
MONKWOOD GREEN *PRO BONO* TREE AUDIT AND SURVEY

for Grimley Parish Council



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Introduction

This survey is intended to cover trees mature enough to flower/fruit on Monkwood Green, except those being/to be felled in one or two areas near Monkwood where the woodland edge that is invading the Green is being reduced to promote the internationally important grassland that is disappearing. Saplings, bushes and very young trees are not included but, if any small trees are retained (generally we should not be increasing tree numbers or shrubs/scrub), they can be surveyed when they are old enough. Some trees are treated in groups where they grow together as defined, intertwined populations. It is important that these treed areas are not allowed to increase in size to the detriment of the grassland. The boundary of the Green for the purposes of this survey is taken as the peripheral ditch which borders almost all the grassland. Trees which are outside the ditch (mostly in hedgerows) and therefore not physically on the Green are not included in the survey.

The project has a landscape and wildlife focus. Whilst wildlife value is assigned by scientifically qualified ecologists, landscape value is inevitably subjective to some extent. Where any tree works are recommended, consideration must be given to their timing in order to avoid any disturbance and adverse ecological impacts.

Please note that dead or dying trees, or those in poor “arboricultural” condition are often the most important for biodiversity. The removal of ivy, mistletoe, dead branches/standing dead wood, hollows, snags, seeps or rot should be proscribed unless there is a clear and material safety risk or presence of a notifiable pathogen. Please be aware that most fungi are important ecologically. Removed branches/brush are best neatly stacked as habitat piles away from the important grassland. Larger dead trunks or limbs can usefully be erected upright as standing deadwood habitat at the edge of the Green, with their bases in sufficiently deep holes to keep them safe and secure.

Trees are important for sequestering carbon and this has been carefully considered while undertaking this survey. Only trees that are encroaching on, and reducing the ecological value of, the even more important (nationally and internationally) unimproved lowland grassland of Monkwood Green are being removed or recommended for removal. Generally, Monkwood is rapidly colonising and overtaking parts of the northern margin of Monkwood Green. There are also many scrubby outliers, mainly of bramble, hawthorn and other tree saplings, growing in the process of ecesis. These scrub-invaded areas need to be returned to grassland. It is very important that grazing is reinstated.

Please note that, while some dendrocolous invertebrates, algae, bryophytes, fungi and lichens are listed, observations are not in any way exhaustive and should be treated as casual records of the more obvious taxa at time of survey.

As the survey was carried out in winter, please remember that the trees’ appearance and ecology are very different in other seasons. Winter does reveal the framework and branch structure of the trees well, but of course does not indicate their different aspects when in leaf.

Key to abbreviations

Tree age

Y = young/immature

EM = early mature

M = mature

OM = over-mature

V = veteran

Abundance

(Please note this refers to what we can reach/see and does not represent the whole tree)

D = dominant

A = abundant

F = frequent

O = occasional

R = rare (*i.e.* a singleton or very few)

L = locally (on the tree)

Other

agg. = aggregate

s.l. = *sensu lato* (in the broad sense)¹

sp. = species (plural spp)

ssp = subspecies (plural sspp)

var. = variety

m = metre

cm = centimetre

mm = millimetre

[] denotes uncertainty about identification.

¹ This may include very closely related spp or complexes that are hard to separate, *e.g.* *Hypnum andoi* in *H. cupressiforme s.l.*

Monkwood Green Tree Survey Results – data to be recorded

(one sheet for each tree assessed – see next page for sheet template)

Date of appraisal
Surveyor(s)
Grid ref (10 digit)
Species (scientific name)
Species (vernacular name)
Height
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m
Number of stems
Spread of branches to north
Spread of branches to south
Spread of branches to east
Spread of branches to west
Start of crown height clear of branches
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):
Bats
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)
Birds nesting
Other mammals (state spp if known)
Invertebrates (saproxylic)
Invertebrates (galls)
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups if known)
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):
Vascular plants
Bryophytes/algae
Fungi (state spp)
Landscape & ecological value
Photos
Other remarks/recommendations

All measurements in SI units. Not all trees will have all these data categories. For tree location, there is a separate map and each sheet gives a 10 digit Ordnance Survey Grid reference. Separately filed are data including eastings, northings, latitude, longitude and What3Words.

Whilst invertebrates, lichens, fungi, and bryophytes are listed where feasible, there are certainly others present requiring more careful examination of the arboreal substrata and specialist determination. I know some groups of lichens, especially *Cladonia* and heathland ones, but I (CJB) am less knowledgeable on all the corticolous ones, determination of which can be difficult. Our thanks to Cherry Greenway for help with the mycology and Cecilia Betts for all her help and support.

NB. Each sheet has a box at the end for comments. There are areas around trees in some parts noted for urgent clearance of brambles/scrub/coarse grass to enable the high quality neutral grassland to return, but it is important to leave some coarse grass in an annulus of about 50cm around trunks for moth pupae/invertebrates. It is not good ecological practice to cut/mow right up to the tree bases (even if some feel it is untidy!). More generally, the Green deteriorates rapidly without grazing. The strimming that has been initiated does help, but it is only a stop-gap and grazing must be restored and follow the agreed regimen of the Management Plan. There are several clumps of brambles and scrub appearing that need to be removed.

Trees 32 and 35-40 as well as Tree Group D are not within the SSSI boundary (see plan appended below).

Recording Sheet Template

Tree reference number allocated:

Date of appraisal ¹	
Surveyor(s)	
OS ref.	
Species (scientific name)	
Species (vernacular name)	
Height	
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	
Number of stems	
Spread of branches to north	
Spread of branches to south	
Spread of branches to east	
Spread of branches to west	
Start of crown height clear of branches	
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	
Bats	
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	
Birds nesting	
Other mammals (state spp)	
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	
Invertebrates (galls)	
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	
Bryophytes/algae	
Fungi and lichens (state spp)	
Landscape & ecological value	
Photos ✓ ²	
Other remarks/recommendations	

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Bibliography

The following reference works from my library were available/consulted during the project.

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Wolseley, P, James, P. & Diccon, A. (2002). *A Key to Lichens on Twigs*. FSC Publications, Preston Montford, UK.

Online

Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland, Durham, UK <https://bsbi.org/> (Taxonomic verifications, *etc.*)

