
213	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	200	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
214	G	goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	3.0	5.0	-	250	350	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	4.2
215	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
216	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	4.2
217	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
218	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
219	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
220	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	8.0	-	-	650	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	7.8
221	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.5	1.0	2.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
222	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	550	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	P	P		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25-50% leaf cover	6.6
223	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	6.0
224	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
225	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	7.0	-	-	550	-	-	3.5	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	Multi-stemmed	6.6
226	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	5.1
227	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
228	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	13.0	-	-	650	-	-	8.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	7.8
229	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6.0	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
230	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	5.1
231	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
232	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	5.1
233	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
234	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	5.0	-	125	250	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
235	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
236	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
237	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
238	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	4.2
239	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
240	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
241	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
242	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
243	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	11.0	-	-	550	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	6.6
244	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
245	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	11.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	G		B	2	-	6.0
246	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	175	-	-	3.5	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.1
247	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	6.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
248	G	common ash (Fraxinus excelsior	-	8.0	10.0	-	300	450	5.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Common ash trees display some symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease, Understorey of common hawthorn	5.4
249	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	600	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	7.2
250	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
251	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	12.0	-	-	600	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	F		U	-	-	7.2
252	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	F		U	-	-	6.0
253	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
254	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
255	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
256	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
257	G	goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	4.0	5.0	-	300	500	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	6.0
258	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	1500	-	-	8.0	3.0	3.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	15.0
259	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), common hazel (Corylus avellana)	-	1.0	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
260	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
261	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
262	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
263	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
264	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
265	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	870	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	10.4
266	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
267	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
268	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	D	F		U	-	-	3.0
269	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
270	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	125	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
271	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	500	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
272	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Twin-stemmed	3.6
273	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	-	3.0	7.0	-	100	350	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Self-set trees outside field margins	4.2
274	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.5	Y	G	F		C	2	-	0.9
275	G	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna, goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	4.0	5.0	-	75	300	1.5	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Outgrown hedge	3.6
276	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.7
277	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.7
278	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.7
279	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.7
280	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
281	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna	-	1.5	3.0	-	75	75	1.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Outgrown hedge	0.9
282	G	common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), goat willow (Salix caprea),	-	5.0	12.0	-	250	700	5.0	1.0	-	M	F	F		B	2	Group of 5 trees with two dominant common ash	8.4

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
		Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)																	
283	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), common hazel (Corylus avellana)	-	1.0	2.0	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
284	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
285	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.6
286	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
287	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	500	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
288	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
289	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
290	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna	-	1.5	3.0	-	75	75	1.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Outgrown hedge	0.9
291	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.7
292	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9.0	-	-	450	-	-	5.0	3.0	4.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	5.4
293	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	7.0	-	-	450	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	5.4
294	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	10.0	-	-	570	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Twin-stemmed, Minimal symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	6.8
295	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	9.0	-	-	725	-	-	5.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	Twin-stemmed	8.7
296	T	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson cypress)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	0.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
297	T	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson cypress)	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	0.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
298	H	blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	-	2.0	2.0	-	75	75	1.0	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
299	T	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson cypress)	3.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	0.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
300	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
301	T	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson cypress)	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	0.0	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
302	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
303	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	8.0	-	-	520	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed opposite side of ditch	6.2
304	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
305	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	EM	F	P		U	-	Storm damaged	3.6
306	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
307	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
308	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
309	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
310	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
311	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	16.0	-	-	750	-	-	7.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	9.0

