

**Arboricultural Report
Proposed Development at
Newcastle
Co Dublin**

August 2019

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Associated Drawings

This report is to be read with the drawings noted below

<u>Drawing Title</u>	<u>Drawing Subject</u>
1) D1-TCP-Newcastle-08-19	Tree Constraints Plan A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints and simplified tree quality category system
2) D2-AIA-Newcastle-08-19	Tree Impacts Plan This plan represents the effects of the proposed development works on the above tree population and depicts trees to be retained and removed.
3) D3-TPP-Newcastle-08-19	Tree Protection Plan This plan depicts the nature, location and extent of tree protection measures required to provide for sustainable tree retention.

Introduction

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Report Brief and Context

This report was requested by “**Cairn Homes Properties Ltd**”. It comprises an Arboricultural review of the proposed development project. The various elements of this report provide an assessment of the sites existing tree population in respect of suitability for retention and sustainability in their current scenario, as well as an assessment of their potential for sustainable retention in the post-development scenario and the effects of the development process. It also provides information in respect of the necessary tree protection and the avoidance of damage to trees during the construction process, required to achieve sustainable tree retention.

This assessment summarises the Arborists findings and recommendations, arrived at after the screening process and considerations defined within the “Implication Assessment Scope” and after an evaluation of trees as defined and described in the tree survey at “Appendix 2”. This report also includes a preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that illustrates the requisite conservation and protection methodologies necessary to maintain tree sustainability. This report is not intended as a critique of the proposed development but is an impartial assessment of the development implications relating to the sustainable retention of trees, whether that be any, some or all trees. This report is for planning purposes only and may be deficient for construction phase use.

This report must be read with the three associated drawings.

1. The “Tree Constraints Plan” drawing “D1-TCP-Newcastle-08-19” that provides a graphic representation of tree survey data, depicting the constraints asserted by the site trees, as well as a categorisation of their condition and potential value.
2. The drawing “Arboricultural Implication Plan” drawing, “D2-AIA-Newcastle-08-19” depicts the expected impacts by overlaying the tree constraints information with the architectural and engineering information.
3. The “Tree Protection Plan”, “D3-TPP-Newcastle-08-19” depicts the location and extent of the tree protection measures required to prevent damage and disturbance to trees intended for retention.

Report Limitations

This report relates the Arborists interpretation of information provided to him before the report compilation and gained by him during the undertaking of the site review and tree survey. The site review data is subject to the limitations as set out under “Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers”

in “Appendix 2” of this report. The findings and recommendations made within this report are compiled, based upon the knowledge and expertise of the inspecting Arborist.

The “Implication Assessment” element of the report builds on assumptions and estimates, particularly in respect of how construction works might proceed on a day to day basis and appreciates the “design” stage of the project, as opposed to “detail design” or “construction” detail. Many elements of the “Arboricultural Method Statement” are deliberately broad and generic. They will require review, amendment and consolidation at the construction stage, for example in respect of the size and nature of the equipment, plant and machinery that might be utilised by any potential building contractor and any details as may change at “detail design” or “construction detail” stages. Accordingly, the accuracy of this assessment premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part can radically alter outcomes in respect of sustainable tree retention.

Report Summary

This development coincides with a broadly agricultural landscape that is, for a large proportion of the site area, devoid of any vegetation of Arboricultural interest. Accordingly, the development can be materially achieved with what appears to be minimal impacts. Nonetheless, the site area is subdivided by hedges relating to the historic agricultural land use.

The vegetation encountered tends to be dominated by thorn-based hedges however, many of these alignments support emergent trees. Whilst the hedge material is in many instances, fully mature and affords little potential for continued growth and increase in size, many of the emergent trees, particularly ash and Sycamore have the potential to become particularly large over time.

Some of these hedges and their emergent tree populations cannot be retained and must be removed to provide space for the proposed development. Elsewhere, punctuations occur where the lands relating to this development will eventually be interconnected to adjoining lands by way of roadways which cut through some hedge alignments.

Nonetheless, efforts have been made to maintain substantive vegetation, particularly about the site boundaries. This is particularly evident in respect of hedge 12, Hedge 22, Hedge 24 and hedge 37 to the west of the site. Particularly, Hedge 22 and 24 will be punctuated to facilitate the above noted future access and will require trimming back, for example along much of the length of hedge to 4, to reduce encroachment impacts.

The sustainable retention of trees and hedges will be achieved by the provision of suitable protection measures during the construction period. For the most part, this will comprise directing of “construction exclusion fencing” thereby providing a physiological barrier between development zones and vegetation for retention. Nonetheless, in a small number of instances, it will be necessary to undertake landscape works within the construction exclusion zone, an example of this being the construction of a footpath running parallel to Hedge 24.

Site Description

Whilst the broader site includes previously developed lands, much of the site area reviewed comprises open agricultural land, a proportion of which has been unused for some time and is overgrown.

Broadly speaking the site area is level, other than areas of stockpiled soil and spoil. The broader site is punctuated and divided by several ditch and bank combinations that tend to coincide with the site’s dominant vegetation.

The vegetation associated with the site is, because of historic land use, typically arranged in lines as hedges.

Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

This tree survey has illustrated a huge diversity of vegetation across the site, ranging from spurious natural regeneration and thicket development, through historical agricultural field boundary hedge is, 2

inadvertently and naturally arising vegetation as well as deliberately planted material associated with more recent landscapes.

Field and Boundary Hedges

Note is also made that towards the west and north-west of the broader site, some site boundary adjoining hedges, presumed to be under the jurisdiction of neighbouring sites have been recorded. Many of these are of spurious species including Cypress that might raise issues in respect of trespass, future growth and sustainability. Therefore, and as part of the broader planning process, and notwithstanding the fact the trees may be beyond the jurisdiction of the site, consideration should be given to whether these hedges can be retained or whether discussion should be entered into with the owners with regard to their possible replacement.

The greater proportion of the site is dominated by agricultural land a small proportion of which remains in use and a large proportion being disused. This land tends to be divided into distinct field or paddock like compartments often defined by field drainage ditches and hedges.

The hedge material tends to vary across the site however, a large proportion comprises standard Hawthorn based agricultural field boundary hedges that would be regarded as commonplace throughout Ireland. In most instances, the hedge is associated with a ditch alignment and particularly with a raised embankment that runs parallel with the ditch.

The condition of various hedges is highly variable across the site. In some instances, the entire hedge alignment remains dominated by the originally intended Hawthorn however, in other instances, little remains of the Hawthorn with the overall alignment comprising little more than thicket development, often dominated by Bramble and Blackthorn.

In respect of the recognisable hedge alignments, many are now exaggerated with substantial lateral spread, rarely associated with Hawthorn but commonly associated with spreading Blackthorn and or Bramble thicket. Therefore, and whilst most normal hedges might be in the order of 4.00 – 6.00 m wide, some apparent hedge corridors now exceed 10.00 – 15.00 m because of the natural and adjoining development of thicket and scrub. Such thicket development has in some instances been damaging, effectively suppressing the lower levels of the original Hawthorn rendering them woody and of no folia cover.

In many instances, note is made that the original hedge line may be partially dilapidated. The originally intended Hawthorn might be intermittent or sporadic with the broader continuity been provided by little more than Bramble thicket.

Accordingly, and in line with the above there is a huge diversity of hedge conditions formats and degrees of sustainability. With regard to hedge retention, it must be appreciated that the topographical features from which they arise are of particular importance and, particularly in respect of ditch side embankments, the retention and conservation of that embankment would be integral to the hedge's retention.

Site Trees

The site trees tend to fall into one of two categories, either those having been planted, for example in respect of recently developed land or, those that appear to have arisen naturally as part of the development and ageing of hedge configurations.

In respect of the deliberately planted trees, it must be appreciated that many of these are relatively young and have been installed as part of a broader landscape scheme. Such trees tend to be relatively young and small and thus offer substantial sustainability.

It is in respect of the more naturally arising specimens that concerns exist. Across the site, note is made of substantial number of trees, predominantly ash that arise from hedges or thicket areas. Many of these trees are fully mature and a large proportion support extensive Ivy cover. Therefore, and notwithstanding an assessment of general vigour, some concern remains in respect of Ivy's ability to obscure what might otherwise be an obvious fault or defect.

Applying to a smaller proportion of the site population, note is made of the number of which Elm encountered. These trees tend to be relatively small, most specimens developing after the main Dutch Elm disease attack of the 1980's and thus tend to be relatively young. Nonetheless, it is noted that this still young but maturing population is already subject to the effects of Dutch Elm disease and therefore sustainability must be queried considering the prevalence of the disease within the broader Dublin area.

As has already been mentioned in respect of the hedges, many of the trees recorded arise from ditch and embankment drainage scenarios. Accordingly, ground topography and its conservation will be critical to the conservation of such trees. Note should also be made that where trees exist adjoining ditches that support persistent watercourses, then there is substantial potential for the physiological blockage of root development across the alignment of the watercourse, a factor that should be considered across the site in respect of the likely extent of tree rooting zones.

Nature of Proposed Works and Likely Impacts

The application site comprises of a main development site of approximately 16 hectares, to the south of Main Street, together with three infill sites which comprise of a 0.80ha site at Ballynakelly; a 0.18ha site at Ballynakelly Rise and a 0.05ha site at Ballynakelly Edge.

The proposed development comprises of 406 no. dwellings comprising 8 no. one-bed apartments; 20 no. two-bed apartments; 1 no. three-bed apartments; 48 no. two-bed apartments with 48 no. three bed duplex units above; 21 no. two-bed houses; 208 no. three-bed houses; and 52 no. four-bed houses.