SSSI boundary



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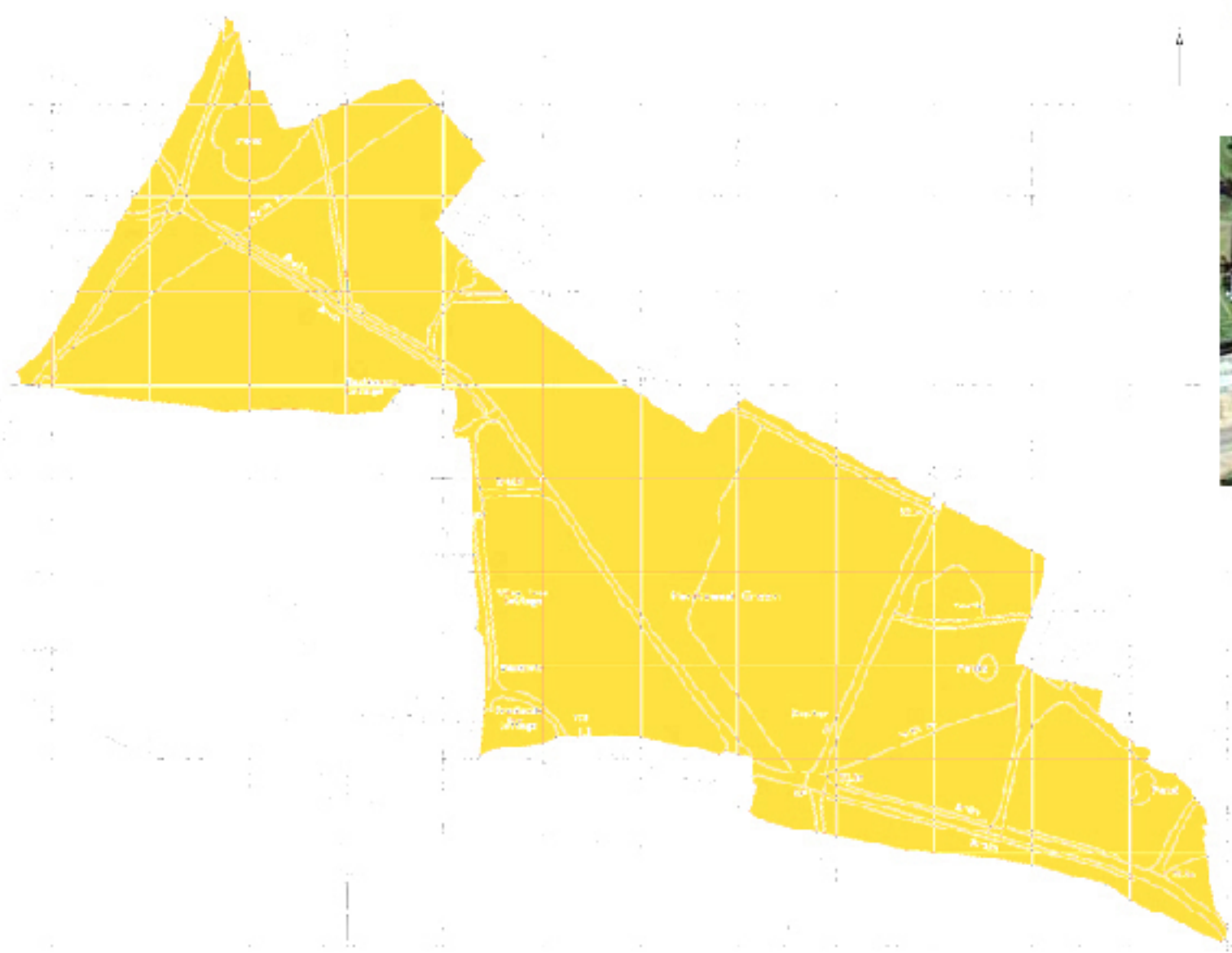
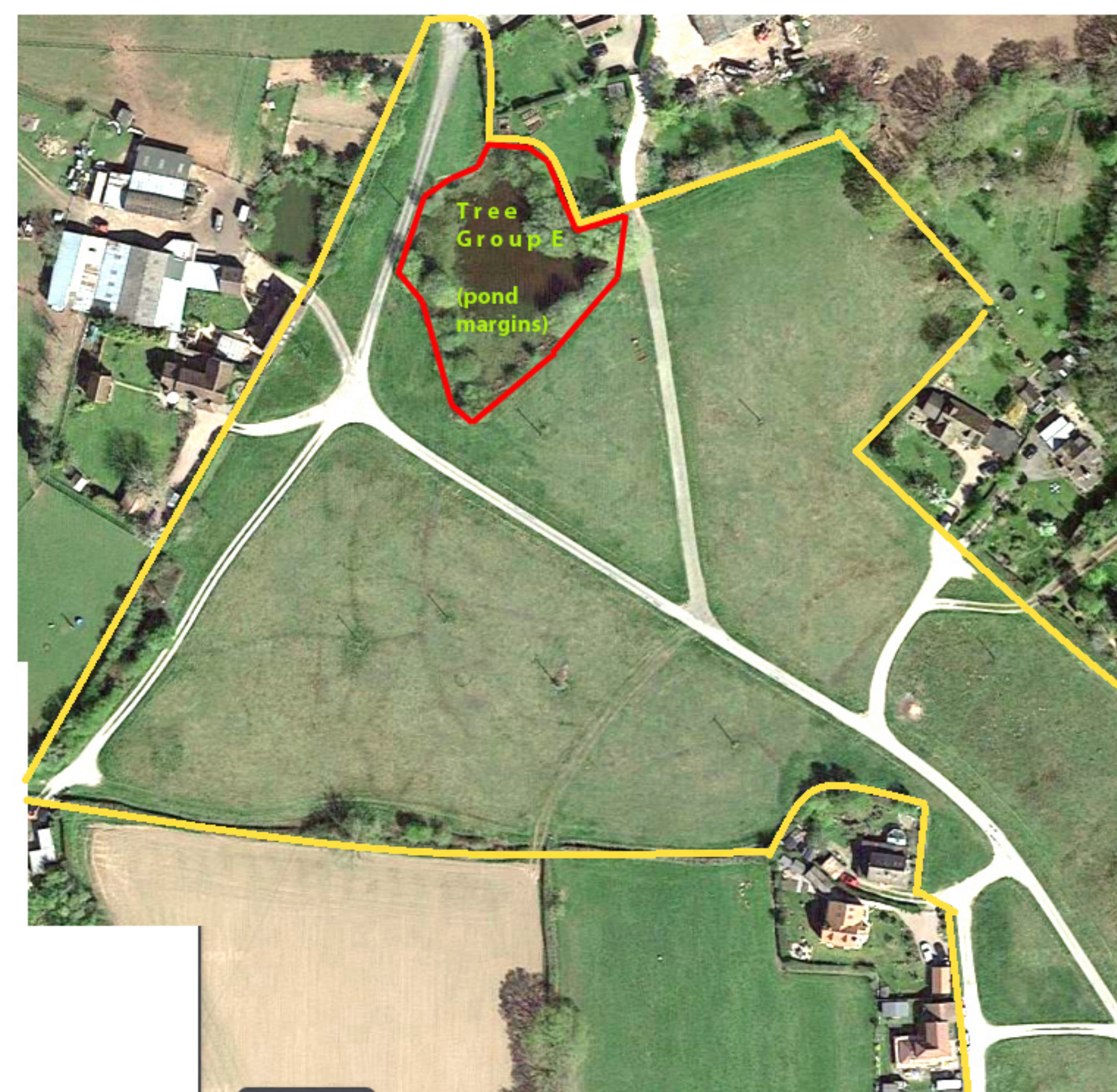


**LIST OF INDIVIDUAL TREES RECORDED ON MONKWOOD GREEN
DURING 2002-3 AUDIT BY DR C J BETTS**

NB. THIS LIST IS OF INDIVIDUALLY SURVEYED TREES AND DOES NOT INCLUDE THE TREE GROUPS!¹

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Number recorded	Reference number(s)
<i>Salix alba s.l.</i>	White willow	6	1, 2, 10, 27, 37, 42
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	8	3, 16, 20, 22, 36, 38, 39
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	1	4
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	2	5, 30
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	8	6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 26, 33, 34
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry or gean	2	9, 12
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	1	11
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	3	14, 23, 24
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	1	17
<i>Salix cinerea</i> agg.	Grey willow	2	18, 19
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	1	31
<i>Pyrus pyraster</i>	Wild pear	2	21, 29
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar	2	25, 28
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime	1	35
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	1	32
<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i>	Weeping willow	1	40
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	1	41

¹ Trees in the Groups and Hedge 1 are listed with numbers of each on their record pages and include hawthorn, pedunculate oak, silver birch, apple, ash, small-leaved lime, pear, goat willow, white willow, crack willow, grey willow, guelder-rose.



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RECORD SHEETS

There are forty-two separate tree records and five tree groups.

Each sheet is available separately in text format if required.

Tree reference number allocated: 1

Date of appraisal ¹	17 Dec2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80146 60283
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba s.l.</i>
Species (vernacular name)	White willow (pollard)
Height	8.6m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.5m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.0m
Spread of branches to south	3.7m
Spread of branches to east	3.0m
Spread of branches to west	4.1m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.2m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	OM/V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	None known (crevices too low)
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	None observed
Birds nesting	Hollow trunk/nests not observed.
Other mammals (state spp)	G. squirrels/others likely in trunk.
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Many. Spider webs
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Need summer survey
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (F); <i>Hedera helix</i> (A); <i>Galium aparine</i> (O) all in pollard base.
Bryophytes, algae	Only <i>Desmoccocus [viridis]</i>
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	Rot present. No fruiting fungal bodies obs. Small patches <i>Lepraria [incana]</i>
Landscape & ecological value	Both high
Photos ✓	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Will need rechecking when in leaf. This is a pollarded tree (last cutting 2021). Pollarding must be maintained to avoid loss of tree. Trunk is hollow.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

Tree reference number allocated: 2

Date of appraisal ¹	18 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80151 60281
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba</i>
Species (vernacular name)	White willow (pollard)
Height	5.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.3m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	2.2m
Spread of branches to south	1.2m
Spread of branches to east	1.3m
Spread of branches to west	1.9m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.6m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	None
Birds nesting	None
Other mammals (state spp)	None
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Likely in rotten wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Check in summer
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Spider webs, others in season
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>R. fruticosus</i> agg. O; <i>H. helix</i> F; <i>D. caespitosa</i> R.
Bryophytes	None
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	No fruiting bodies, much rot, no lichens
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate landscape, high ecological
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	A pollarded willow which was in very poor state of collapse and half of trunk dead. With careful restorative surgery we have saved it and it should have many years of life left. Pollarding must be continued.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	19 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80144 60276
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	7.9m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.7m (excl. small basal shoots)
Number of stems	6 main stems excl. multiple basal shoots
Spread of branches to north	3.5m
Spread of branches to south	2.7m
Spread of branches to east	2.9m
Spread of branches to west	3.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1m.
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	H
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Roosts available
Birds nesting	None seen but likely
Other mammals (state spp)	Sheltering niches available.
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Likely in small areas of rot.
Invertebrates (galls)	Need seasonal survey.
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Very likely numerous in season.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (O); <i>Hedera helix</i> (F).
Bryophytes, algae	None
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	[<i>Hyphodontia sambuci</i>] fungus on twig (R) <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (F); <i>Lepraria incana</i> s.l. (R)
Landscape & ecological value	Ecologically valuable as a large hawthorn; medium landscape value.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Mature fruiting multi-stem tree in need of basal shoot removal and exposure of lower trunks and raising of crown. Previously coppiced.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately).