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
312	T	Corylus avellana (common hazel)	3.0	-	-	175	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	2.1
313	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
314	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
315	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
316	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	16.0	-	-	750	-	-	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	9.0
317	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	14.0	-	-	1100	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	Positioned 1.5m from ditch	13.0
318	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	SM	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
319	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
320	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
321	T	Sambucus nigra (elder)	14.0	-	-	125	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
322	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
323	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
324	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
325	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
326	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	400	-	-	4.0	1.5	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.8
327	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
328	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	12.0	-	-	725	-	-	7.0	3.0	4.0	M	P	F		C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 50-75% leaf cover	8.7
329	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
330	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.0	-	-	75	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	Y	G	F		C	2	-	0.9
331	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
332	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
333	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
334	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
335	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	7.0	-	-	550	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	6.6
336	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
337	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	2.0	1.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
338	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
339	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	2.7
340	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	500	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	6.0
341	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
342	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
343	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
344	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	3.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.0	0.0	0.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
345	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
346	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
347	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.5	-	-	275	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.3
348	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
349	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	1500	-	-	7.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		A	1	Has branch tears and bark wounds which have the potential to develop into veteran features, Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	15.0
350	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
351	G	sessile oak (Quercus petraea), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	-	12.0	14.0	-	250	800	6.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Some common ash showing symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease, Negligible natural regeneration	9.6
352	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	-	-	695	-	-	5.0	4.0	4.0	M	P	P		U	-	Dying tree, Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25% leaf cover	8.3
353	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	800	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		B	2	Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	9.6
354	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15.0	-	-	1090	-	-	8.0	2.0	4.0	M	G	F		A	1	-	13.1
355	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	1000	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		B	2	Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	12.0
356	H	common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	1.5	2.5	-	75	75	0.5	0.0	0.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
357	H	goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	3.0	4.0	-	75	75	1.5	0.0	0.5	SM	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	0.9
358	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.8
359	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	650	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		B	2	Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	7.8
360	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
361	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15.0	-	-	850	-	-	6.0	3.0	4.0	M	F	F		C	2	Substantial area of bark necrosis to stem base	10.0
362	T	Sambucus nigra (elder)	12.0	-	-	50	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	0.6
363	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	15.0	-	-	720	-	-	6.0	3.0	4.0	M	F	F		C	2	Bark loss to stem base	8.6
364	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	800	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		B	2	Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	9.6
365	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	4.5	-	-	400	-	-	4.0	1.5	1.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	4.8
366	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
367	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	15.0	-	-	1100	-	-	7.0	3.0	5.0	M	F	F		B	2	Large cavity to stem, Growing alongside derelict clothaeu	13.2
368	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	12.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	0.9
369	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	0.9
370	T	Prunus sp. (plum)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	P		C	2	-	3.0
371	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
372	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
373	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	14.0	-	-	850	-	-	6.0	8.0	8.0	M	P	P		U	-	Growing alongside derelict cloddiau	10.2
374	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	6.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
375	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
376	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
377	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	17.0	-	-	1200	-	-	9.0	4.0	7.0	M	G	F		A	1	Growing alongside derelict clothaeu	14.4
378	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	1.5	1.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	4.2
379	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
380	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
381	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
382	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	2.4
383	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	150	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
384	G	goat willow (Salix caprea)	-	4.0	6.0	-	75	350	3.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Maintained hedge	4.2
385	T	Sambucus nigra (elder)	12.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Growing from stone boundary wall	0.9
386	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.5	-	-	75	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.5	M	P	F		U	-	Dying tree	0.9
387	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	100	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
388	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
389	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
390	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
391	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	13.0	-	-	1200	-	-	7.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	14.4
392	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.5	-	-	100	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
393	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	15.0	-	-	1200	-	-	7.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Bark damage to stem base, Partial thinning of crown	14.4
394	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	600	-	-	7.0	1.5	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.2
395	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.0
396	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
397	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	15.0	-	-	625	-	-	7.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.5
398	T	Corylus avellana (common hazel)	3.5	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	SM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
399	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	1.5	1.5	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
400	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.5	1.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.0
401	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	1.8
402	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
403	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.7
404	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.5	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.6

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
405	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.7
406	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.7
407	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	700	-	-	7.0	1.5	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	8.4
408	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	7.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	G		C	2	-	3.3
409	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
410	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
411	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
412	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
413	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
414	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
415	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	600	-	-	5.0	2.0	3.0	M	F	F		B	2	-	7.2
416	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
417	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	425	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	5.1
418	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	12.0	-	-	675	-	-	7.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	8.1
419	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	6.0	2.0	4.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	9.0
420	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	425	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Twin-stemmed	5.1
421	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
422	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	125	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
423	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	G	F		C	2	-	2.7
424	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.6
425	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
426	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	325	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.9
427	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	3.0	-	-	250	-	-	4.0	0.0	0.0	M	F	P		U	-	Multi-stemmed, Some stems have collapsed, Reduced physiological function	3.0
428	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
429	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
430	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	2.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.2
431	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	-	-	600	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	M	P	P		U	-	-	7.2
432	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	12.0	-	-	600	-	-	9.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	7.2
433	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
434	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	EM	P	P		U	-	-	4.2
435	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	2.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
436	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	7.0	-	-	450	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	Some canker areas to stem	5.4
437	T	Quercus petraea (sessile oak)	17.0	-	-	1100	-	-	8.0	2.0	4.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	13.2
438	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	13.0	-	-	750	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		B	2	-	9.0
439	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	17.0	-	-	1000	-	-	7.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	P		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25% leaf cover	12.0
440	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
441	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	200	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	2.4
442	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	17.0	-	-	800	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	F		U	-	-	9.6