In addition, the proposed development provides a childcare facility (518sqm) with capacity for in the order of 110 no. children to serve the needs of the proposed development and the wider community. The proposals also include 1 no. retail units (total gross floor area 67.7sqm) at ground floor level within the Ballynakelly apartment block.

Site trees can readily be affected by one of three primary impacts including-

- A. Direct conflict with proposed structures, thus requiring tree removal.
- B. A partial conflict where the "Root Protection Area" is encroached upon by works or ground amendments and cannot be preserved/protected in full.
- C. Environmental damage e.g. compaction, capping, sealing – changing the existing ground environment to one that can no longer support tree root function.
- D. A change in site context or a change in occupation or use that makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

Identification of Impacts

The review of likely Arboricultural implications is based upon the recommendations and criteria as defined within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The "assessment" tends to concentrate on any activity that affects the tree, its local environment, or the context within which it might be retained.

This report, its findings and recommendations have arisen from the scrutiny of development proposal drawings as provided by MOLA Architects, and incorporated into the engineering drawings, used for this review, as provided by DBFL Consulting Engineers, combined with the most recent tree survey data (as appended to this report). The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as extrapolated from the tree survey data in accordance with paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, and any element of the proposed development of works associated with it that affects the defined protection areas.

In respect of tree impacts, any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the “root protection area” of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for retention, unsafe or unsustainable. Additionally, the tree specimens have been evaluated in respect of health, sustainability and suitability for retention within the new context and adjoining the proposed development. Such considerations can readily affect the “predevelopment suitability for retention” scenario.

The perceived development impacts have been illustrated graphically on drawing “D2-AIA-Newcastle-08-19”, where trees denoted with “Broken Red” crown outlines will be removed and those denoted with “Continuous Green” crown outlines will be retained.

Arboricultural Implications of Proposed Development

The proposed development will, by its unavoidable consumption of space, require the loss of both trees and hedging across the site.

The site layout has, where possible, accounted for the retention of trees and hedges. This may raise management issues over time in respect of growth and development. Particularly, it is noted that commonly occurring trees such as Sycamore and Ash have immense potential for growth and size increase and thus, where located close to new homes may generate issues and/or a need for management and pruning.

The hedges, because of their typically smaller mature stature, tend to raise fewer issues. However, their management is most readily achieved by mechanised cutting on a periodic basis, such as by tractor mounted flails. Such management requires vehicular access, and this will not always be available within the proposed layout and therefore, issues may arise where hedges are to be retained close to new dwellings. Where such hedges are located close to roads or paths then management issues should be minimal.

The development proposals will require that some hedges, particularly Hedge Nos. 22 and 24 must be partially cut back to facilitate works. Additionally, and in respect of Hedge 24, the proposal to create a public footpath will require works close to the hedge, that will require the adoption of manual techniques to minimise impacts.

The extent of tree planting envisaged across the site will in part mitigate the above losses. Details have been provided within the proposed landscape plans as provided by Murray & Associates Landscape Architecture. These details indicate that 924 new trees will be installed across the site area.

Particulars of Tree Loss

The drawing “D2-AIA-Newcastle-08-19” comprises the tree survey drawings overlaid by the development drawings, thus providing a graphic representation of the tree related impacts, with those trees

that will be removed, being denoted by red dashed outlines and as listed below.

The review area supports a total of 79No. individual trees and 53 tree lines/hedges, totalling some 132No. significant vegetative items, including-

- no category “A” trees,
- 16No, category “B” trees, plus 9 No Tree Groups
- 54No. category “C” trees as well as 1No. category “C” “tree line” and 22No category “C” hedges.
- 10No. category “U” trees and stumps and 18No. “lines/hedges”

Normally, all category “U” trees will be removed (many need removal regardless of development) (9 items cumulative)

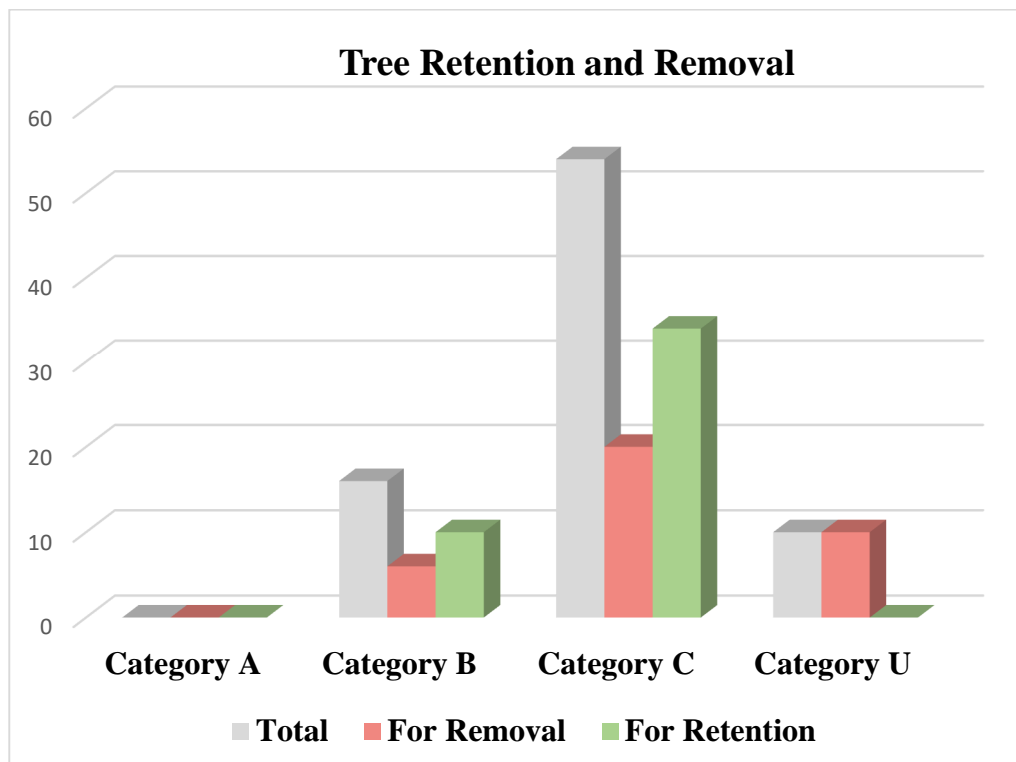
Of the site’s “fair” quality, category “B” trees, the development works will require the removal of tree Nos. 21, 29, 38, 41, 42 and D (6 items cumulative)

Of the site’s category “poor” quality “C” trees, the development works appears to require the removal of Nos.23, 24, 25, 25a, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, A and B.

Additionally, the development will require the loss of Hedges 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 27, 28a, 28b, 29, 30 and circa 30% of hedge 22 and circa 20% of hedge 24

The tree loss breakdown for the site will be-

- 10 No. Category U trees
- 6 No. Category B trees
- 20 No. category C trees
- 10 No. hedges or part hedges



Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

The design and management recommendations as set out in “BS5837:2012” are considered as “best practice” regarding the selection, retention, protection and management of tree within the scope of new developments.

In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all must conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 9, BS5837: 2012, must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of development and the expected day-to-day activities of the site works.

This report provides a “Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement” at “Appendix 1” to this report, as well as the associated “Tree Protection Plan” drawing “D3-TPP-Newcastle-08-19”.

In this drawing, the edges of the “Construction Exclusion Zone” is defined by the bold “Orange” lines that represent the proposed location of the primary protective “Construction Exclusion Fencing”, with the “Orange” hatched area representing the primary “Construction Exclusion Zone”.

The above drawing provides only a representation of the protection locations and extents that must be located, positioned and erected under the guidance of the project Arborist and may require referral to a figured and dimensioned version of the “Tree Protection Plan” drawing. All recommended protection measures will be installed before the commencement of any site works and must remain in situ (unless under the guidance of the site Arborist) until the completion of all site works.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

Provided in the tree survey table (Table 1) are “Preliminary Management Recommendations”. These recommendations relate to the trees as they existed at the time of the tree review and therefore and in line with the changing context of the site, such recommendations may no longer apply. Examples include where the felling of trees or other specific works are necessary to facilitate development requirements.

Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues that may continue to a point where a trees suitability for retention may change over time.

On an ongoing basis, all retained trees must be reviewed regularly so that early intervention and action is applied promptly.

Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

Set out below is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide advice and guidance for most events, occurrences and issues that arise in respect of trees and tree protection on typical development sites. This statement intends to instruct and to advise regarding the execution of the proposed development works in a manner that will be least detrimental to the retained tree population.

Drawings

This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated “Tree Protection Plan” drawing, “D3-TPP-Newcastle-08-19”. This drawing, as was submitted as part of the Arboricultural planning package must be updated and confirmed for “Construction” stage purposes, for example by the inclusion of specific tree protection ranges and dimensions. Accordingly, and in respect of tree protection ranges from any tree, reference must be made to the root protection area radius as defined for that tree within the tree survey table.

Method Statement Use

This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist, as site/project specific issues arise, and new information becomes available, it may be amended and adjusted by him/her to address project-specific issues. In this respect, limited “construction management” detail was available at compilation time, and therefore this method statement deals with tree protection in its broadest terms and may require modification to deal with project specific details to this development, e.g. to account for specific plant/machinery/access issues.