Date of appraisal ¹	20 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
QGIS ref	SO 80158 60274
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Goat willow
Height	11.6m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	3.6m
Number of stems	3m
Spread of branches to north	5.9
Spread of branches to south	5.7m
Spread of branches to east	4.5m
Spread of branches to west	6.9m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.6
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	H (early pollen)
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Possibly in summer
Birds nesting	None
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel corridor
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Little rot so scarce
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Springtail in moss. No others seen.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> (O/F).
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (F).
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i> (O); <i>R. farinacea</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O/F); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (F); <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (O); <i>Amandina punctata</i> (O).
Landscape & ecological value	No great landscape value; high ecological
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Clearing of brambles and scrub around base is scheduled. An attractive tree when in flower.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

5

Date of appraisal ¹	25 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80200 60247
Species (scientific name)	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Silver birch
Height	16.0m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.33m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.7m
Spread of branches to south	4.2m
Spread of branches to east	4.4m
Spread of branches to west	4.3m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.8m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Maybe in summer
Birds nesting	Little opportunity
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	None seen - little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Requires summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	<i>Porcellio scaber</i> Latreille, 1804 (under moss)
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmoccocus viridis</i> (LF); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (A in fork)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Lepraria [incana]</i> (F/A); <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (F); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (O); <i>Lecidella elasochroma</i> (LF)
Landscape & ecological value	Good landscape and ecological value.
Photos \checkmark^2	\checkmark
Other remarks/recommendations	Retain. (There is an old fence nail in base that would be better removed.)

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated: 6

Date of appraisal ¹	26 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80223 60234
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	11.7m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.2m
Number of stems	1 (but branches start at low fork)
Spread of branches to north	3.5m
Spread of branches to south	6.0m
Spread of branches to east	3.0m
Spread of branches to west	7.0m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.4m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High (<i>Q. robur</i> is one of best spp for wildlife)
Bats	No roosting potential
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Likely
Birds nesting	No old nests observed but woodpecker feeding signs in dead small branches.
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	In small dead branches
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Bound to be many. Need summer survey.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> – small creeping stem at base
Bryophytes, algae:	<i>Desmoccocus</i> sp.; <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (LD); <i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (O); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O).
Fungi & lichens (state spp):	<i>Stereum hirsutum</i> (young growth); <i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i> (F); <i>Ceriporia reticulata</i> (O); <i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i> (O); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (O/R); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O/F); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> ; <i>Thelotrema lapadinum</i> (R); <i>Ramalina [farinacea]</i> (R); (and others).
Landscape & ecological value	Ecological high, landscape moderate
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations Difficult access – needs hawthorn scrub removal around trunk. Very close to electricity pole – branches only a couple of metres from wires. Retain this tree separate from the spirney corner.	

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

7

Date of appraisal ¹	28 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80242 60233
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	10m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	84cm
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.8m
Spread of branches to south	5.8m
Spread of branches to east	4.3m
Spread of branches to west	5.3m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	EM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	M (still a fairly small tree)
Bats	No potential
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Maybe in summer
Birds nesting	No evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	No signs observed (no dead wood)
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	None seen but certainly will be some
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> (F)
Bryophytes, algae: <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (LF); <i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (O); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O); <i>Porcella platyphylla</i> (O) & likely others out of reach.	
Fungi & lichens (state spp): <i>Lecidella elasochroma</i> (O); <i>Lepraria [incana]</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O); <i>Phycia adscendens</i> (R); Lecanorine & microlichens unidentified (R).	
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate for both (marks end of drive)
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	On the corner of the Green and as such a useful focal point. Needs to be kept separated from invasive scrub of adjacent retained spinney.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

8

Date of appraisal ¹	28 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80205 60207
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	13.6m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	3.3m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	8.0m
Spread of branches to south	6.3m
Spread of branches to east	5.7m
Spread of branches to west	7.6m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.3m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	No obvious crevices
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Likely at least in summer
Birds nesting	Possible but no old nests
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Likely as several dead branches
Invertebrates (galls)	Many likely – needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely. <i>Porcellio scaber</i> and mites seen.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae: red alga (O)(? <i>Trentepohlia</i> sp.); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O/F); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (L/F/LA); <i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (O/LF); and others.	
Fungi & lichens (state spp): Lichens - frequent or abundant - <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> ; <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> ; <i>R. fastigiata</i> ; <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> ; <i>Lepraria [incana]</i> ; <i>Physcia adscendens</i> ; <i>P. aipolia</i> ; <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> ; [<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>]; <i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i> agg.; <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> ; <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> ; <i>Pertusaria hymenea</i> ; <i>Evernia prunastri</i> ; <i>Parmotrema perlatum</i> ; and several other lichens. Fungi: <i>Mycena pseudocorticola</i> (a tiny bonnet type amongst moss); <i>Stereum hirsutum</i> .	
Landscape & ecological value	Both high
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations: This mature oak is a valuable tree with extensive bryophyte and lichen populations, and undoubtedly significant for invertebrates. Leading shoot must have been removed when young; considerable epicormic shoot growth.	

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

9

Plus five adjacent trees (see below¹)

Date of appraisal ²	30 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80220 60206
Species (scientific name)	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Wild cherry
Height	12m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	68cm
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.3m
Spread of branches to south	2.8m
Spread of branches to east	2.6m
Spread of branches to west	3.4m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.0m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	EM/M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Potentially high as unusual tree on Green
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Maybe in summer
Birds nesting	Possible (no data); feeding on fruit important.
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	None observed (little dead wood)
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	None observed but many spp likely
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> (R)
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Carotodon purpureus</i> (R); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (LF at base of trunk)
Fungi & lichens (state spp):	<i>Phyrcia adscendens</i> & <i>P. lanella</i> (O/LF); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (LF); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O/LF); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (F on twigs); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (LF); <i>Cyrtidula quercus</i> (O); <i>Pezizaria hymenae</i> (O); <i>Arthonia punctiformis</i> (O); and several others on twigs especially.
Landscape & ecological value:	Will increase in landscape and ecological value as it grows, especially given separation from other trees.
Photos ✓ ³	✓
Other remarks/recommendations: This species is unusual on the Green. It should be conserved and the competing oak near it removed with the other two near-by young oaks.	

¹ Five adjacent young/EM pedunculate oaks are not good specimens, two are close to electricity cables, one is encroaching on this wild cherry which we want to retrain, and two others are shading out the petty whin area as well as blocking the view across the grassland. Much bramble and scrub invading the Green's grassland beneath them. Suggest the five oaks are removed (no ecological loss as similar to other near-by oaks, and would improve Green's landscape.).

² Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

³ Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

10

Date of appraisal ¹	31 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80131 60108
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba</i> s.l.
Species (vernacular name)	White willow (pollarded)
Height	8.6m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	Hard to measure as branches on & near base - c.4.8m
Number of stems	Divides in two just above ground, one side hollow
Spread of branches to north	2.6m
Spread of branches to south	2.3m
Spread of branches to east	3.3m
Spread of branches to west	2.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	Forked almost from base with many shoots (to be removed).
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High as dead wood & hollow
Bats	Possible in ivy/hollows but tree these are low height.
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Unlikely but possible for small spp
Birds nesting	Possible in cavities
Other mammals (state spp)	Mice and other small mammals; grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	<i>Chalcidoma campocularum</i> bee; many other spp.
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	None observed, not in season.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Rosa helix</i> (D); <i>Galium aparine</i> (O)
Bryophytes, algae	Hard to access but none observed
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	Hard to access but none obvious
Landscape & ecological value	Both high
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Roadside tree. Pollarding <u>must be continued</u> to avoid collapse and keep branches away from telephone wires which are very close. Remove branches and epicormic shoots low on trunk. Previously pollarded branches adjacent are sprouting and all those not required for propagation should be removed.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	31 December 2022
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80104 60133
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Crack willow (pollard)
Height	10m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.8m
Number of stems	1 (hollow and signs of fire damage)
Spread of branches to north	3.0m
Spread of branches to south	3.6m
Spread of branches to east	2.0m
Spread of branches to west	3.3m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.8m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	Not very likely but hollow trunk
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Possible
Birds nesting	Old wrens' nest found
Other mammals (state spp)	Likely small mammals and grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	<i>Chalostoma campaeularum</i> bee; no doubt many more.
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (O); <i>Sambucus nigra</i> growing between roots.
Bryophytes, algae	None observed except <i>Dermococcus</i> (O). May be in fruit (inaccessible).
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Lecanella elaeochroma</i> (R); <i>Lepraria [incana]</i> (R); <i>Graphis scypha</i> (R); <i>Atrichia radialis</i> (R/O); <i>Amorcinia punctata</i> (R); <i>Pezizaria apocyna</i> (R) and others but all sparse.
Landscape & ecological value	Both high
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Roadside tree. Pollarding <u>must be continued</u> to avoid collapse and keep branches away from telephone wires which are very close. Two dead willow trunks adjacent (see photos) to be retained for saproxylics. The silted pond here could usefully be cleared out and de-silted to increase biodiversity.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 January 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80246 60201
Species (scientific name)	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Wild cherry
Height	5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.5m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.3m
Spread of branches to south	3.8m
Spread of branches to east	4.0m
Spread of branches to west	3.4m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.3m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M/OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	No obvious roosting potential
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Little roosting potential
Birds nesting	Little nest potential but feeding on fruit likely
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Some dead wood so probable range of spp
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Needs survey – none seen except springtail noted in moss.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> (O)
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> (LF); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O); <i>Desmouzeana</i> sp. (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O); <i>Lecideella elaeochroma</i> (O); <i>Lepraria [incana]</i> ; <i>Phytoa adroandera</i> (R); <i>Parmatrama perlatum</i> (R).
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate but I think there are only two wild cherries on the Green.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	The brambles and scrub around the base and in this area generally must be cleared and the habitat managed as meadow grassland.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 January 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80254 60207
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.1m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.5m
Spread of branches to south	3.9m
Spread of branches to east	4.9m
Spread of branches to west	3.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.3m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	Little roosting opportunity
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Some potential in summer
Birds nesting	Low potential. (Jays may feed on acorns as with any fruiting oak.)
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Little dead wood, not much potential.
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Certain to be many.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> (R)
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (CF at base); <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Pezizaria hymenae</i> (O); <i>Lecanella elaeochroma</i> (O); <i>Lepraria [secana]</i> (O); <i>Armadinea punctata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); Many more doubtless on twigs but branches out of reach
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate landscape, moderate to high ecological.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	The ground under and around this tree is in a poor state and needs clearing of brambles and scrub so that it can be returned to rich meadow grassland.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	25 January 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80267 60197
Species (scientific name)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Ash
Height	11.7m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	64cm
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	2.6m
Spread of branches to south	2.4m
Spread of branches to east	1.6m
Spread of branches to west	2.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.0m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	EM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	low
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low potential
Birds nesting	No evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	Low/negligible potential
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	None/no evidence (no dead wood)
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Varied population likely in summer
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trematophyton</i> sp., <i>Lecanobryum affinis</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Lecanora chloretorum</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chloretorum</i> (O); <i>Pezizella subcordata</i> (F); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O)
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate → increasing
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	No sign of dieback. A few epicormic shoots at base. Ash is common in Monkwood but not on the Green.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	25 January 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80273 260187
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	8.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.4m (overall girth - includes 2 trunks at this height)
Number of stems	1 (but splits early to two stems)
Spread of branches to north	3.9m
Spread of branches to south	3.7m
Spread of branches to east	4.2m
Spread of branches to west	4.0m
Start of crown height clear of branches	74cm
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	EM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low-moderate
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low to moderate opportunity
Birds nesting	No evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	Low opportunity
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	None seen – no dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Populations likely in summer
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trematophila</i> s.l. (O/LF); <i>Plyssium cupretum</i> / <i>Sema</i> s.l. (R); <i>Eurhynchium rivarium</i> (R); <i>Frullaria dilatata</i> (R); <i>Kindbergia prolonga</i> (LF at base of trunk); <i>Lewinobrya affinis</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Leparia [incana]</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (BA on twigs); <i>Peziza adscendens</i> (LF esp. on twigs); <i>Athelia radiata</i> (O/LF); <i>Lectofella niveochroma</i> (O/F); <i>Lecanora diparva</i> agg. (O); <i>Lecanora oblongata</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (F)
Landscape & ecological value	Low at present but, as an oak, ecological value increasing
Photos ^{✓2}	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	A young tree that will gain significant ecological value in time. Grassland beneath will become unbriculous. Brambles around tree require removal and coarse sward cut asap and then annually after seed fall with arisings removed.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately).

Tree reference number allocated:

16

Date of appraisal ¹	1 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB PB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80288 60198
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	7.4m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.2m (overall girth- includes five stems at this height)
Number of stems	3, branching again rapidly.
Spread of branches to north	2.6m
Spread of branches to south	3.5m
Spread of branches to east	3.2m
Spread of branches to west	2.0m
Start of crown height clear of branches	40cm
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Not suitable
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential exists (woodpigeon feathers seen)
Birds nesting	No evidence but tree has potential
Other mammals (state spp)	Low potential
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Some dead wood with evidence, not extensive.
Invertebrates (galls)	Requires summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	No doubt many – requires survey when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> c. 15% cover; single <i>Pteris</i> sp. seedling in crevice;
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trematophila</i> s.l. (O); <i>Sphaeria</i> ; <i>Lecanalechia affinis</i> ; <i>Rhizium cupressiformis/landolae</i> complex; <i>Kindbergia proclonga</i> ; <i>Brachythecium vulutatum</i> (singleton); <i>Kindbergia proclonga</i> .
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Ramalina farinacea</i> (R); <i>Coeloclechia ruficra</i> (FA); <i>Myurocladus dendera</i> (F); <i>Lecidella alacochroma</i> (FLA); <i>Lecanora disparis</i> (OLF); <i>Ascomitrea punctata</i> (OLF); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (LF on twigs). And others.
Landscape & ecological value	Low to moderate
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Area urgently needs bramble and sapling removal and grass cutting to promote return of species-rich neutral grassland.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80291 60187
Species (scientific name)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hazel
Height	11.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.3m (overall girth– includes four stems at this height)
Number of stems	4 from old coppice stool. Several young shoots also arising from stool.
Spread of branches to north	3.3m
Spread of branches to south	4.1m
Spread of branches to east	1.1m
Spread of branches to west	2.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	<0.1m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	No suitability
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	No evidence
Birds nesting	No evidence but out of season
Other mammals (state spp)	Likely high value for rodents. Dormice occur <u>near by</u> but no hazelnuts seen.
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Moderate-high (two dead limbs)
Invertebrates (galls)	Requires summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely (needs survey when in leaf)
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (S%cover). Ash saplings adjacent.
Eryophytes, algae	<i>Trentepohlia</i> & <i>Desmoulinia</i> spp (F); <i>Psilostictia thalassia</i> (R);
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Leucostictia affinis</i> (O); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme/andae</i> complex (LF); Dense crustose lichen cover; old coppice stool is rotting. <i>Sarcocolla sulcata</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (F); <i>Leproaria incana</i> (F); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Phycia adnoscens</i> (F/A); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (F); <i>Lecanora disparis</i> (O) and other Lecanorine spp. <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O/F); <i>Asciandrea gussata</i> (O/F); and many others.
Landscape & ecological value	High. This is a large specimen for hazel.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Urgent need to clear the area of bramble and saplings, and mow grass to enable reinstatement of species-rich neutral grassland, <u>but</u> always leave some grass immediately around trunk for pupae/overwintering invertebrates.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80284 60186
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix cinerea</i> agg.
Species (vernacular name)	Grey willow
Height	6.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	90cm
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.8m
Spread of branches to south	3.9m
Spread of branches to east	4.3m
Spread of branches to west	4.0m
Start of crown height clear of branches	c.2m but small sprouting stems lower from base (see photo)
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate-high
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential
Birds nesting	Old woodpigeon nest
Other mammals (state spp)	Low
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Moderate-high potential
Invertebrates (galls)	Requires summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many small animals (springtails, mites, etc.) amongst basal moss.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trentepohlia</i> sp. and <i>Dicranella</i> sp. (O/F/LA); <i>Mitella furcata</i> (O); <i>Frullaria dilatata</i> (B); <i>Kindbergia prostrata</i> (LF); <i>Lewinella affinis</i> (O/LF); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> (LA at base); <i>Brachythecium velutinum</i> (F at base)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Phycia adscendens</i> (F); <i>Pezizaria perisporia</i> (O); <i>Leptaria leucata</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O); <i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i> (O); <i>Arthonia</i> spp (F); <i>Lecanora contraxoides</i> O/LF; and others.
Landscape & ecological value	High (within former pond)
Photos [✓] ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This tree sits in a former pond which has silted up. This should be desilted and restored. Emerging scrub/shrubs here also require urgent clearance.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal	1 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80276 60179
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix cinerea</i> agg.
Species (vernacular name)	Grey willow
Photos ✓	✓

Remarks/recommendations



This is a formerly coppiced grey willow with eleven major stems and many younger ones sprouting from the old stool (see photo above). It has partially collapsed and requires either urgent coppicing right back to the the original stool at ground level or complete removal to allow species-rich grassland to return to the area (after clearance of brambles/scrub/coarse grasses) followed by regular mowing under meadow regimen. In its present condition it has little ecological/landscape value.