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
443	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	-	-	325	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	SM	P	P		U	-	Dead tree	3.9
444	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	600	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	7.2
445	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	13.0	-	-	1200	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	14.4
446	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	-	-	1100	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	F	F		B	2	Some evidence of infection with ash dieback disease, Infection appears to be limited to specific areas of the crown	13.2
447	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	225	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.7
448	T	Betula pubescens (downy birch)	8.0	-	-	450	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		C	2	-	5.4
449	W	common beech (Fagus sylvatica), sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	-	8.0	14.0	-	300	850	6.0	1.0	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a		A	3	Ancient woodland area, Established woodland on steep slope, Negligible woody understorey or natural regeneration, May have been historically grazes by livestock but currently fenced	10.2
450	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	325	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.9
451	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	325	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.9
452	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
453	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	17.0	-	-	900	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	P		C	2	-	10.8
454	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	700	-	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	M	P	P		U	-	-	8.4
455	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.0	-	-	125	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
456	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	17.0	-	-	1500	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	15.0
457	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	17.0	-	-	1200	-	-	8.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	14.4
458	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	EM	G	F		C	2	-	3.6
459	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
460	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
461	T	Betula pendula (silver birch)	9.0	-	-	325	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	G	F		C	2	-	3.9
462	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
463	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	4.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
464	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	8.0	-	75	350	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Self-set trees on field edge	4.2
465	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	2.0	3.0	EM	G	F		B	2	-	6.0
466	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	8.0	-	75	350	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Self-set trees on field edge	4.2
467	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	2.0	3.0	EM	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	6.0
468	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	2.0	3.0	SM	G	F		C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
469	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	8.0	-	75	350	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Self-set trees on field edge	4.2
470	G	goat willow (Salix caprea), common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	-	3.0	8.0	-	75	350	4.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Self-set trees on field edge	4.2
471	T	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	EM	P	F		U	-	Multi-stemmed	1.2
472	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	650	-	-	6.0	1.0	2.0	M	G	F		B	2	-	7.8
473	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	18.0	-	-	1200	-	-	8.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	G		A	1	-	14.4
474	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3

Ref Nos	Type	Species	Ht	Ht (min)	Ht (max)	DBH	DBH (min)	DBH (max)	CR	LCH	LBH	LS	PC	SC	ERC	Cat	Sub-Cat	Notes	RPA
475	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
476	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	-	-	275	-	-	4.0	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
477	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	8.0	-	-	275	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	3.3
478	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	5.0	-	-	125	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	1.5
479	T	Fagus sylvatica (common beech)	7.0	-	-	400	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	4.8
480	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	3.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F		C	2	-	0.9
481	T	Sambucus nigra (elder)	4.0	-	-	200	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	2.4
482	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	750	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	9.0
483	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	750	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	9.0
484	G	spruce (Picea sp.)	-	11.0	14.0	-	200	350	3.0	3.0	5.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	4.2
485	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.5	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
486	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
487	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	550	-	-	5.0	1.0	2.0	EM	G	F		B	2	Partially suppressed	6.6
488	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	13.0	-	-	700	-	-	6.0	3.0	3.0	M	P	F		U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Approximately 25-50% leaf cover	8.4
489	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	13.0	-	-	600	-	-	6.0	2.0	3.0	M	G	F		B	2	Twin-stemmed	7.2
490	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.0	0.0	1.0	M	F	F		C	2	-	3.0
491	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	4.5	-	-	150	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	-	1.8
492	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	2.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Re-growth from old stump	0.9
493	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	2.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	M	F	F		C	2	Re-growth from old stump	0.9
494	G	(goat willow (Salix caprea), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa))	-	3.0	5.0	-	100	250	2.5	1.0	1.0	EM	F	F		C	2	Scattered trees along edge of access track	3.0
495	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	7.0	-	-	700	-	-	5.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	F		B	2	Multi-stemmed	8.4
496	W	Mixed native broadleaved	-	4.0	11.0	-	100	400	3.0	1.0	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a		B	2	Steep, treed slope leading to stream	4.8
497	T	Crataegus monogyna (common hawthorn)	5.5	-	-	275	-	-	2.5	1.5	1.5	M	G	F		C	2	-	3.3