Amendments and Modifications

In some situations, and with the adoption of specific ground protection procedures and structures, parts of the above defined “Construction Exclusion Zones” might still be utilised during the construction process. In respect of vehicular/plant/machinery access, the provision of suitable ground protection measures that avoid soil compaction and maintain drainage/percolation and breathability, that are acceptable to the project Arborist and subject to engineering confirmation, can be utilised. Such might include the various form of “roll-out” temporary access surfaces or might include the “three-dimensional cellular confinement systems that utilise specific forms of confined hard-core. The effective use of either system is subject to the avoidance of excavation and level changes, by use upon existing ground surfaces. Where provided, the above systems would allow for the relocation of the “Construction Exclusion Fencing” to exclude and provide access to and across the newly protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures required within or entry into the “RPA” zone, all efforts must be made to minimise impacts. Aerial issues may require “access facilitation pruning” or clearance pruning. Subterranean works that require excavation must, by design, location and action, minimise impacts to trees. The adoption of “manual only” procedures so that root damage can be minimised, for example by hand digging or the use of “air-spades” for excavation or trenching, may be required. All such works must be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist who will advise on likely repercussions and necessary tree management issues.

Tree Works Specification Updates

It must be noted that many tree management recommendations, as stipulated within the “Preliminary Management Recommendation” section of the primary tree survey, were made prior to any grant of

permission, relate to a changing site context and may no longer be applicable, or may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

Any inability to conform to the recommendations of this method statement or the associated tree protection plan could readily change the sustainability of trees and/or their suitability for retention.

1.0) Overview and Implementation

- 1.1 **This method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management, prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access.**
- 1.2 A review must be undertaken to identify any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage and construction stage development details.
- 1.2 The project Arborist or another qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.
- 1.3 The tree constraints (radial range) associated with any tree to be retained on site is to be regarded as sacrosanct and is not to be entered for any reason without confirmation by, and agreement with, the project Arborist.
- 1.4 Any situation that requires entry into the “root protection zones” of a tree intended for retention must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist regarding the adoption/amendment of suitable tree protection measures.
- 1.5 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

2.0) Works Sequence

- 2.1 No construction related works or mechanised site access will occur until the agreed level of tree protection, in accordance with the “Tree Protection Plan”, is completed.
- 2.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree works including tree felling and cutting as defined in the Arboricultural report.
- 2.3 The Project Arborist will oversee and liaise with the tree works contractor regarding the nature and extent of tree/woodland access to facilitate felling works.
- 2.4 On completion of the felling works, the tree management plan will be reviewed by the Project Arborist to address changed context, land use, rates of occupation and use and to account for potential impacts upon the newly built environment, thereby amending (if necessary) the “preliminary Management Recommendations” stipulated in the original Tree Survey.
- 2.5 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 2.6 After the completion of primary tree clearance but prior to the commencement of construction works, all “Construction Exclusion” and “Protective” fencing must be erected and “signed-off” as complete by the Project Arborist.
- 2.7 Only on completion of all construction works will any/all tree protective measures be removed, and only then in a manner, that does not compromise the “Protection Zones”. This must be completed in a “Progressive” manner, with each section being removed whilst utilizing protection systems still in situ. Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.
- 2.8 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding the condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over.

3.0) Tree Protection

- 3.1 All tree protection measures must be agreed, overseen and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement and regarding maintenance for the duration of site works
- 3.2 Tree protection will be based upon drawings “D3-TPP-Newcastle-08-19” (Construction version) that relates to all trees for retention, as well as the location of all tree protection measures.
- 3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of protective fencing or construction exclusion fencing is the range stipulated in the primary tree survey for that tree and within the “RPA” (root protection area) column.
- 3.4 If entry into the “RPA” (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, that allow for the relocation of the “Construction Exclusion Fencing”, will provide for an extension of accessible ground space.
- 3.5 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the “Construction Exclusion Zone”
- 3.6 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should be 2.00 metres in height, constructed of robust materials and be suitably braced to withstand impact and may include sheet panels attached to timber posts or weld-mesh panels supported upon a scaffold bar system. All footings must be firm and immobile and must not use mobile rubber or cement footings, (an illustration (Fig 1-facsimile of BS5837: 2012, is appended to this document to illustrate a possible option for the construction of the protective fencing)
- 3.7 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as “TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT”
- 3.8 Where applicable, structures such as “lock-ups”, offices or other temporary site building, not requiring excavation or underground ducting, might be positioned such as to comprise part of the “Construction Exclusion Zone” fencing. All remaining fencing must be continuous with such features and effectively prevents access to protected ground.
- 3.9 No amendment, alteration, relocation or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

4.0) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)

- 4.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected ground.
- 4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.
- 4.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.
- 4.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new structure
- 4.5 Where proprietary ground protection systems are utilised, it is imperative that the manufacturer’s specifications and recommendations are adhered to in full regarding the provision and installation of this type of ground protection.
- 4.6 Protection installation will require a progressive laying down of ground protection, with previously laid material providing vehicular access to the next zone will be accepted as an approved methodology.

5.0) Works within “RPA” Zone

- 5.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the “RPA” area.
- 5.2 The “RPA” zone associated with all retained trees must be protected from the effects of construction works.
- 5.3 Amended tree protection measures as agreed with the Project Arborist and including the relocation

of fencing and the provision of ground protection will be installed in accordance with the tree protection measures prior to commencement.

- 5.4 All works will be undertaken under the supervision and guidance of the Project Arborist who will have the authority to stop works if activities are considered such as to have the potential to damage trees.
- 5.5 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced “RPA” zone.
- 5.6 On completion of the required works, the area will be inspected by the Project Arborist regarding the reinstatement of the original protection and the relocation of the protective fencing to a position relating to the original “RPA” area.

6.0) Service Installation

- 6.1 The “Project Arborist” must be consulted for advice and procedural recommendations, in respect of any installation of services within or requiring entry into the “Root Protection Area” of any tree intended for retention.
- 6.2 Any such works found to be unavoidable, must be undertaken with special care, incorporating the recommendations of both “BS5837: 2012 and the National joint utility groups, guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG 10)
- 6.3 No open trenching will be allowed. All works must be commensurate with the preservation of the affected tree root system.
- 6.4 Preference will be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), “Air-Spade” or broken-trench techniques.
- 6.5 All works carried out within the “RPA” zone or “Construction Exclusion Zone” must be agreed with and supervised by the Project Arborist.

7.0) Tree Management and Works

- 7.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist
- 7.2 The primary site clearance and felling should be undertaken at the earliest stage of the overall development works, to enable the re-assessment of all ostensibly retainable trees in respect of possible amendments to the “Preliminary Management Recommendations” and to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.
- 7.3 All Tree Works must adopt safe work procedures and must be undertaken by staff suitably trained for the purpose at hand and compliant with all legislative, safety and insurance requirements.
- 7.4 Additional works including formative pruning, crown reduction etc., may be nominated for various trees in the interests of mitigating the potential effects of exposure and isolation.
- 7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 7.6 All Tree Surgery/Pruning works will be undertaken under the guidance of the Project Arborist; the precise nature and extent of work being agreed before commencement.
- 7.7 On completion of site works, the retained tree population will be reviewed and re-evaluated regarding its ongoing condition and the likely requirements of any ongoing or future monitoring or management needs.

8.0) Demolition

- 8.1 All demolition procedures must be agreed and overseen by the Project Arborist or other suitably skilled staff to monitor for damage and to protect exposed roots/cut-trim exposed roots/oversee backfilling of exposed roots.

- 8.2 Where access into unprotected “RPA” zone becomes unavoidable then suitable ground protection, provided in accordance with an engineer’s direction and agreed with the Project Arborist will be installed.
- 8.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.
- 8.4 Whilst existing foundations/structures may provide temporary protected access to areas within the “RPA” zone, preference must be given to the location of demolition plant outside of the “RPA” zone.
- 8.5 Where tree(s) exist near a structure to be demolished then the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (Top Down, Pull Back).
- 8.6 Underground structures (services etc.) within the “RPA” zone should be reviewed with regards to decommissioning and retention in situ in the interest of avoiding tree damage.
- 8.7 Preference should be given to the retention existing sub-bases where hard surfaces are removed, particularly if the hard surface is to be replaced.

9.0) Ancillary Precautions

- 9.1 The methodologies as set out in this document apply to all undertakers of work upon or adjoining the site as may require access to the “Construction Exclusion Zone” or the “RPA” area of any tree.
- 9.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site.
- 9.3 All persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements
- 9.4 Works outside the “Construction Exclusion Zone” must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.
- 9.5 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.
- 9.6 Care must be taken regarding materials that may contaminate the ground. No concrete mixings, diesel or fuel, washings or any other liquid material may be discharged within 10 metres of a tree.
- 9.7 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.
- 9.8 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.
- 9.9 The trees should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the development process and on completion. At that time, additional recommendations regarding tree management may be required.
- 9.10 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.
- 9.11 Any circumstances that become known whilst the development project is ongoing that either involves trees or access to/works within the construction exclusion zone must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for evaluation and advice regarding approach and methodology.
- 9.12 It is likely that liaison/agreement will be required with the Local Planning Authority regarding compliance with, as well as the verification of the required tree protection measures.

Appendix 2 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

The criteria put forward in “BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations” have provided a basis for this report.

The data collected has been represented in table form as “Table 1” within “Appendix 1” to this report. This appendix includes a Survey Methodology, Survey Key, Survey Abbreviations, Condition Category Definitions and a brief resume of the typical application of Tree Protection measures as defined within the above standard and as relates to the “RPA” zones defined both within the survey table and on the “TCP” drawing.

The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of a tree’s potential retention status and its preliminary management recommendations and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree’s suitability for retention.