Tree reference number allocated:

20

Date of appraisal	3 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80263 60170
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn

Remarks/recommendations



This is another formerly coppiced tree, a hawthorn with >12 main stems arising from the old stool and many younger ones sprouting amongst them (see photo above). It requires either urgent coppicing right back to the the original stool at ground level or (in my view preferably) complete removal to allow species-rich grassland to return to the area after clearance of briars/coarse grasses followed by regular mowing under meadow regimen. It has little ecological/landscape value.

Tree reference number allocated:

21

Date of appraisal ¹	3 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80259 60158
Species (scientific name)	<i>Pyrus pyraeaster</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Wild pear
Height	10.2m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.7m (around three stems)
Number of stems	3 (splitting from base)
Spread of branches to north	3.7m
Spread of branches to south	4.0m
Spread of branches to east	4.2m
Spread of branches to west	4.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	Main crown starts at 4m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential moderate to high
Birds nesting	Potential moderate but no evidence of old nests
Other mammals (state spp)	Little opportunity but (possibly consume hard fruit)
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low (little dead wood)
Invertebrates (galls)	Requires summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely in season
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranella [viridis] L.F.L.A.</i> ; <i>Brachythecium vulgatum</i> & <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (LF/A at base)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Auricularia radiata</i> (F); <i>Caedolaryella reflexa</i> (O); <i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); <i>Lecanora contusoides</i> O.L.F.; <i>Lecanora dipetala</i> (O); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (O); <i>Leprosia incana</i> (LF); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (O/F); <i>Parmotrema perlatum</i> (O/F); <i>Phycia adscendens</i> (O/F); <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> (O); <i>Ramalina farinosa</i> (O/F); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Xanthoria polycarpa</i> (O), etc.
Landscape & ecological value	Low landscape, high ecological
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Brins need removal from base. Important to leave some coarse grass in an annulus of about 50cm around trunk for moth pupae/invertebrates.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	8 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CIB
OS Grid reference	SO 80224 60140
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	8.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	5m (around all five stems)
Number of stems	5
Spread of branches to north	4.3m
Spread of branches to south	2.8m
Spread of branches to east	4.1m
Spread of branches to west	3.4m
Start of crown height clear of branches	80cm
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High – national importance of mistletoe distribution
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Good potential
Birds nesting	Potential exists but no old nests observed. Mistle thrushes feed on mistle in this area.
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Dead wood is sparse
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Certainly will be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (G-40% cover); <i>Linnaea parviflora</i> (2%) cover
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranella viridis</i> (FLA); <i>Cheilanthes affine</i> (O); <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> s.l. (LA); <i>Brachythecium vulgatum</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Atrichia radiata</i> (OF); <i>Atrichia</i> spp (O); <i>Candelariella nigra</i> (O); <i>Geopelia elegans</i> (OR); <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (OF); <i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i> (O); <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> (O/LF); <i>Leotidella elaeochroma</i> (O); <i>Leptaria tacana</i> (LF); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (OF); <i>Parmotrema perlatum</i> (O); <i>Physcia adrianae</i> (OF); <i>Physcia tenella</i> (O/LF); <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> (O); <i>Ramalina fastigiata</i> (OF); <i>Xantharia parviflora</i> (FLA Wigg); <i>Xantharia polycarpa</i> (O/LF Wigg), etc
Landscape & ecological value	Landscape low, ecological high
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This is another tree that has grown up from from a former coppice stool. In this case it should be retained because of the mistletoe and the rich lichen population. Leave annulus of grass/herbs around base but remove bramble.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 79984 60269
Species (scientific name)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Ash
Height	11.2m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	0.73m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.9m
Spread of branches to south	2.7m
Spread of branches to east	3.2m
Spread of branches to west	2.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	3.1m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	Y
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low-moderate
Bats	No suitability
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low roosting opportunity
Birds nesting	No evidence of old nests or cavities
Other mammals (state spp)	No/low suitability
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	No dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	1% <i>Hedera helix</i>
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmoussaea viridis</i> (L/F); <i>Kindbergia praelonga</i> (F at base); <i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (O); <i>Syntrichia laevigata</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Lacidella albaochroma</i> (F); <i>Farmstromia perlatum</i> (O); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F/LA twigs); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O/F); <i>Lecanora carpinea</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Low
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	No sign of ash dieback.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

24

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CIB, FR, DMV.
OS Grid reference	SO 80295 60174
Species (scientific name)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Ash (old pollard)
Height	5.1m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.4m
Number of stems	1 (some small shoots from base)
Spread of branches to north	0.7m
Spread of branches to south	0.5m
Spread of branches to east	0.3m
Spread of branches to west	0.8m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.2m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Low/none (ivy may conceal cracks but low height from ground).
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low
Birds nesting	Likely (no evidence though)
Other mammals (state spp)	Moderate-high
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Moderate amount of dead wood.
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely in ivy and main tree especially when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> 85% cover
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Brachythecium rivularium</i> (A on roots to ditch), <i>Brachythecium vulgatum</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Graphis scripta</i> (O/R); a few others.
Landscape & ecological value	High
Photos ² ✓	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Ancient ditch boundary marker probably.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80265 60160
Species (scientific name)	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Black poplar
Height	15.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.5m
Number of stems	1 (saplings at base)
Spread of branches to north	8.0m
Spread of branches to south	6.6m
Spread of branches to east	6.4m
Spread of branches to west	4.7m
Start of crown height clear of branches	3m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Negligible
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Moderate to low
Birds nesting	Low
Other mammals (state spp)	Low-moderate
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low (not much dead wood)
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely when in leaf – several minute beetles and other arthropods seen in bark fissures.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	>1%
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmouzeus viridis</i> s.l. (L/F); <i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> (L/A at base); <i>Brachythecium velutinum</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F/L/A twigs); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O/F); <i>Lecanora confusa</i> (O); <i>Lecanora conicoides</i> (O/L/F); <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (O); <i>Arthonia</i> sp. (O); <i>Pertusaria hymenea</i> (O); <i>Amandinea punctata</i> (O) and many others.
Landscape & ecological value	High
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Thorny vegetation around base needs control

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, FB, NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80292 60167
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	16.4m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.7m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	3.7m
Spread of branches to south	3.5m
Spread of branches to east	3.8m
Spread of branches to west	3.4m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.4m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	EM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Negligible
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Moderate
Birds nesting	Moderate
Other mammals (state spp)	Moderate
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low – very little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be many and diverse
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmoucooccus viridis</i> s.l. (P); <i>Brachythecium velutinum</i> (O); <i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (O)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O/F); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (P/LA twigs); <i>Lepraria incana</i> s.l. (LF); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O/LF); <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (O/LF); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (O) & other lecanorine spp.; <i>Peltusaria hymenea</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Low
Photos ^{✓2}	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Conflicting with adjacent black poplar. This will increase unless the tree is removed or significant branch pruning undertaken.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, FB, NMV.
OS Grid reference	SO 80283 60141
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba</i> s.l.
Species (vernacular name)	White willow
Height	18.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.7m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	6.5m
Spread of branches to south	7.0m
Spread of branches to east	6.1m
Spread of branches to west	8.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	5m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M/OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	Negligible
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Moderate-high potential
Birds nesting	Likely (no old nests seen)
Other mammals (state spp)	Low
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Dead wood with emergence holes in several places
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey but several camellia galls of the midge <i>Rabdophaga rosaria</i> (H. Loew, 1850) were noted.
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> ~1%, <i>Vincetoxicum album</i> (two large mistlelike bunches)
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dawsonia</i> s.l. (O); <i>Trisetigoblia</i> sp. (LF); <i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> (LF at base)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Arthonia radiata</i> (LF); <i>Arthonia</i> spp (O); <i>Lagararia incana</i> (O/LF); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (LF); <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (O/F) <i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i> (LF); <i>Amandinea punctata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecidella discochroma</i> (O/LF); <i>Phycia adscendens</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	High
Photos ^{✓2}	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	A large, attractive tree much loved by The Fox and its clientele.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	15 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, FB, NMV
OS Grid reference	SO 80264 60137
Species (scientific name)	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Black poplar
Height	10.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	0.7m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	2.8m
Spread of branches to south	3.1m
Spread of branches to east	3.0m
Spread of branches to west	3.1m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.5m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	Y
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low but increasing
Bats	None
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low as yet
Birds nesting	Unlikely as yet
Other mammals (state spp)	Low
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be increasing
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmouzeanus viridis</i> s.L.(LF)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Physcia tenella</i> (O); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (O); <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Low but increasing
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This is a replacement for the black poplar near The Fox which died. It is growing well and protected by a fence. The young barthorn growing at the base must be removed. We noted two sapling black poplars growing (planted? – one is staked) at the edge of the pond south of this tree. The pond edge is not a suitable location for these trees and they should be transplanted elsewhere, perhaps off the Green or at the edge of the grassland.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	19 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CIB
OS Grid reference	SO 80239 60140
Species (scientific name)	<i>Pyrus pyraeaster</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Wild pear
Height	6.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.1m
Number of stems	2
Spread of branches to north	2.4m
Spread of branches to south	3.1m
Spread of branches to east	3.8m
Spread of branches to west	2.7m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.5m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Not suitable
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Little opportunity (may feed on fruit)
Birds nesting	Low potential – no evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence, little potential
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low – little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely (much loose bark) and when in leaf.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	Patiphy <i>Desmaccoccus</i> s.l. No mosses
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i> (C)
Landscape & ecological value	Low landscape value, moderate ecological.
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Remove suckers.