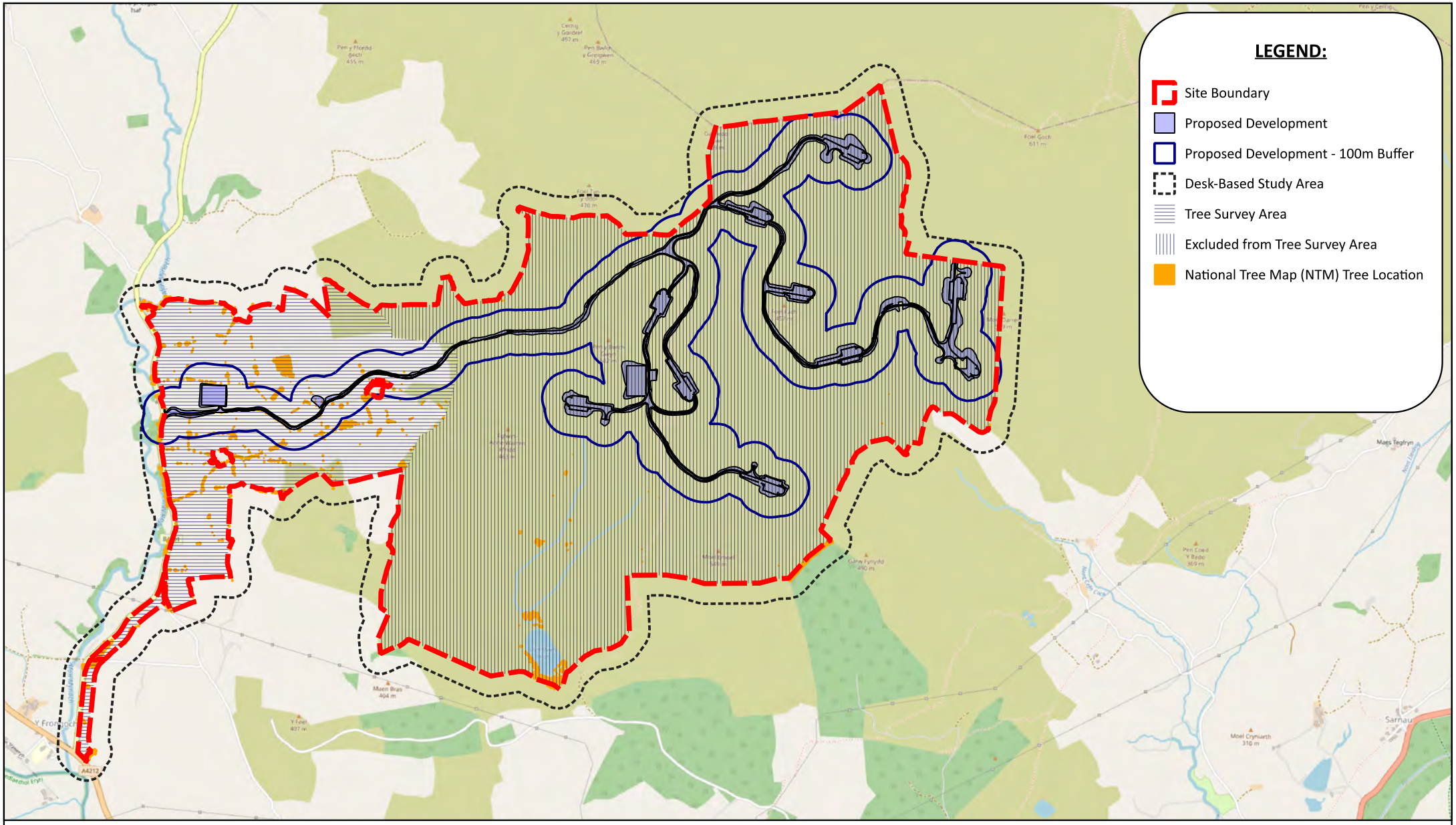
Table 10: Descriptors for Table 9

Key:	Description:
Ref Nos	**Reference Number** - Individual reference number
Type:	**T** - tree; **G** - tree group; **W** - wooded area; **H** - hedge
Species:	**Botanical Name** (common name); Only the most frequently occurring species within a tree group, wooded area or hedge are recorded
Ht:	**Height** (Overall height (m) – maximum and minimum heights are recorded for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges)
DBH:	**Diameter at Breast Height** - Stem diameter (mm) - calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1. Maximum and minimum diameters are provided for tree groups, wooded areas, and hedges
CR:	**Crown Radius** (m) - based upon the maximum lateral dimension

Key:	Description:
LCH:	**Lowest Crown Height** (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the Site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the Site has been assessed
LBH:	**Lowest Branch Height** (m) – the height of lowest significant branch (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the Site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the Site has been assessed
LS:	**Life Stage** **Y** - Young; **SM** - Semi-Mature; **EM** - Early Mature; **M** – Mature **Young**: recently planted and yet to fully establish; **Semi-Mature**: established yet to attain mature stature (<25% life expectancy); **Early Mature**: Almost full height although crown still developing (<50% life expectancy); **Mature**: Full height and crown spread (>50% life expectancy)
PC	**Physiological Condition** – **G** – good, **F** – fair, **P** – poor, **D** - dead
SC	**Structural Condition** – **G** – good, **F** – fair, **P** – poor
ERC:	**Estimated Remaining Contribution** - life expectancy (under current site conditions) - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years
Cat:	**BS 5837 Category** - A (high-quality) B (moderate-quality) C (low-quality) U (very-low quality/unsuitable for retention) Refer to Table 1 for detailed descriptions
Sub-Cat:	**BS 5837 Sub-Category** - the primary area of value - 1) Arboricultural 2) Visual 3) Cultural/Conservation
Notes:	General observations, particularly where relevant to the assigned BS 5837 category
RPA:	**Root Protection Area Radius** (m). The radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For tree groups, wooded areas and hedges the RPA radius is calculated using the maximum stem diameter.