Drawing References

The survey must be read with the “Tree Constraints Plan” drawing “D1-TCP-Newcastle-08-19” regarding the representation of tree positions, crown forms, “RPA” extents and colour reference to category systems. Trees omitted from the supplied drawing may be “sketched in” to “D1-TCP-Newcastle-08-19”. Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.

A green coloured outline represents each tree crown. It is scaled to represent the north, east, south and west crown radii as denoted in the survey table. Each tree (categories A-green, B-blue and C-grey only) have been apportioned a “Root Protection Area” (RPA see below) denoted as a dashed orange circle.

The development of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides a design tool regarding tree retention. Such a plan combines the topographical land survey drawing with additional information as provided by the tree survey. The aspects of the tree’s existence recorded on the “TCP” are, firstly, the tree canopies, represented by the four cardinal compass point radii (Sp: R in survey Table 1). Secondly, and following paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, we represent each tree’s “Root Protection Area” (RPA). For design purposes, it approximates the position of the tree protection fencing to be erected before the commencement of any site works, thus excluding all site activities other than those dealt with by way of the “Arboricultural Implication Assessment” and “Arboricultural Method Statement”.

The “Tree Constraints Plan” (TCP) depicts the extent and location of constraints, placed upon the site by the trees. The “TCP” represents both the true canopy form (north, east, south and west radii) but also the “RPA” as defined above. These constraints are provided to advise regarding the design and layout of a proposed development.

Survey Intent and Context

This document intends to highlight the extent and nature of the material of Arboricultural interest on the site in question.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

The Survey

The original survey was carried out in spring and early summer of 2018 and was extended in July of 2019. This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The compilation of this survey was guided by the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey typically includes trees of stem diameters exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

Each tree in the survey has a consecutive number that relates directly to the survey text. Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a tree's size and form. While efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions are estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu failure and damage. The assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such purposes will render the information invalid.

A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual assessment only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. All trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage or injury. The results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

The original survey was carried out during the spring and summer periods. Some of the signs, typically symptomatic of ill-health or defect within a tree, may not have been available to view at the time of the survey or may have been obscured by seasonality related factors. Some of the fruiting bodies of various fungi, parasitic upon or causing decay or disease in trees, may have been out of season and unavailable to view. This survey can only comment upon symptoms of ill-health or defects visible at the time of the inspection.

Survey Key

Species	Refers to the specific tree species
Age	Referred to in generalized categories including: -
Y - Young.....	A young and typically small tree specimen.
S/M - Semi-Mature.....	A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours but typically, would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.
E/M - Early-Mature.....	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
M - Mature.....	A specimen of dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species. Future growth would tend to be extremely slow with little if any dimensional increase.
O/M - Over-Mature.....	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
V - Veteran.....	An extremely old, veteran specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration or of very limited future longevity.
Tree Dimensions	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
Ht	Tree Height
CH	Lowest canopy height
N, E, S, W	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south and west
Dia	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
RPA	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
Con	Physical Condition
G Good.....	A specimen of generally good form and health
G/F Good/Fair.....	
F Fair.....	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
F/P Fair/Poor.....	
P Poor.....	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
D Dead.....	A dead tree
Structural Condition	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury or disease supported by the tree
PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendation for Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition.
Retention Period	Works considered as urgent will be noted.
S – Short.....	Typically, 0 -10 years
M – Medium.....	Typically, 10 -20 years
L – Long.....	Typically, 20 – 40 years
L+.....	Typically, more than 40 years
Category System	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
Category U.....	Typically relates to trees that are dead, dying or dangerous. Such trees may present a threat or suffer from a defect or disease that is considered irremediable.
Category A.....	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
Category B.....	Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality
Category C.....	Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value. The above categories are further subdivided regarding the nature of their values or qualities.
Sub-Category 1.....	Values such as species interest, species context, landscape design or prominent aspect.
Sub-Category 2.....	Mainly cumulative landscape values such as woods, groups, avenues, lines.
Sub-Category 3.....	Mainly cultural values such as conservation, commemorative or historical links.

Table 1 – Tree Data Table

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition
1	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	8.00	2.00	5.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	1	407	4.89	Broad and spreading. A young specimen, naturally emerging from hedgerow thicket. Supported by ivy cover that prevents detritus review at present though growth vigour appears good.
2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	7.00	1.50	5.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	334	4.01	Heavily unbalanced to north, possibly unstable. Arises from particularly boggy area of ditch obscured by ivy cover and poor development.
3E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	9.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	3.00	1	398	4.77	Young and still vigorous, arising from upper ditch embankment. Ivy is beginning to develop on primary stem.
4	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	8.50	1.75	4.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	1	452	5.42	Of distorted form standing on convoluted stem but is maintaining good vigour. Arises from top of ditch embankment.
5E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G	12.00	2.25	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	2	525	6.30	Twin stemmed from ground level with northern stem being dominant. Primary stem and middle stem support extensive ivy cover. Visible canopy appears vigorous. Arises from western upper part of substantial ditch feature.