Brachythecium vulgatum (C); *Desmaccoccus viridis* s.l. *Lewinulva affinis* (C); *Hypnum cupressiforme* s.l. (LA); *Kindbergia praelonga*; *Lewinulva affinis* (C); *Syntrichia laevipila*; *Trentopohlia* sp.
Amanitina punctata; *Arthonia radiata* (C/F); *Arthonia* spp (C); *Candelariella reflexa* (C/LF); *Flavoparmelia caperata*; *Graphis elegans* (C/R); *Graphis scripta*; *Hypogymnia physodes* (C/F); *Hypogymnia tubulosa* (C); *Lecanora carolinoides* (C/LF); *Lecanora carpinis*; *Lecanora chlorotera*; *Lecanora confusa*; *Lichelia elaeochroma* (C/LF); *Lepraria incana* (LF); *Parmelia sulcata* (C/F); *Parmotrama perlatum* (C); *Pertusaria hymenea*; *Physcia adicendens* (C/F); *Physcia tenella* (C/LF); *Ramalina fernacea* (C); *Ramalina fastigiata* (C/F); *Xanthoria parietina* (LF); *Xanthoria polycarpa* (C/LF twig), etc.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	19 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80225 60131
Species (scientific name)	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Silver birch
Height	10.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.2m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.6m
Spread of branches to south	4.2m
Spread of branches to east	3.9m
Spread of branches to west	3.1m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.6m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	No obvious opportunity
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Some potential
Birds nesting	Little potential, no evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many when in leaf and many deep crevices in bark will conceal a range of small spp.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranococcus viridis</i> s.l. on twigs/limbs of bark; some <i>Rhizocarpon</i> s.l. at base only.
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	Small group of <i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i> (shiny puffball) near base of trunk; <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (O/LF); <i>Parmelia hymenaea</i> (O/F); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O/F); <i>Lecanora exaltata</i> (LF); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (LF); <i>Rhynchospora</i> (O); <i>Romelia farinacea</i> (O/B);
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate ecological, high landscape.
Photos [√] ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Basal branches need removing.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	23 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80266 60074
Species (scientific name)	<i>Pyrus communis</i> s.l.
Species (vernacular name)	Pear
Height	12.9m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	2.7m (around multiple branches)
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.6m
Spread of branches to south	4.8m
Spread of branches to east	5.5m
Spread of branches to west	4.8m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0.5m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M/OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate-high
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Some potential (misle thrushes may feed & other spp on fruit.
Birds nesting	Some potential, no evidence.
Other mammals (state spp)	May be attracted if fruit
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Plenty of dead wood so will be numerous
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	None observed.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> 30-40% cover; <i>Viculus albus</i> several large bunches (see photo); Bramble through tree to top in several stems.
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranococcus varians</i> s.l. (sparse)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (FLA); <i>Peziza adfoedens</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i> (O/LF); <i>Arihonia radiata</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecidella cinaschrova</i> (O); <i>Lecidella cinaschrova</i> (O); <i>Peziza lanella</i> (O); <i>Plasporiopsis chrysanthem</i> (O); <i>Leprosia incana</i> (O/LF); <i>Ravallina farinacea</i> (R); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	High ecological, low-moderate landscape.
Photos ^{✓2}	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	.Branches getting very close to telephone cables – will need pruning back. Remove brambles at base.

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² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	23 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, CPAB.
OS Grid reference	SO 80336 60058
Species (scientific name)	<i>Malus pumila</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Apple
Height	5.4m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	± 3m (around all stems at that height)
Number of stems	4
Spread of branches to north	2.4m
Spread of branches to south	3.0m
Spread of branches to east	2.7m
Spread of branches to west	3.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0.5m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M/OM
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Possible as dense branches
Birds nesting	Potential but no evidence of old nests. Birds will be attracted to fruit and mistletoe berries
Other mammals (state spp)	Badgers and others will be attracted to fruit.
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Likely species-rich as much dead wood.
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey.
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be species-rich.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	30% <i>Vicium album</i>
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Xindbergia proclonga</i> (patch at base of trunk); <i>Lewinulysa affinis</i> (O); <i>Desmoussaisia viridis</i> s.l. (LF)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	An old <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> on dead wood in trunk. <i>Arctosticta radiata</i> (OLF); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (OLF); <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> (O); <i>Phycia tenella</i> (OLF); <i>Phycia adscendens</i> (OLF); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F/LA); <i>Leproaria texana</i> (LF); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O); <i>Parmelia sulcata</i> (O); <i>Graphis elegans</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate landscape, high ecological.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Tree growing in wet ground with dense <i>Asterus affinis</i> at base.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

33

Date of appraisal ¹	26 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 8021260184
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	11.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m 0.8m	1.2m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	4.0m
Spread of branches to south	2.9m
Spread of branches to east	3.7m
Spread of branches to west	4.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0.8m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Some opportunity in summer
Birds nesting	No evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Almost no dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trentepohlia</i> sp. (LF); <i>Dermococcus viridis</i> r.f. (F/A); <i>Lecanolechia affinis</i> (O); <i>Rhodogorgia gracilonga</i> (F/A at base).
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (LF); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (LF); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (LF); <i>Plyocia tenella</i> (O); <i>Graphis scripta</i> (R); <i>Plyocia ascendens</i> (O); <i>Lecidella olivaceobroma</i> (LF);
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate ecological, low landscape.
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Crowded by adjacent oak.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	26 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 8021660177
Species (scientific name)	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Pedunculate oak
Height	11.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.2m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	5.7m
Spread of branches to south	3.6m
Spread of branches to east	6.6m
Spread of branches to west	4.4m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0.8m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential in summer
Birds nesting	Potential but no evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Almost no dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely to be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Tilapia</i> sp. (O); <i>Desmoulinia viridis</i> F.1 (L.F); <i>Brachythecium velutinum</i> (F/A at base of trunk); <i>Leucobrya affinis</i> (O); <i>Frullaria dilatata</i> (O).
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Peziza adircandera</i> (O/F); <i>Myrcia senella</i> (O/L.F); <i>Misoporeus obtusum</i> (O/R); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (L/F/LA); <i>Lecanora contracta</i> (O/F); <i>Lecidella olivochroma</i> (O/L.F); <i>Lepraria incana</i> (O/F); <i>Arthonia radicata</i> (F/LA); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Crowded by adjacent oak.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, DMV, FB.
OS Grid reference	SO 80377 60040
Species (scientific name)	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Small-leaved lime
Height	17.5m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.6m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	6.8m
Spread of branches to south	9.6m
Spread of branches to east	7.5m
Spread of branches to west	8.3m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.3m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Negligible
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Moderate potential
Birds nesting	Potential but no evidence of old nests
Other mammals (state spp)	Low but habitat/cover at base
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low potential as little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Will be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<1% mistletoe
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranococcus viridis</i> s.l. (F/LA); <i>Lecanobrya affinis</i> (O/LF); <i>Racomitrium lanuginatum</i> (R);
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Myurocladia obtusilobata</i> (O); <i>Lecideella sibiricorana</i> (O/F); <i>Atrichia radiata</i> (LF); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (F/LA); <i>Plyocista lewisii</i> (O); <i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i> (O); <i>Lepraria sicana</i> (LF); <i>Xanthoria</i> <i>parietina</i> (O/LF); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Negligible
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Remove the old metal tree guard and rubbish (cons) around tree!