Annex 3

Desk-Based Study and Tree Survey Areas



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DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A4: 1:25,000

DRAWING TITLE: Desk-Based Study and Tree Survey Areas

CLIENT: Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT: Foel Fach Wind farm

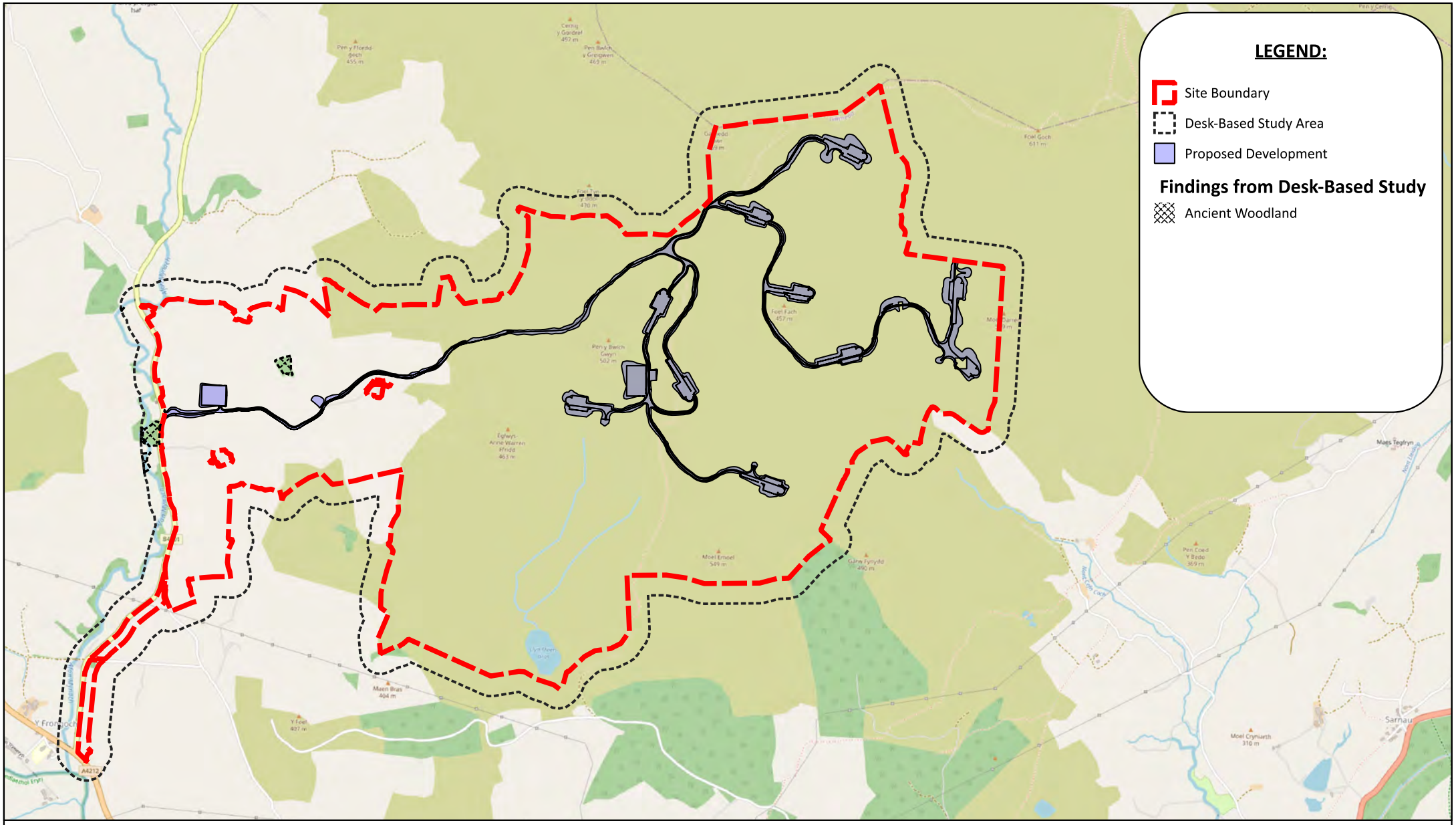
DRAWING REF: Figure 1.1

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

Annex 4

Findings From Desk-Based Study



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DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A4: 1:25,000

DRAWING TITLE: Findings From Desk-Based Study

CLIENT: Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT: Foel Fach Wind farm

DRAWING REF: Figure 1.2

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

Annex 5

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

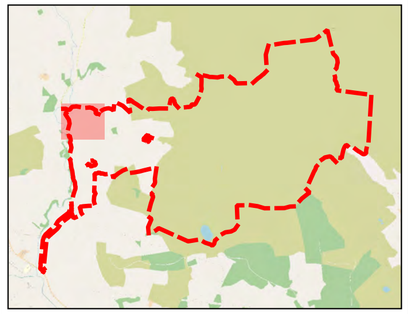
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.1

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

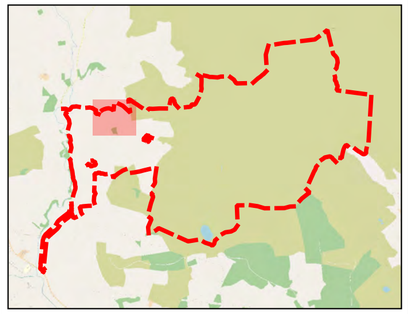
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.2