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
6E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	7.00	5.50	1	548	6.57	Slightly one-sided and exhibiting evidence of prior mechanical failure and branch loss about north-western crown. Vigour and vitality remain good though central stem and much of middle crown is obscured by dense ivy cover. Tree arises from upper edge of deep ditch profile.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
7E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F/P	15.00	1.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	748	8.98	Heavily obscured by ivy cover but is noted to be affected by localised but substantial pockets of decay near ground level. Buttress root morphology suggests prior damage and substantial exposure through erosion. Tree is of questionable stability and dubious retention merit.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	S	C2
8E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	11.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	7.00	5.00	3	462	5.54	A multi-stemmed and particularly distorted specimen. Tree appears to be of good vigour though already exhibit evidence of localised storm damage. Arises from upper edge of deep ditch profile. Middle crown is obscured by ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review in respect of retention context in suitability pretension.	S	C2
9E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	452	5.42	A relatively young and still vigorous specimen. Vigour and vitality appear good though middle crown is obscured by ivy cover. Arises from upper edge of substantial ditch profile.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
10	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F/P	26.00	3.00	8.50	12.00	9.00	10.00	1	1101	13.22	A particularly large specimen exhibiting evidence of multiple failures and wounds of varying history. General vigour and vitality appear good though apparent propensity towards localised storm damage raises concern. Tree suitability for retention will be solely context dependent and dependent upon the extent and nature of management that context would demand.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C1-2
11E	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	P	8.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	3.50	1	525	6.30	An elliptical and thicket like group of suckers arising from a decay affected stump of what appears to have been a previous tree. This material is young and vigorous and as it small stature peers present limited threat however, it is of poor quality and minimal sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
12	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	P	9.00	2.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	1	516	6.19	Arises from ditch edge embankment. Lower stem is subject to substantial wounding and decay thus raising concern regarding sustainability and stability. Vigour and vitality remain good though tree's suitability for retention in a developed context is particularly poor.	Consider early removal. Alternatively, cut Ivy and review regarding retention context and need for context specific management actions.	S	C2
13E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	17.00	1.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	1	780	9.36	A large assuming arising from dense thicket development on ditch bank. Middle crown is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover though vigour and vitality suggest good health.	Review once access is available. Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
14E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	P	16.00	1.50	10.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	1	592	7.10	Chronically distorted and a big exhibiting evidence of possible partial prior collapse. Appears to arise from south-eastern side of ditch and therefore may be beyond the site jurisdiction.	Remove.	N/A	U
15E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	17.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	1	465	5.58	Unbalanced and possibly affected by shape/form/collapse of near neighbour. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit, particularly if exposed.		S	C2
16E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	17.00	1.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	668	8.02	Arising from south-eastern side of ditch alignment of possibly beyond euros site jurisdiction. Is unbalanced and distorted. Will be affected by potential loss of near neighbours.		S	C2
17E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	0.00	3.50	1	477	5.73	Heavily distorted and of a form suggested of prior apex loss. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit. Appears to site arise from within the site jurisdiction.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
18E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	2.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	6.50	1	780	9.36	Apparently vigorous but heavily obscured by dense ivy cover that prevents detailed review at present. Tree arises from north-western side of ditch alignment and thus is assumed to be within site jurisdiction.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B1-2
19E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	417	5.00	Slightly suppressed as result proximity to near neighbours but apparently maintaining good vigour and vitality. Is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover that pretence prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
20E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	15.00	2.00	5.00	6.50	4.50	5.00	1	748	8.98	Heavily divided from ground level. Appears to arise from ditch and embankment scenario. Vigour and vitality are variable throughout crown sphere suggesting potential ill-health and undermined sustainability.	Review once access is available. Cut Ivy to facilitate better review in future.	S	C2
21	Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	274	3.29	Young and still vigorous specimen with immense potential for continued growth over time. Tree arises from southern side of apparent field ditch and close to field access route.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
22E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	2	420	5.04	A relatively young and multi-stem specimen arising from western side of apparent ditch. Appears to be of good vigour and vitality but is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover and would require re-review after ivy cutting.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
23	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	910	10.92	A relatively large and still vigorous specimen that comprises sucker regeneration from a particularly large stump. May present limited threat at present but is mechanically poor and of dubious sustainability.	Review in respect of retention context and limited sustainability.	S	C2
24	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	8.50	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6	462	5.54	A suckering group, most likely arising from the stump of a previous tree. Small stature presents limited threat at present however tree is of limited sustainability considering poor mechanical form.	Review regarding retention context and limited sustainability.	S	C2
25	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	8.00	1.00	3.50	6.00	4.00	3.50	2	420	5.04	Heavily distorted and of dubious retention merit. Remains vigorous.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
25a	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	2	688	8.25	Slightly one-sided as result proximity to near neighbour. General vigour and vitality are good.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	C2
26	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	1.00	4.00	3	592	7.10	Young and still vigorous though one-sided as result of proximity to nearest neighbours.	Review regularly.	M	C2
27	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	G	9.00	1.25	1.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	1	226	2.71	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time.	Review in respect retention context.	M	C2
28	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	6.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	2	462	5.54	Comprises suck regeneration from the stump of previous tree. Is of poor quality and minimal retention merit.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
29	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	2.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6	910	10.92	A large multi-stem specimen arising from within confines of neighbouring garden. Appears be maintaining good general vigour and vitality.	Review in respect of retention context though is outside of site jurisdiction.	L	B2
30	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	P	6.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	3	398	4.77	A large specimen typically regarded as a weed species.	Review in respect retention context and ownership.	S	C2
31	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	439	5.27	Previously damaged and appears to have been disturbed on eastern side of stem. Is heavily obscured by ivy cover. Is of dubious retention merit but need to be reviewed in respect of ownership.		S	C2
32E	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	4.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	A close-knit group of multiple stems that are naturally arising. Arises from boundary thicket where ownership is ill-defined. Note is made of substantial compaction and disturbance to east.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
33E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	1	484	5.81	Obscured by dense thicket development and is of questionable ownership. Supports extensive ivy cover though vigour and vitality appear good at present.	Review in respect of ownership and suitability pretension.	M	C2
34	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3	525	6.30	Young and vigorous but of questionable ownership. Arises from dense thicket and appears likely to suffer ground compaction and disturbance to east.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
35	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	3	684	8.21	Multi-stemmed and exhibiting evidence of substantial cutting on eastern side. Remains vigorous but is of dubious sustainability.	Review regard retention context and ownership.	M	C2
36	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	21.00	4.00	6.00	7.50	7.00	5.00	2	1035	12.41	A particularly large, twin stem specimen. General vigour and vitality appear good. Tree has undergone substantial cutting in past presumably in relation to clearance of overhead cables in vicinity. Both stems support substantial ivy cover though north-eastern stem is almost wholly obscured. Suitability of retention would be dependent upon additional review.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C1-2
37	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	14.00	4.00	6.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	474	5.69	Slightly distorted and of reduced vigour raising some concern regarding health status and sustainability. Middle crown is wholly obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
38	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	16.00	2.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	780	9.36	General vigour and vitality appear good at present though multi-stem stature raises concerns considering extensive ivy cover and fact that much of crown is obscured.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
39	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	12.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	350	4.20	Apparently comprising 2 close-proximity stems, the southern of which has failed and is leaning within seconds tree. He this specimen should be regarded as suitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
40E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	9.00	1.75	5.50	3.00	1.00	4.50	1	293	3.51	Heavily unbalanced as result of suppression and unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
41	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	1.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	2	462	5.54	Middle crown is obscured by dense ivy cover that prevents review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
42	Sycamore – Ash Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	13.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	302	3.63	A close-knit group of individual stems of a tall and drawn-up nature. Vigour is good though spindly form raises some concern regarding longer term stability.	Cut Ivy and review at construction phase.	M	B2
43	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	1.25	3.00	4.50	2.50	5.00	3	688	8.25	Suppressed distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours, has developed a fanlike crown profile, perpendicular to alignment. Multi-stem form raises some concern regarding mechanical stability.	Cut Ivy and review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
44	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	16.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5	907	10.89	Large multi-stemmed group, likely to comprise sucker regeneration from the stump of previous tree. Growth configuration may be mechanically poor and will require regular review.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
45	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	4.00	1	216	2.60	Suppressed and arising as an element of natural hedge regeneration.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
46	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	F	8.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.50	1	207	2.48	Suppressed and unbalanced. Remains alive though infected neighbours suggest disease attack is imminent.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
47	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	2.00	1	264	3.17	Heavily unbalanced to north-east. Existence of disease within local hedgerow suggests limited sustainability.	Review regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
48	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	17.00	1.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	1	907	10.89	A large multi-stem specimen likely to have arisen after early life decapitation or cutting. Vigour and vitality are good and notwithstanding heavy ivy cover, tree appears to be vigorous. Some concern relates to possible mechanical issues in later life.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
49	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3	398	4.77	A poor-quality specimen almost wholly enveloped in ivy cover and exhibiting no live growth at crown apex. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
50	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	P	10.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	3	907	10.89	Multi-stem from near ground level. Embankment from which tree arises has suffered chronic disturbance on eastern side to extend that tree safety cannot be relied upon.	Remove.	N/A	U
51	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	E/M	F	9.00	2.00	5.00	2.0	4.50	5.00	4	430	5.16	One-sided as result of suppression but apparently maintaining good vigour. Supports extensive ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2
52	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	M	G/F	11.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	1	420	5.04	Almost wholly enveloped in ivy cover but apparently maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2
53	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	M	F	20.00	4.50	5.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	1	780	9.36	A large specimen, still vigorous affording immense potential for continued growth. Brittle nature and obscured nature of crown raise some concern. Multi-stem stature suggests potential for prior decapitation.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
54	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	M	F	20.00	3.00	9.00	6.50	0.00	7.00	1	748	8.98	Large specimen heavily unbalanced to north. Is apparently vigorous and thus asserts potential for continued growth. Brittle nature and ivy obscured nature raises some concern.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C1-2
55	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F	17.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	1.00	1	525	6.30	One-sided through suppression and typically unbalanced to east. Exhibits signs of localised storm damage and Ivy development lower stem. It should be regarded as part of a cohesive group.		S	C2
56	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	P	15.00	1.75	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	1	433	5.19	Suppressed and has developed fan-like crown profile, perpendicular to overall alignment. Has sustained substantial damage to middle western crown. Is of dubious sustainability. Should be reviewed as part of a cohesive group.		S	C2
57	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	5.00	1	395	4.74	Suppressed distorted because of position within close-knit alignment. Is of drawn up form and heavily divided at 3.50 m.	Review as part of group.	S	C2
58	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.00	4.00	1	382	4.58	Suppressed distorted because of position within close-knit alignment.		S	C2
59	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	3.00	1.00	1	398	4.77	Heavily suppressed and of narrow Crown form. Sees notable Ivy development about middle stem.	Review as part of the group.	S	C2
60	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	P	12.00	2.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.50	1	334	4.01	Has suffered traumatic failure of easternmost stem. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
61	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	P	15.00	2.00	1.00	4.50	2.00	2.00	1	341	4.09	Has sustained damage to major stem on eastern side of crown. Is of dubious sustainability.	Review as part of cohesive group.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
62	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	1	357	4.28	Apparently vigorous but must be reviewed as part of a cohesive group.		M	C2
63	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus x Canadensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	1	420	5.04	Apparently vigorous but heavily divided at 4.00 m. Must be regarded as part of a cohesive group.		M	C2
64	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G/F	7.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.50	1	248	2.98	In and still vigorous though affected by substantial Ivy development.	Cut Ivy and review regard retention context.	L	B2
65	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	F	7.00	0.75	3.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Heavily one-sided because of suppression. Has sustained lower crown vandal damage. Ivy is developing on lower stem.	Clean-out and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
66	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E,	G/F	7.50	0.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	1.50	1	325	3.90	Slightly one-sided through suppression. Sees notable Ivy development about middle crown. General vigour and vitality are good.	Clean-out and review regarding retention context. Cut Ivy.	L	B2
67	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	0.75	3.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	462	5.54	Squat and spreading from low level. Supports Ivy development. Has sustained notable vandal damage because of the ease with which specimen can be climbed. Specimen may be of dubious retention merit in respect of ease of climbing.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
68	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	P	13.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	4	748	8.98	A particularly poor-quality specimen in an advanced state of decline with dieback and deadwood development notable throughout canopy. Tree appears to be located immediately outside of site area but greatly overhangs site boundary. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
69	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	S/M	F	4.50	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	121	1.45	Young and relatively vigorous.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
70	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	S/M	G/F	7.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1	178	2.14	Young and still vigorous.		L	B2
A	Domestic Apple (<i>Malus variety</i>)	M	F	4.00	1.25	2.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	1	229	2.75	Still vigorous but notably distorted.		M	C2
B	Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)	E/M	F/P	12.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	Young specimen of reduced vigour and limited foliage retention. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
C	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	D	5.50	2.00	1.50	1.560	1.50	1.50	1	175	2.10	Dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
D	Portuguese Laurel (<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	E/M	G/F	4.50	0.50	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Young and still vigorous.		M	B2
E	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.25	3.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	1	398	4.77	A once larger tree has been substantially cut because of its position beneath power cables. Tree is now typically unbalanced to south-east. Tree is of multi-stemmed format suggesting re-suckering since prior cutting. Tree is located on high embankment, in excess 1.50 m over drive levels with limited root extent to south-east. Ownership is indistinct. Tree is of dubious sustainability or suitability for retention.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
F	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	1.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	4	462	5.54	Multi-stemmed from ground level and one-sided, suggesting severe intervention and cutting because of overhead power cables. Tree arises from upper edge of the steep embankment circa 1.50 m over drive levels illustrating no anchorage or routing to south-east. Tree is of dubious sustainability or suitability for retention.		S	C2
G	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	E/M	F	4.00	0.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	1	207	2.48	Squat and shrub like. Typically regarded as a weed species. Arises from top of embankment circa 1.5 m over drive levels.		M	C2
H	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	P	4.50	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1	229	2.75	An element of scrub development remaining from older hedge profile. Is invaded by Ivy cover and is poor of poor quality.		S	C2
I	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Young and still vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time. Is affected by extensive Ivy cover.		M	B2