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, DMV, FB.
OS Grid reference	SO 80366 60057
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	6m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	5m (around multiple stems)
Number of stems	Multi-stemmed from coppice stool
Spread of branches to north	2.1m
Spread of branches to south	2.7m
Spread of branches to east	3.0m
Spread of branches to west	2.6m
Start of crown height clear of branches	N/A (coppiced at base)
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	Negligible
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Low-moderate potential
Birds nesting	Potential but no old nests observed
Other mammals (state spp)	Low-moderate potential – no signs seen
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low potential – little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Will be many when in leaf
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	Mistle 15% cover
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Desmouces viridis</i> s.l.(F); <i>Lewinskya affinis</i> (O); <i>Brachythecium velutinum</i> (LF at base);
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (O); <i>Physcia adscendens</i> (O/LF); <i>Physcia tenella</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O/F); <i>Ramalina farinacea</i> (O); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecanora dispersa</i> (O); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i> (O/LF); <i>Farmelia sulcata</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Moderate landscape, high ecological
Photos ^{✓2}	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	—

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB, DMV, FB.
OS Grid reference	SO 80349 260082
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba</i> s.l.
Species (vernacular name)	White willow pollard
Height	3.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	7.3m
Number of stems	New sprouts from recent pollarding
Spread of branches to north	1m
Spread of branches to south	1m
Spread of branches to east	1m
Spread of branches to west	1m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0.9m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low except invertebrates
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	No potential
Birds nesting	Negligible potential
Other mammals (state spp)	Little potential
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	High potential – much dead wood.
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Only when growth increases
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Rhynchogonium constrictum</i> (LF at base); <i>Dicranococcus</i> s.l. (sparse)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i> (R); <i>Trametes versicolor</i> (R); <i>Lepraria incana</i> (OF); small patches of <i>Arctosticta</i> type lichens and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Landscape value aesthetically high, ecological increasing.
Photos [✓] ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Weeds establishing within open trunk space.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	3 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80336 60112
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	8.8m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	7m around 8 main stems
Number of stems	8+
Spread of branches to north	5.1m
Spread of branches to south	5.9m
Spread of branches to east	4.7m
Spread of branches to west	5.1m
Start of crown height clear of branches	0 (formerly coppiced)
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate/high
Bats	Low potential
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Probable – also feeding on haws.
Birds nesting	Potential but no old nests
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low – little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> (F); <i>Hedera helix</i> (F)
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranella varia</i> s.l. (LF)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Plyctia adscendens</i> (F); <i>Plyctia leucis</i> (O/LF); <i>Myurocladia christiansenii</i> (O); <i>Ramalina farinosa</i> (R); <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Landscape low, ecological moderate to high
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Remove small hawthorn bush between this tree and Tree 39. Also remove the small Greenleaves apple planted outside The Fox which is dead.



¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	3 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80344 60108
Species (scientific name)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Species (vernacular name)	Hawthorn
Height	12.2m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	4.5m around all main stems
Number of stems	3, quickly branching.
Spread of branches to north	5.3m
Spread of branches to south	4.8m
Spread of branches to east	5.1m
Spread of branches to west	4.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	N/A
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	Low potential
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Probable – also feeding on mistletoe berries, ivy berries and haws.
Birds nesting	Potential but no old nests
Other mammals (state spp)	No evidence
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low – little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Vincetoxicum</i> 40-50% / <i>Asplenium</i> 40%
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranella</i> 10% (LF)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Maniharia</i> 10% (LF); <i>Physcia</i> 10% (LF); <i>Physcia</i> 10% (LF); <i>Hypogymnia</i> 10% (LF); <i>Graphis</i> 10% (D/R); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Landscape low, ecological high
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Remove small hawthorn bush between this tree and Tree 38.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Tree reference number allocated:

40

Date of appraisal ¹	3 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CIB
OS Grid reference	SO 80352 60093
Species (scientific name)	Difficult to identify but probably <i>Salix x sepulcralis</i> or similar hybrid.
Species (vernacular name)	Weeping willow
Height	16m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	1.7m
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	8.0m
Spread of branches to south	7.9m
Spread of branches to east	7.3m
Spread of branches to west	8.5m
Start of crown height clear of branches	2.2m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate to high
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential
Birds nesting	Some potential but no old nests visible
Other mammals (state spp)	Unlikely except grey squirrel
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Low potential as little dead wood
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Many likely in summer
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	3% mosslike cover, one very small <i>Hebe</i> like at base;
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Trichopogon</i> sp. (L.A); <i>Dicranococcus viridis</i> n.T. (L.F); <i>Lewinella</i> <i>affinis</i> (L.F); <i>Brachyactis velutina</i> (A. at base). May be other mosses out of reach.
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Myrcia adscendens</i> (O.F); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (L.F); <i>Lecanora</i> <i>chilensis</i> (O.L.F); <i>Leproaria incana</i> (O.L.F); <i>Lecanella elaeochroma</i> (O.L.F); <i>Graphis elegans</i> (O); and others (many out of reach).
Landscape & ecological value	High landscape, moderate ecology.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	Nice tree. Needs to have the BT pole moved away from it rather than disfiguring the tree by cutting branches!. Remove hawthorn scrub near the BT pole, too.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	6 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80057 602309
Species (scientific name)	Horse-chestnut
Species (vernacular name)	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Height	6.7m
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	43cm
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	2.1m
Spread of branches to south	2.5m
Spread of branches to east	2.9m
Spread of branches to west	2.2m
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.8m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	Y/M
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low but it is the only horse-chestnut on the Green.
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	None
Birds nesting	None
Other mammals (state spp)	None
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Few if any
Invertebrates (galls)	Needs summer survey
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Few as yet but will increase as tree grows and matures.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None
Bryophytes, algae	<i>Dicranella varia</i> s.l. (LF)
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	<i>Ramalina farinosa</i> (O); <i>Baeocera rubra</i> (O); <i>Xanthoria parietina</i> (F); <i>Styrcia adscendens</i> (O/LF); <i>Hypogymnia physodes</i> (O/F); <i>Lecanora chlorotera</i> (LF); <i>Arthonia</i> spp (O/LF); <i>Lecidella glaucobrona</i> (F); <i>Lepraria [incana]</i> (LF); <i>Graphis elegans</i> (O); <i>Arthonia radiata</i> (O); <i>Lecanora complanata</i> (O/LF); <i>Candelariella reflexa</i> (O/LF); <i>Lecanora carpinea</i> (O); and others.
Landscape & ecological value	Increasing as tree grows.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This tree was planted by Bill Allen's father. The hawthorn bush growing at the base should be removed.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	7 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS Grid reference	SO 80021 60168
Species (scientific name)	<i>Salix alba s.l.</i>
Species (vernacular name)	White willow pollard
Height	2.5m (just pollarded)
Overall trunk girth at 1.5m	3.4
Number of stems	1
Spread of branches to north	0
Spread of branches to south	10cm
Spread of branches to east	0
Spread of branches to west	0
Start of crown height clear of branches	1.4m
Age class (Y, EM, M, OM, V)	V
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	No (not tall enough)
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Possible in ivy and will feed on ivy berries.
Birds nesting	No evidence, possible in ivy.
Other mammals (state spp)	Possible small mammals around base/in hollow centre.
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Many – much dead wood (exit holes observed).
Invertebrates (galls)	Need summer survey.
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Likely when pollarded branches regrow & among ivy.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	<i>Hedera helix</i> 70%
Bryophytes, algae	None obvious but <i>Desmoussouria</i> present in cracks of trunk.
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	A few including <i>Arctosticta</i> sp. (OTF on trunk); <i>Ligoria</i> (<i>incana</i>) (O); <i>Graphis elegans</i> (O); <i>Leccidella elasticolorum</i> (O).
Landscape & ecological value	Both moderate-high.
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This is a boundary tree and only just on the Green, connects with boundary hedge. Should be pollarded every alternate year to prevent further collapse.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please photograph each tree and any significant features (file separately)

Reference number allocated:

Tree Group A

Date of appraisal ¹	14 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS grid reference	SO801602
This is a linear group of relatively young or coppiced trees which have spread out from Monkwood and are now shading the grassland of the Green. Thick scrub, saplings and brambles are growing around them which we have cleared but in my view the trees here should be removed and the habitat returned to the former neutral grassland with anthills, leaving only peripheral trees 4, 5 and 6. This will require a Parish decision. An alternative would be to coppice the trees but this will then have to be maintained. There are three hawthorns, six pedunculate oak and four silver birch, one or two are multi-stemmed from coppice stools.	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Low to moderate but preventing restoration of the former native neutral grassland with anthills.
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	No significant opportunity
Birds nesting	No evidence
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrels drey (remove this tree outside breeding/hibernation time – autumn).
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Unlikely to be of special interest in general site context.
Invertebrates (galls)	Unlikely to be of special interest in general site context.
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Unlikely to be of special interest in general site context.
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	None exclusive to this area
Bryophytes, algae	
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	
Landscape & ecological value	Low
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	This area requires considerable and sustained management effort, preferably with grazing, to return it to the species-rich grassland community it was previously.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)

Reference number allocated:

Tree Group B

Date of appraisal ¹	22 February 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS grid reference	SO 802 601 (approximate centre of area)
<p>This is a discrete wooded/scrub area (see photos) containing:</p> <p>1 <i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch) growing from an old coppice; 3 small <i>Quercus robur</i> (pedunculate oak); 1 young <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash); 1 <i>Malus pumila</i> (apple).</p> <p>The scrub is dominated by <i>Ulex europaeus</i> (gorse) and <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (bramble) with <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (honeysuckle), <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush) and various <u>forbs</u>. There is occasional <i>Hedera helix</i> (ivy) and <i>Viscum album</i> (mistletoe).</p>	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	Moderate
Bats	No
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Possible
Birds nesting	No evidence but potential exists
Other mammals (state spp)	Likely to be used by various small mammals.
Invertebrates	A range of invertebrates will be present.
Landscape & ecological value	Landscape low. Ecological: moderate to high and this area adds to the Green's habitat and species diversity.
Photos ^{✓2}	✓ One photo from each side taken and in file
Other remarks/recommendations	The area can be left largely alone but must be contained so it does not invade the adjacent grassland. Eileen (at The Fox) notes that there was formerly a path through it. There is little evidence of that now but it would be good to restore it