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

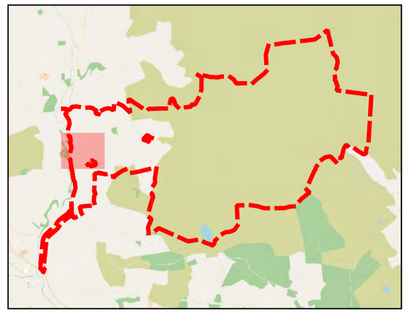
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.3

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

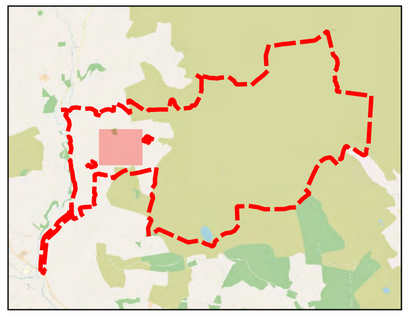
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.4

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

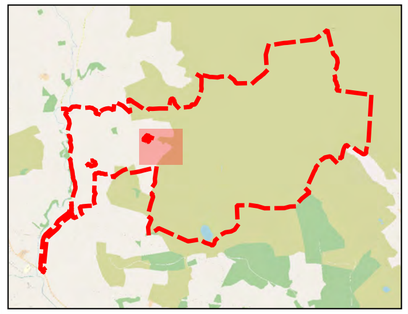
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.5

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

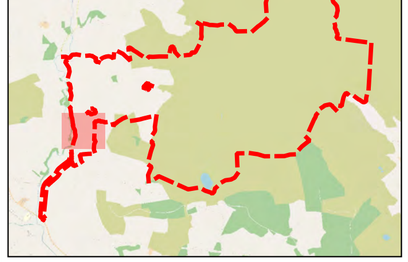
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.6

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

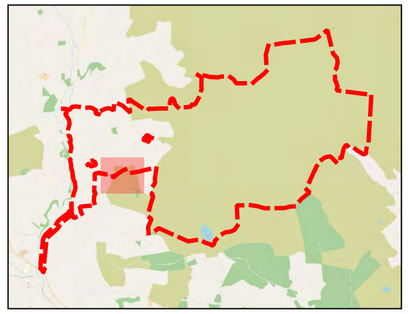
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.7

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

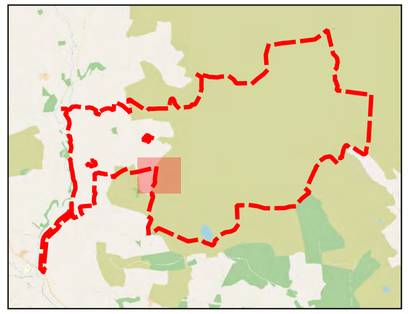
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.8

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

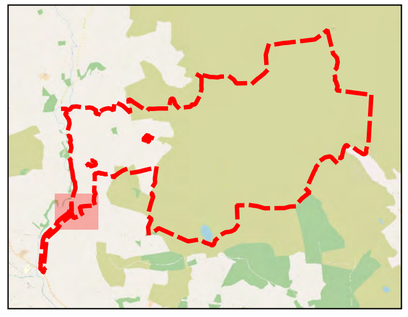
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.9

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

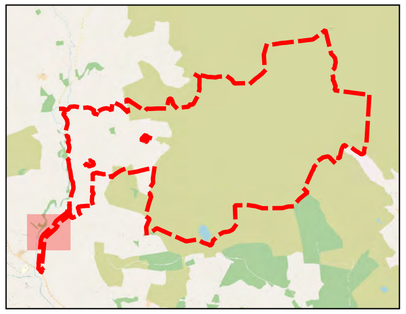
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.10

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

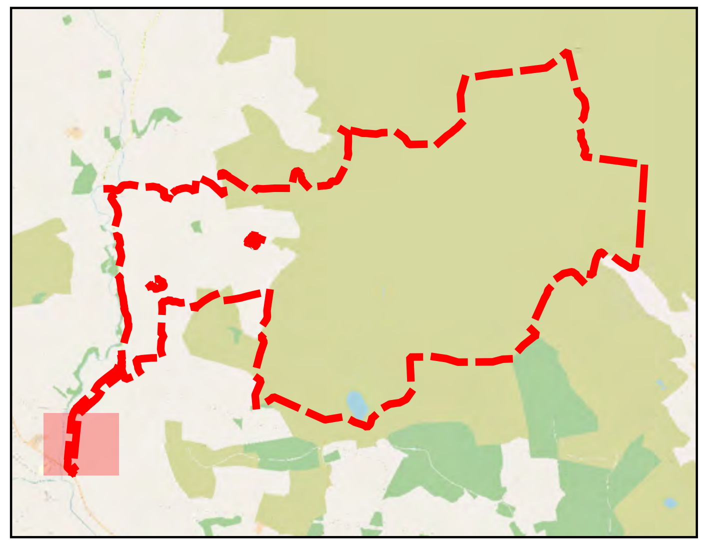
Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 05/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 2.11