Tree Lines and Groups																	
STL	Street Tree Limes Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	159	1.91	Young and vigorous asserting immense potential for continued growth in future.	L	B2	
STH	Street Tree Turkish Hazel (<i>Corylus colurna</i>)	S/M	G	5.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	121	1.45	Recent installations. Most specimens remain vigorous and asserts substantial potential for continued growth over time. The specimens arising from cast iron plan to grid scenarios.	L	B2	
TG1	Tree Group 1 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	A close-knit group of 5 recently installed plants. Most specimens exhibit evidence of good vigour and vitality.	L	B2	
TG2	Tree Group 2 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	A close-knit group of 5 recently installed plants. Most specimens exhibit evidence of good vigour and vitality.	L	B2	
TG3	Tree Group 3 Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	S/M	G	4.5	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	Young and vigorous.	L	B2	
TG4	Tree Group 4 Holm Oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	S/M	G	4.50	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	Young and vigorous.	L	B2	
TG5	Tree Group 5 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.00	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	A close-knit group of 5 recently installed plants. Most specimens exhibit evidence of good vigour and vitality.	L	B2	
TG6	Tree Group 6 Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G	7.00-9.00	1.50-2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	A roadside planting of 6 young and vigorous Birch. A recent installation within cast iron plan to grid scenario. Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	L	B2

TG7	Tree Group 7 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	159	1.91	Young and vigorous, recently installed.		L	B2
TG8	Tree Group 8 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G	5.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	159	1.91	Young and vigorous, recently installed. 7a is unbalanced suggestive of partial uprooting. This tree should be removed and or replaced.		L	B2
TG9	Tree Group 9 Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	S/M	G/F	4.50	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	143	1.72	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time.		L	B2

TL1	Tree Line 1 Ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i> Elder <i>(Sambucus nigra)</i> Hazel <i>(Corylus avellana)</i> Bramble <i>(Rubus fruticosus)</i> Ivy <i>(Hedera helix)</i>	E/M- M	F	6.00-11.00	0.00	Spread 8.00-12.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	This alignment appears to arise in conjunction with a raised embankment that reaches levels between 0.50 and 0.75 metres above adjoining field levels. The alignment supports a small number of Hawthorne that raises the suggestion that the boundary was once defined by a thorn-based hedge like alignment. At present, the Thorns are almost wholly overwhelmed by a continuous and contiguous emergent Ash population mixed with Hazel. The plants are highly variable along the length with the Ash dominating the northern and midsection and hazel, to dominate at the south. At present, and notwithstanding the apparent domination of an original hedge, the trees within the group are highly variable. The Ash appear to be naturally arising and many are highly distorted often supporting stem deformations between 1.00 and 1.50 m, suggesting possible decapitation or flailing in early life. Many specimens are now multi-stemmed and raise concern regarding mechanical sustainability and predisposition towards mechanical failure over time. Accordingly, and notwithstanding the provision of a large-scale and high hedge like structure at present, the long-term viability of this alignment is questionable. Already within your right alignment are most obvious in position slightly south of the centre are specimens of highly unbalanced and multi-stemmed forms. If a vegetative alignment is to be maintained in this area, then periodic review will be necessary orientated towards the eradication of faulty specimens and their replacement. This can be achieved either by replacing like with like or, for example replacing faulty Ash with more hazel. Because of its tree and large shrub content, this alignment is of significant Arboricultural interest as well as likely being of ecological value.	M	C2
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Hedges and Thickets												
H1	Hedge 1 Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	E/M	P	0.75-4.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-7.50m	m/s	n/a	n/a	Boundary is best defined by a stone-built wall upon which has developed a thicket growth, dominated by Bramble. This material is of poor quality and no retention merit whatsoever. Remove.	N/A	U
H2a	Hedge 2a Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	E/M	P	1.00-5.00	0.00	Spread variable	m/s	n/a	n/a	This boundary is best defined by a circa 2.00 m stone-built wall upon which has developed a scrub thicket, dominated by Bramble. The area supports a small number of slightly larger growing elder. All material is considered of poor quality and unsuitable for retention.	N/A	U
H2b	Hedge 2b Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	1.50-5.50	0.00	Spread 1.50-5.50m	m/s	n/a	n/a	The apparent boundary line exhibits signs of once having included a stone wall that is either dilapidated or demolished. The alignment also supports a small number of Hawthorne suggestive of a possible hedge. Such plants are very few and now dominated by a larger number of mature Blackthorn and elder. The hedge is dispersed and highly variable with a spread greatly extended because of Blackthorn suckering and Bramble thicket development. Individual plants are dilapidated and of poor quality, exacerbated by Ivy cover. Any requirement for a vegetative alignment in this position will effectively require replacement planting.	N/A	U
H3a & b	Hedge a & b Leyland Cypress (<i>Cuppressocyparis leylandii</i>)	S/M	F	2.25	0.00	Spread 5.00-7.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	A young and previously decapitated hedge comprising a garden demarcation hedge of an adjoining property. Fencing material would suggest the plants arise from curtilage of adjoining property. Vigour is good though concerns arise regarding species growth potential and known issues relating to management in mid and later life. Review regarding retention context.	L	C2

H4a & b	Hedge 4 a & b Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	S/M	F	4.50	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	A young hedge apparently applicable to adjoining gardens and defined from site by post and wire fence. Hedge is punctuated by small suppressed section dominated by elder. Plans remain vigorous and assert immense potential for continued growth over time however species predispositions raise issues regarding mid and later life management. Review regarding retention context.	L	C2
ST1	Scrub Thicket 1 Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	E/M	P	5.00	0.00	Spread Variable	m/s	n/a	n/a	An area natural regeneration dominated by elder and Bramble. Is of no Arboricultural merit or interest. Remove.	N/A	U
H5	Hedge 5 Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	E/M	F	4.50	0.00	Spread 1.25m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Apparently arising as a garden defining hedge from curtilage of adjoining property is defined by a substantial post and wire fence. The hedge is of prismatic form illustrating prior management and clipping. The hedge is of reasonable condition at present but raises concern in respect of widely known management issues that tend to arise in mid and later life. Review in respect retention context.	L	C2
H6	Hedge 6 Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	Spread 9.00-10.00m	1	1.00	3.50	A close-knit alignment arising from with then the fenced curtilage of an adjoining property and presumed have been installed as a boundary hedge. These trees exhibit no signs of having undergone prior management or cutting and thus have taken on tree proportions. At present they afford a substantial circa 4.50 m overhang of the apparent site boundary. Concerns arise in respect of longer-term management in respect of widely known species predispositions. Review regarding retention context.	L	C2

H7	Hedge 7 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	F/P	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-7.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	This boundary exists in conjunction with a substantial ditch whose bed level is greatly more than 1 m below field levels. The apparent hedge material arises from the western edge of the ditch. The alignment exhibits evidence of once having comprised a Hawthorne dominated thorn hedge however, at this stage, the Hawthorne are now intermittent and infrequent, and the overall alignment relates more to a broader thicket development now dominated by Blackthorn. The Blackthorn shows no geometrical pattern and is assumed not to have been planted but to be naturally arising. In line with species predispositions, the Blackthorn is suckering freely and extending substantially to the west, sometimes 4.00 m to the west of the original hedge line. Eradication of invasive plants would leave a greatly fragmented and minimal hedge in respect of remaining Hawthorne's. The hedge is of poor Arboricultural merit but may have ecological merit.	L	C2
H8	Hedge 8 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	M	F/P	1.50-4.50	0.00	Spread 4.00-7.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Larger and what is assumed to be older material appears to arise from northern edge of substantial ditch feature. The older material comprises 2 Hawthorne at the western end together with an elder and hazel that otherwise emerge from a continuous Bramble thicket. There is no evidence to suggest a planted thorn hedge in this position. The alignment is Arboricultural poor but may have ecological values.	L	C2

H9	Hedge 9 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F/P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	This hedgerow appears to arise from a slightly raised embankment relative to the site and is directly adjoined to the east by a substantial ditch that descends more than 1.50 m to ditch bed level. The hedge exhibits evidence of an alignment of Hawthorne though this tends to be particularly sporadic with only a small number of specimens remaining. Dominant within the alignment at present is a Blackthorn based thicket that often extends the hedge profile for up to and exceeding 5.00 m in an easterly direction from the original hedge base. Accordingly, little remains of any original agricultural thorn-based hedge, but the hedge now has been overwhelmed by the development of a broader more corridor like Blackthorn thicket. This Blackthorn thicket is exacerbated by invasion by Bramble together with a small number of Hazels. The hedge is of dubious Arboricultural merit but is likely to have ecological value. Note is made that the hedge profile appears to deteriorate at its southernmost end to little more than a Bramble thicket.	L	C2
H10	Hedge 10 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	M	F/P	3.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	There is little evidence to suggest the existence of an original thorn hedge with only a small number of individual Hawthorne's remaining. There is a larger number of Blackthorn though these are likely to be naturally arising. In this section of hedge, it is intermittent arising is of hazel that tend to dominate. All material arises from the upper edge of a substantial ditch whose bed is circa 1.50 m below field levels. The extent of the hedge in a westerly direction is highly variable. Where Bramble and Blackthorn tickets exist, the hedge profile can extend upwards of 4.00 m however, and often beneath the canopies of hazel's, there has been little thicket development and because of raised canopies, continuity within the hedge profile appears limited. The hedge is of questionable Arboricultural value but is likely to have ecological merit.	L	C2