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)

Date of appraisal ¹	1 March 2023																			
Surveyor(s)	CJB FB NMV																			
OS grid reference	SO 80166 60145 (approx. centre of group)																			
<p>This is a discrete wooded/scrub area (see photos) containing:</p> <p>The scrub is dominated by <i>Ulex europaeus</i> (gorse), <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (bramble), young tree saplings, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn), <i>Rosa canina</i> agg. (dog rose), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder), with <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (honeysuckle), <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush), <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (tufted hair-grass), <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (cock's-foot) and various forbs & other grasses. There is <i>Viscum album</i> (mistletoe), especially in the large hawthorn (see below).</p> <p>Trees in this area:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Maturity/comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Quercus robur</i> (pedunculate oak)</td> <td>6</td> <td>Mature. A couple are rather close together but these are nice trees.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch)</td> <td>8</td> <td>Three of these from old coppice stools</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)</td> <td>1</td> <td>Mature. Some 50% of this tree full of mistletoe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Tilia cordata</i> (small-leaved lime)</td> <td>3</td> <td>Two young, one mature</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)</td> <td>1</td> <td>Mature</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Species	Number	Maturity/comment	<i>Quercus robur</i> (pedunculate oak)	6	Mature. A couple are rather close together but these are nice trees.	<i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch)	8	Three of these from old coppice stools	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)	1	Mature. Some 50% of this tree full of mistletoe.	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (small-leaved lime)	3	Two young, one mature	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	1	Mature
Species	Number	Maturity/comment																		
<i>Quercus robur</i> (pedunculate oak)	6	Mature. A couple are rather close together but these are nice trees.																		
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<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)	1	Mature. Some 50% of this tree full of mistletoe.																		
<i>Tilia cordata</i> (small-leaved lime)	3	Two young, one mature																		
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (pear)	1	Mature																		
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High																			
Bats	Possible in larger trees																			
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Potential high																			
Birds nesting	Potential/likely																			
Other mammals (state spp)	Potential for small mammals, deer, fox and others																			
Invertebrates	Likely to be very species-rich																			
Landscape & ecological value	High landscape and ecological																			
Photos ²	✓																			
Other remarks/recommendations	The area can be left largely alone but must be contained so it does not invade the adjacent grassland, especially the northern side where the petty whin grows. Occasional cutting to prevent dominance of bramble will be required and excess saplings should be removed to promote shady, species-rich areas of grassland and a shrub stratum in places.																			

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)

Reference number allocated:

Tree Group D

Date of appraisal ¹	6 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS grid reference	SO 8375 60076 60145 (approx. centre of group)
<p>This is a discrete wooded/scrub area (see photos) mainly of willows (<i>Salix alba</i> s.l., <i>cinerea</i> agg., <i>fragilis</i>) of which three large, old pollards have just been pollarded but the rest are intertwined multi-stems growing from old coppice, with two larger hawthorns and hawthorn scrub plus a small cherry laurel (escaped) (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>). There is dense patchy bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>), lords-and-ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>), and various other forbs and grasses. Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) is frequent and there is a small amount of mistletoe (<i>Vitium album</i>). Bryophytes and lichens are likely to be a similar community to that elsewhere on the Green.</p> <p>There is a pile of brush and some litter. The brush could be tidied up and made into a habitat pile. Otherwise, it is probably best to leave this area as woodland habitat but it should not be allowed to increase in extent. When the cows are on the Green, they shelter here.</p> <p>The three old willow pollards should be pollarded every two to three years.</p>	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High
Bats	Little opportunity
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Droppings suggests there are regularly roosting birds.
Birds nesting	Potential/likely but no old nests observed.
Other mammals (state spp)	Potential for small mammals, grey squirrels and others including occasional muntjac and fox.
Invertebrates	Likely to be species-rich
Landscape & ecological value	The pollarded willows are a special feature and ecological value of the area is high. Landscape is also high with the pollards and the screening of houses although views from the properties and shading of them may be issues.
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	<p>The small amount of litter in the area should be removed.</p> <p>There is a BT telephone post within the trees with wires that are being compromised by branches that should be cut back.</p>

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)

Reference number allocated:

Tree Group E
(pond margins)

Date of appraisal ¹	8 March 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS grid reference	SO 79899 60432 (approx. centre of pond)
<p>This discrete area of the Green contains the main pond, which has recently been desilted, and surrounding trees and scrub (hawthorn and various immature <i>Salix</i> saplings), which have been thinned and the water margins cleared in parts. Please see the photos. Trees present include (note that some of the trees on the aerial photo key have since been removed/pollarded/cut back):</p> <p><u>Northern end of pond</u> 6 pollarded <i>Salix alba</i> s.l. (white willow) at least two of which appear to be veterans; 1 young mature <i>Salix sepulcralis</i> (weeping willow); 3 mature multi stemmed <i>Salix alba</i> s.l. (white willow); 2 single stemmed mature <i>Salix alba</i> s.l. (white willow);</p> <p>Trees around the rest of the pond are generally small and/or immature. They include hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), white willow (<i>Salix alba</i> s.l.) – a single stem and coppiced, grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i> agg.), guelder-rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>), a fruit tree (apple?) and other scrub.</p> <p>There is no ivy or mistletoe in the trees but there areas of bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.) around some of the scrub.</p> <p>The riparian non-woody habitat was relatively clear at time of this survey but will soon regrow with mesic marginals and other riparian species. The banks contain yellow iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), black currant (<i>Ribes nigrum</i>), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp) lords-and-ladies (<i>Arum maculatum</i>) hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>), great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>), hard rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>), <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush) and many other forbs and grasses. Of note are plants recorded here last year which include marsh cudweed (<i>Grapholium uliginosum</i>), marsh speedwell (<i>Veronica scutellata</i>), red gossefoot (<i>Oxybasis rubra</i>) and marsh yellow-cress (<i>Scoripya galustris</i>).</p> <p>The three willow pollards should be pollarded every two to three years.</p>	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High, increased significantly by the pond; a botanically rich area.
Bats	Little opportunity for roosts, although larger trees may have some potential. The pond is an important feeding area for bats.
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Larger trees/thickets have potential for roosting.
Birds nesting	Mallard, swans and moorhens nest, and likely others.
Other mammals (state spp)	Potential for small mammals, grey squirrels and others including muntjac and fox.
Invertebrates	Likely to be species-rich.
Landscape & ecological value	This area is of very high landscape and ecological value.
Photos ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	As with all Tree Groups, this area, though of high value, should be contained so that it does not colonise the adjacent orchid-rich grassland. It is important to maintain willow pollarding but not allow new willows to grow as they will increase water uptake from the pond, resulting in earlier seasonal desiccation. The area is free of litter and rubbish at present and obviously should be maintained as such.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records.

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)

Reference number allocated:

Hedge 1

Date of appraisal ¹	1 January 2023
Surveyor(s)	CJB
OS ref	SO802602
This line of roadside trees and scrub is a former ancient boundary hedge line with a ditch and lynchet (see photo). It should be retained for its historical and landscape interest, the ditch kept clear of excessive silt (alternate year de-silting as needed, not all at once) and the gaps planted with native species of local origin which can be maintained as a hedge. The trees can be left. They are four mature pedunculate oaks and two hawthorns, plus two small silver birch slightly off-centre to the hedge which could also be retained but not allowed to encroach on Tree 12. There are stumps of trees felled a long time ago, a small holly, honeysuckle, ivy and bramble, all of which contribute to a species-rich hedgerow.	
Wildlife value (high, moderate, low, negligible):	High with potential to be very high.
Bats	Possible/likely
Birds roosting (indicate spp if known)	Likely
Birds nesting	Likely
Other mammals (state spp)	Grey squirrels and small mammals likely
Invertebrates (saproxylic)	Yes
Invertebrates (galls)	Bound to be (summer survey needed)
Invertebrates (other – state spp/groups)	Yes – not yet surveyed
Epiphytes present (state spp and cover):	
Vascular plants	The former hedge contains ivy and a wide range of other epiphytes (bryophytes, lichens). A notable vascular ground flora and fungi will be associated with this hedge line.
Bryophytes, algae	
Fungi & lichens (state spp)	
Landscape & ecological value	High
Photos ✓ ²	✓
Other remarks/recommendations	In this area between The Fox and the Sutton Green Road there are one or two stumps from previous felling which are re-sprouting. These should be removed/retreated so the ground can return to grassland. All brambles and other scrub should be removed and the area cut as for other meadow grassland. The dead standing trunk at the edge of the wood should be left alone as it is very valuable for saproxylic invertebrates and other wildlife.

¹ Add new full appraisal for repeat assessments, maintaining previous records

² Please keep a separate photographic record over time (file separately)