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

Annex 6

Tree Retention and Removals Plan

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Potential Arboricultural Impacts

Potential impacts are identified via the style of label associated with each arboricultural feature

- *Tree / Tree Group / Wooded Area / Hedge - No Impact*
- *Tree / Hedge - To be Removed*
- *Hedge - To be Part-Removed*
- *Retained Tree - Potential Encroachment into RPA*

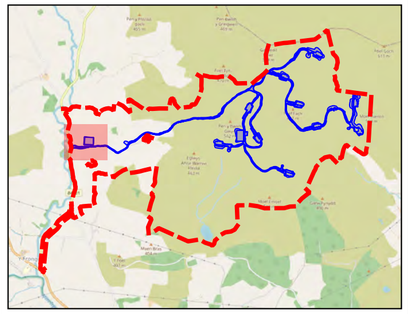
The extent of any potential impacts are identified via the following areas of hatch

- *Area of Potential Hedge Removal*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*
- *Assumed 5m Working Area*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Removal and Retention Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 3.1

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Potential Arboricultural Impacts

Potential impacts are identified via the style of label associated with each arboricultural feature

- *Tree / Tree Group / Wooded Area / Hedge - No Impact*
- *Tree / Hedge - To be Removed*
- *Hedge - To be Part-Removed*
- *Retained Tree - Potential Encroachment into RPA*

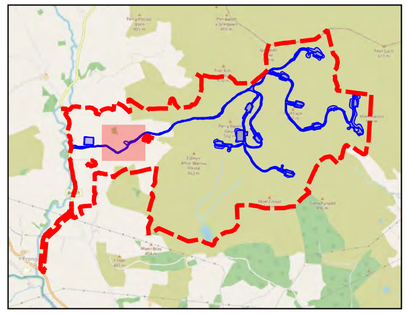
The extent of any potential impacts are identified via the following areas of hatch

- *Area of Potential Hedge Removal*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*
- *Assumed 5m Working Area*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Removal and Retention Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

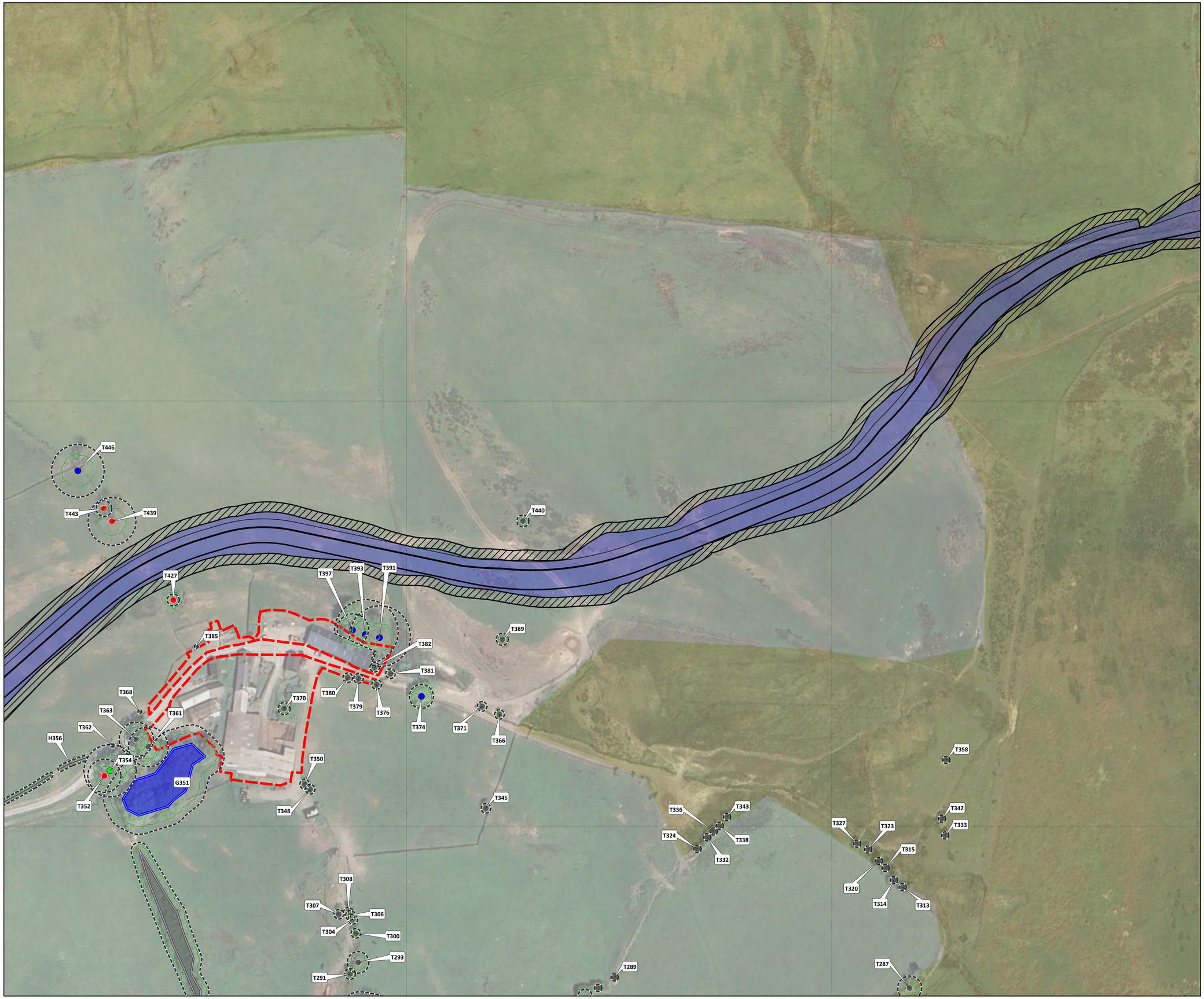
SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 3.2