H11	Hedge 11 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	M	F/P	2.50-7.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	This apparent hedge arises from the southern edge of a substantial and deeper, more than 1.50 m below field level, ditch. Along the southern edge of the ditch there is evidence to suggest a planted alignment of Hawthorne however, these are now intermittent and few in comparison to the length of the hedge alignment. Greater continuity is provided at present by a broader and spreading corridor of Blackthorn and Bramble. The combination of these plants sees a substantial extension of the hedge profile, of an extending to 4 or more metres from the ditch edge. Note is made that the alignment supports several typically sapling and semimature, emergent Wych Elm. Review suggested that these trees are currently of good health however, the occurrence of Dutch Elm Disease in the same hedge alignment would suggest that these have limited potential only and are likely to be affected by Dutch Elm Disease within the short to medium term. The alignment supports a small number of emergent Ash of mediocre quality as well as some larger trees. The hedge is of limited Arboricultural interest but is likely to provide some ecological value. Concerns arise regarding management and the likely extension in a southerly direction of the Blackthorn thicket over time. Note is made that progress in an easterly direction sees a progressive diminution in Hawthorne content and a greater domination by Blackthorn.	L	C2
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H12	Hedge 12 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	M	F/P	4.00-6.50	0.00	Spread 4.00-12.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	An intermittent alignment of Hawthorne arising from the top of an earthen embankment located on the western side of a substantial ditch that often descends to circa 1.00 m below field levels suggests the longer-term existence of an original agricultural thorn hedge. The embankment upon which the material stands varies greatly because of erosion but oftentimes the bank is between 600 and 750 mm high relative to field levels. The number of Hawthorne's is limited relative to the length of hedge with continuity now being dominated by Blackthorn. The lack of geometry in planting position of the Blackthorn is suggestive of natural arising as opposed to deliberate planting. Additionally, note is made that the Blackthorn's invasive nature has seen substantial spread, often more than 5.00 and 6.00 m west of the ditch alignment. At present, and whilst the hedges highpoint is towards the eastern side of a broader corridor, the hedge is more like a thicket like corridor dominated by a lower level thicket of Bramble, Blackthorn and gorse to species list. Note is made that progression in a broadly southerly direction sees a progressive diminution in both height and Hawthorne content with at positions close to its intersection with hedge 13, the hedge comprising little more than a low-level thicket dominated by Ivy, Bramble and Blackthorn.	L	C2
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H13	Hedge 13 Hawthorn <i>(Crataegus monogyna)</i> Bramble <i>(Rubus fruticosus)</i> Ivy <i>(Hedera helix)</i> Dog Rose <i>(Rosa canina)</i> Ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i> Gorse <i>(Ulex europaeus)</i> Wild Cherry <i>(Prunus avium)</i> Elder <i>(Sambucus nigra)</i>	M	F	4.00-6.50	0.00	Spread 6.00-9.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	<p>Sometimes comprising a double row however, most of material and that is considered most aged arises from the north westerly bank of a substantial ditch and from a raised embankment on that side of the ditch. The ditch appears to be circa 0.50 m below field levels however the bank that often ascends to circa 0.5 m above feel levels. The vegetation remains dominated by an apparent deliberate alignment of Hawthorne. This alignment is however somewhat sporadic and variable with substantial gaps now filled by Bramble and Blackthorn thicket. Whilst much of the material arises from the north-west of the ditch, note is made of this digital community and apparent alignment arising from the south-east of the ditch though this is particularly minimal in comparison to its opposing neighbour. Many of the larger plants in this alignment are now wholly dominated by Bramble thicket at lower levels and by Ivy at higher levels. Note is made that many plants have failed creating a particularly variable height profile. The hedge may be regarded as being dilapidated but its support of substantial number of mature plants would suggest some potential for under planting and recuperation. Was the hedge may, in Arboricultural terms be regarded as being of poor quality there is some degree of sustainability still offered and it is likely to afford notable ecological value. Note is made that at various positions the hedge has suffered substantial mechanical failure and storm damage.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fact that the hedges highest position is typically centred above the ditch side embankment, note is made of substantial spread in a north-westerly direction, typically in the order of 3 – 4 m but sometimes exceeding 5.00 m. In respect of the material to the south east of the ditch, and whilst appreciating that in comparison to its opposing and neighbouring material it is of less significance, it nonetheless supports a small number of mature trees, these being suggestive of the once having been a hedge in this position. At present however, the thicket corridor tends to be dominated by Elder, Blackthorn and Bramble that tends to extend from the ditch profile up to 6.00 m in a south-easterly direction. Note is made that the south-easterly side of the ditch shows no</p>	L	C2
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										evidence of the having been any raised bank. The material in this position is substantially more sporadic than it is on its neighbouring side.		
H14	Hedge 14 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	M	F/P	0.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-10.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	A highly variable hedgerow, still exhibiting evidence of once having comprised a Hawthorne based alignment, arising from the north-eastern side of a notable ditch/stream. Few of any original Hawthorn now remain with the sporadic and variable alignment now being provided for by a mixture of elder, Hawthorn and particularly, Blackthorn. Note is made that the Blackthorn combined with Bramble thicket extends substantially to the north and often more than 10.0 m from the apparent ditch alignment. The hedge as such is of particularly poor quality considering its variability and dominance by general thicket growth and thus is considered to have minimal Arboricultural value however, the width and density of the lower level thicket, dominated by Bramble and Blackthorn may have ecological merit.	L	C2
H15	Hedge 15 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F/P	2.50-7.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-15.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Though intermittent, the remains evidence to suggest an original thorn hedge arising from a raised embankment on the western side of a substantial and relatively deep ditch. Hawthorn is now sporadic and intermittent with the broader hedge continuity being provided for at slightly lower levels by Bramble, elder and Blackthorn thicket. Ivy is becoming troublesome particularly in the larger plants and has resulted in some mechanical failure. The invasive and creeping nature particularly of the Blackthorn element is in a substantial extension in a north-westerly direction with current thicket development extending up to and beyond 5.00 m from the original ditch line. The intermittent nature of the original Hawthorn is provided only limited Arboricultural value however the hedge is likely to be of ecological value.	L	C2

H16	Hedge 16 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F/P	2.50-7.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-15.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Effectively a continuation of hedge 15 and comprising the same format. Whilst the proportion of the apparently original Hawthorn still arise from the raised embankment to the west of the ditch, these are now somewhat intermittent with greater continuity been provided for at lower levels by thicket development. In comparison to hedge 15, lateral spread in a westerly direction is less extensive but note is made of notable thicket development to the east of the ditch though this is typically dominated by elder and Bramble. The relatively small number of Hawthorne's remaining in the alignment render the hedge of dubious Arboricultural merit though it is appreciated it may afford some degree of ecological merit.	L	C2
ST2	Scrub Thicket 2 Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	E/M	P	2.00-4.00	0.00	Spread Variable contiguous	m/s	n/a	n/a	A disused area close to the confluence of 2 hedges/ditches is become substantially overgrown through non-use. The area typically supports elder and Bramble with a small number of Blackthorn. The material in this area is of no Arboricultural interest or suitability for retention. Remove.	N/A	U
H17	Hedge 17 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F/P	2.00-9.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-15.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A highly variable and broadly poor element of hedging. A small number of vestigial Hawthorn arise from the western side of an eroded ditch that these tend to be of poor quality and often overwhelmed by Ivy. Continuity of hedge alignment is particularly poor and is substantially broken with best continuity being provided for by poor quality elder scrub together with Bramble beds. Considering the small number of Hawthorne's remaining and their arising from what is a damaged and eroded embankment then sustainability of any original hedgerow is considered poor and unlikely. Any requirement for a vegetative alignment in this area would be heavily dependent upon substantial clearance and replacement planting.	N/A	U

H18	Hedge 18 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F/P	5.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A somewhat dilapidated element of hedging arising from the question arising from a shallow embankment to the west of a notable ditch. The alignment is dominated by a small number of sporadically located Hawthorn is considered to comprise part of any original hedge in this area. Most old specimens are now heavily affected by Ivy cover. Continuity within alignment comes more as a combination between hazel and Hawthorn. Note is made of substantial thicket development, minimal to the north-west west but substantial to the south-east of the ditch. This thicket development is of poor quality and no tangible sustainability. Considering reasonable vigour, the may be some potential to retain the original Hawthorns and hazel however, substantial replacement planting will be necessary if a vegetative alignment is required at this location.	N/A	U
H19	Hedge 19 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-10.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A substantially dilapidated and highly variable thicket development. There is evidence enough to suggest the existence of an original thorn-based hedge arising from southern side of the ditch alignment. Very few specimens of Hawthorne remain with the broader hedge effect been provided for at present by a combination of Blackthorn elder and Bramble. The original hedge alignment is particularly intermittent and much of the apparent hedge continuity is provided by thicket development that exist substantially north of any original boundary position. The hedge is in effect considered to be of particularly poor quality and dubious retention merit though it is appreciated it may afford some ecological value.	N/A	U

H20	Hedge 20 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-10.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	In effect comprising continuity of hedge 19 however, in this instance, the more mature Hawthorns appear to arise from the north-western edge of a substantial field ditch. The hedge is substantially dilapidated and is of poor quality having sustained notable prior disturbance. The small number of Hawthorne's that remain are of variable quality with the greater proportion of the apparent hedge continuity being provided for by a combination of Bramble and Blackthorn thicket. Note is made that this thicket extends substantially to the north of the original hedge alignment and often as much as 6 and 8 m from the apparent ditch line.	L	C2
H21	Hedge 21 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)	M	P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	Several mature Hawthorns arise from the western side of the ditch and from an embankment, raised up relative to the adjoining field levels. At present, there are less than 8 Hawthorne's remaining with the overall alignment being best defined by a combined thicket of Bramble and Blackthorn that serves to greatly increase lateral spread. This hedgerow is a relic of prior hedgerow, is of poor quality and dubious retention merit. Hedge is of limited Arboricultural value but may be of some ecological value.	N/A	U