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT



LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment*
- *Crown*

Potential Arboricultural Impacts

Potential impacts are identified via the style of label associated with each arboricultural feature

- *Tree / Tree Group / Wooded Area / Hedge - No Impact*
- *Tree / Hedge - To be Removed*
- *Hedge - To be Part-Removed*
- *Retained Tree - Potential Encroachment into RPA*

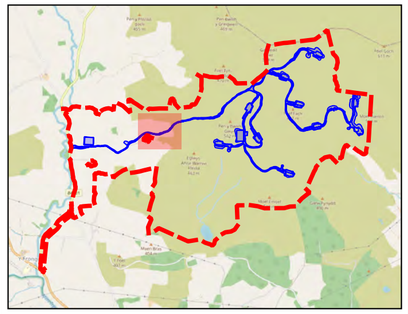
The extent of any potential impacts are identified via the following areas of hatch

- *Area of Potential Hedge Removal*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*
- *Assumed 5m Working Area*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Tree Removal and Retention Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 3.3

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

Annex 7

Tree Protection Plan (Draft)

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment (T265 and T311)*
- *Crown*

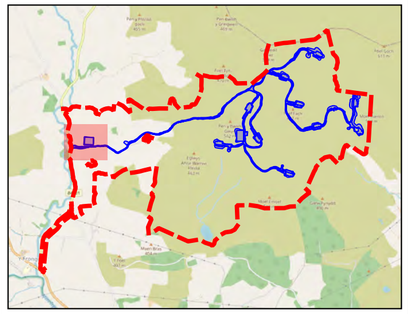
Tree Protection Measures

- *Tree Protection Fencing (Indicative Alignment)*
- *Construction Exclusion Zone*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Draft Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 4.1

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment (T265 and T311)*
- *Crown*

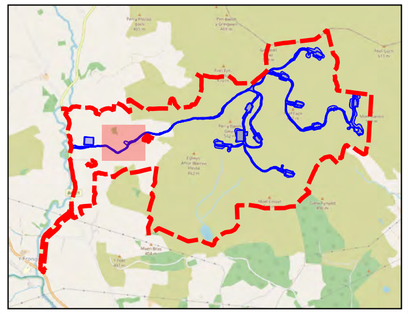
Tree Protection Measures

- *Tree Protection Fencing (Indicative Alignment)*
- *Construction Exclusion Zone*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Draft Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 4.2

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

LEGEND

Tree Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group, W - Wooded Area, H - Hedge

Quality and value

- *High-quality (BS 5837 category A)*
- *Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)*
- *Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)*
- *Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)*

Arboricultural Constraints

- *Ancient Woodland*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA)*
- *Root Protection Area (RPA) - Modified Shape to Account for Encroachment (T265 and T311)*
- *Crown*

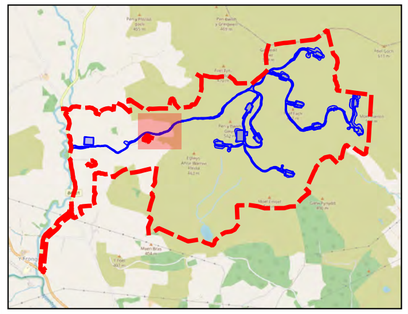
Tree Protection Measures

- *Tree Protection Fencing (Indicative Alignment)*
- *Construction Exclusion Zone*

Other Item

- *Site Boundary*
- *Proposed Development*

Overview - Figure Extent
Scale 1:60,000



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DRAWING TITLE:

Draft Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm Limited

PROJECT:

Foel Fach Wind Farm

DATE: 06/11/2025

SCALE @ A2: 1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 4.3

keystone ecology

The Old Barn, Park Farm Buildings,
Beverston, Tetbury
Gloucestershire GL8 8TT

Keystone Contact Details

Project Manager

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