H22	Hedge 22 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	3.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 8.00-20.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	The original hedgerow appears to have comprised a Hawthorne alignment arising from a raised embankment on the north-western side of a ditch that extends to circa 0.50 m below adjoining field levels. Many of the original Hawthorn is remain providing some semblance of continuity however numerous gaps exist where continuity is provided for by lower level Blackthorn and Bramble thicket development. The high proportion of Hawthorne's remaining suggest some degree of sustainability and potential for upgrading with under planting. Note is made that the hedge alignment is substantially contributed to by extensive Bramble thickets, most notable to the south-east of the ditch alignment and often extending 6 and 8 m into the adjoining field. This material is of particularly poor quality and is unsuitable for retention. The hedge however that appears to arise from the western side of the ditch might prove suitable for retention. This hedge is of some Arboricultural merit and is likely to be of ecological merit.	L	C2
H23	Hedge 23 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	F/P	5.00-7.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-10.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	The larger vegetative material associated with this hedge arises from the embankment, to the north of a substantial ditch that extends to a depth more than 0.50 m below field levels. The material appears to arise from a raised embankment scenario. Enough evidence remains to suggest the alignment having originally comprised a Hawthorne based hedge however, this is now highly variable with the westernmost portion of the hedge retaining many Hawthorne but these numbers diminishing greatly as one progresses an easterly direction. Accordingly, the suitability of retention potential for upgrading of management in the future varies along the hedges links. Was much of the vegetation associated with this vegetative corridor arises from northern side of the ditch, note is made of substantial natural regeneration to the south of the ditch that this tends to be dominated by goat willow and Bramble scrub. The hedge is of limited Arboricultural interest though may be of ecological interest.	L	C2

H24	Hedge 24 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F/P	4.00-6.50	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	A highly variable but typically mature hedge that predominantly arises from the eastern side of a substantial field drainage ditch. Continuity throughout the alignment is highly variable but good where it exists. There are however substantial sections, for example beneath the canopies of larger Ash and in other instances where the hedge is effectively defunct, and continuity is provided for only by Bramble and Blackthorn thicket. Where it remains, individual plants appear to be of good condition though many are now developing Ivy cover related problems. In respect of thicket dominated areas, substantial under planting would be necessary. Hedge is of variable Arboricultural interest is likely to be of ecological interest. Review in respect of retention context.	L	C2
H25	Hedge 25 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	4.00-6.50	0.00	Spread 6.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	This boundary appears to have been highly modified over time and appears to retain only a small number of original Hawthorn. Thicket development has however occurred in a westerly direction from the apparent boundary line though this tends to comprise a predominance of Blackthorn with a small proportion of Hawthorn. Accordingly, and when excluding the Blackthorn thicket, little remains of this hedge. Accordingly, the hedge is of particularly limited Arboricultural interest though may afford some ecological value.	N/A	U

H26	Hedge 26 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	2.00-7.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-9.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	The original hedgerow appears to arise in conjunction with a raised are than embankment however, note is made of variable degrees intervention along the length where the embankment has been substantially augmented, modified and disturbed. At present, the vegetation arising from the embankment is highly variable and sporadic. There is likely to be less than 20 remaining Hawthorne's with a vegetative continuity being provided by lower level Bramble thicket only. Whilst a small number of the Hawthorns remain of reasonable vigour and vitality, Ivy infestation is widespread. This material cannot readily be regarded as a hedge and eradication of invasive species such as Bramble and Blackthorn would effectively denude its continuity. Should a vegetative alignment be required in this position then substantial replacement planting will be necessary. This alignment is of minimal Arboricultural value but may be of ecological value	L	C2
H27	Hedge 27 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos Sp.</i>)	M	P	0.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-6.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A dilapidated and effectively defunct hedge supporting 3 remaining Hawthorne's in conjunction with a highly modified and disturbed raised are than embankment. The vegetative alignment is best provided for by combination of snowberry and Bramble. This alignment is particularly poor and ill-suited to retention.	N/A	U

H28a	Hedge 28a Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	E/M	P	0.00-2.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-4.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	This boundary alignment supports only thicket development dominated by Bramble and Ivy. The alignment shows evidence of once having supported an earthen embankment has been substantially modified and augmented at its southern end. As a hedge the alignment is considered defunct and of no value or interest. Remove.	N/A	U
H28b	Hedge 28b Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	M	P	1.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-8.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A highly variable but typically dilapidated hedgerow. Evidence would suggest a once having been a Hawthorne alignment however, the vegetative alignment at present is provided more by a thicket dominated by Bramble. This is punctuated at places by a small number of remaining Hawthorne together with Goat Willow, Elder and some Lawson Cypress presumed applicable to the adjoining garden. The hedge is considered effectively defunct and is of no Arboricultural value though may offer some degree of ecological worth.	N/A	U

H29	Hedge 29 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	M	F/P	5.50-8.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-12.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Though variable along its health, most of this alignment provides for a continuous hedge thicket beneath an emergent population of trees. Where exist beneath larger Ash it is understandably become suppressed however, much of the alignment remains recognisable as a hedge. Many of the original Hawthorns appear to remain though many are affected by Ivy infestation. The thicket effect is contributed to by several wild cherry and Wych Elm specimens however, it is noted that some of the Wych Elms are already exhibiting evidence of Dutch Elm Disease attack and thus should be regarded as unsustainable. The alignment appears to arise from a raised embankment. No evidence was found to suggest an associated ditch. The thicket development is extended greatly to the west because of naturally developing thicket dominated by goat willow and Bramble particularly. Whilst some gaps are developing within the hedge, there remains some potential to retain the hedge, particularly with additional under planting. This would be most pertinent at its southernmost end where there is a notable diminution in remaining thorns. With the last 50 – 75 m being best defined by a raised thicket comprising Ivy, Bramble and Blackthorn.	L	C2
H30	Hedge 30 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	P	1.50-6.00	0.00	Spread 6.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Little remains to suggest any original alignment of Hawthorne. This area now comprises a broad swathe of dense regeneration, typically dominated by elder and Bramble. The area supports a small number of Hawthorne's as well as Blackthorn though the configuration/location does not necessarily suggest a true hedge. Though this material would appear to offer some degree of ecological value, it is not considered to be of any Arboricultural merit.	N/A	U

H31	Hedge 31 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	P	3.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00m	m/s	n/a	2.50	Enough material exists to suggest the once having been Hawthorne hedge however Hawthorn is now sporadic and intermittent along the alignment. Continuity is reasonable though this tends to be because of the combined effect of Bramble and elder. The hedge has been recently flailed on its southern side and thus is of particularly untidy appearance. The hedge appears to be a fragment of a once longer and more continuous hedge, likely to have been continuous with hedge 32. Its suitability for retention is considered questionable considering its poor quality.	N/A	U
H32	Hedge 32 Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	E/M	P	4.00	0.00	Spread 6.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	Appears to be a relic of a previous hedge where the original hedge spine has been lost but the associated and naturally occurring Bramble thicket, extending to the west of the original hedge line remains. This material is of poor quality and of negligible retention merit. Consider early removal.	N/A	U
H33	Hedge 33 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	5.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	Appears be a relic of previous hedge that was likely dominated by Hawthorn but now exists as a vegetative alignment combining more thicket-based plants. The hedge has suffered chronic and irretrievable disturbance and undermining on its eastern side and should not be regarded as being sustainable or suitable for retention. Remove.	N/A	U

H34	Hedge 34 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	P	4.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A dilapidated hedge supporting only a small number of remaining Hawthorne's with greater continuity been provided for by a group of dilapidated Hawthorns. This alignment is considered unsustainable and if a vegetative alignment is required in this position then replacement planting will be necessary. Remove.	N/A	U
H35	Hedge 35 Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	E/M	F	6.00-7.50	0.00	Spread 7.00m	1	334	4.01	A short section presumably installed as a hedge or screen. Is now out-grown and of limited sustainability because of widely understood management issues associated with species.	S	C2
H36	Hedge 36 Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	M	F/P	1.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-8.00	m/s	n/a	n/a	A particularly poor-quality alignment possibly defining an original hedge line but now existing as a defunct, dilapidated and intermittent alignment of what appears to be naturally regenerating Goat Willow in conjunction with a discontinuous remnant of a post and rail fence. The material encountered is considered particularly poor and ill-suited to retention. Consider early removal.	N/A	U
H37	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Privet (<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F- F/P	1.25-5.00	0.00	Spread 1.25-4.00	m/s	239	2.86	A mixed hedge assumed to once comprised a relic of a Hawthorne hedge but now substantially mixed, particularly at north-eastern end with large proportions of privet suggesting additional installation of garden plants. South-western most element of the hedge as it adjoins the rear garden of neighbouring property appears to have been reasonably well-managed and maintains a neat prismatic effect. To the south, the hedge is heavily outgrown and highly variable and is often suppressed by emergent and nearby trees. This area includes a large proportion of harshly cut Cypress, Lonicera and Ivy raising concerns regarding how sustainable the hedge or remnant thereof, might be. The hedge is located upon the top of a high, raised, earthen bank, typically 1.50 – 1.75 m above driveway levels and in keeping with the levels of the adjoining garden.	S-M	C2