

Arboricultural Report
Trees at Proposed Site at
Kilnahue
Gorey
Co Wexford

March 2022

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Associated Drawings

This report is for reading in conjunction with the drawings noted below

<u>Drawing Title</u>	<u>Drawing Subject</u>
1) Kilnahue Tree Constraints Plan	Tree Constraints Plan A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints, and simplified tree quality category system
2) Kilnahue Tree Impacts Plan	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) Kilnahue Tree Protection Plan	Tree Protection Plan This plan depicts the nature, location and extent of tree protection measures required for sustainable tree retention.

1 Report Summary

- 1.1 The site is substantially agricultural in aspect, with a large proportion of its vegetation consisting of boundary hedges. The only notable exception to this relates to the overgrown garden and wooded area to the north-east of the site. Many of the boundaries to the centre and west of the site consist of little more than Bramble, Gorse and Bracken thickets. To the east of the site, many of the hedges appear based on thorn species, predominantly Hawthorn but sometimes including Blackthorn. These hedges tend to be discontinuous and intermittent, often being suppressed by bramble thicket from below and emergent trees from above.
- 1.2 The dominant tree species is Ash, with many specimens showing signs of Ash Dieback. Some concern attaches to the species numerical dominance regarding the disease's spread and the risk this presents to the ash over coming years. Similar has occurred to the site's Elm population with all but a few saplings having been killed by Dutch Elm Disease.
- 1.3 The proposed works will consume much of the site area. Added complications arise regarding the creation of necessary site levels, requiring that various areas of the site will be subject to grading and infill. The degree of modification and disturbance means that much of the sites existing vegetation will be removed.
- 1.4 There is limited scope for tree retention about the site. This has been assisted by the adoption of retaining walls and design detail, which allow for immediate return to native ground levels where fill would otherwise be required.
- 1.5 Nonetheless, construction works will occur near trees. Accordingly, the sustainable retention of trees will be dependent on the provision of suitable tree protection and will be improved by localised design amendments, including the alignment of the attenuation tank outfall pipe to a position outside the root protection area of nearby trees. Additionally, all landscape works, including paving near trees must utilise low-impact and no-dig methodologies.
- 1.6 Appreciating that the proposed works will result in the loss of much vegetation, the proposed landscape scheme includes extensive tree planting. Considering the pathological issues relating to the site's Ash population, it is possible that the new trees will offer improved sustainability over time.

2 Introduction

2.1 This report was commissioned by-

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This report was prepared by-

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Report Brief

2.2 An Arboricultural report has been requested in respect of the proposed development. As "BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" is the accepted framework for such reports, its composition, inclusions and recommendations being followed as a general basis for such reporting.

Report Context

2.3 This report includes an Arboricultural review of the proposed development project. The report includes an assessment of the sites existing tree population within its current context. The report assesses their potential for sustainable retention in the post-development scenario. The report also describes the likely effects and repercussions of the development and construction process upon those trees. It also provides information regarding the necessary tree protection and the avoidance of damage to trees during the construction process, necessary to achieve sustainable tree retention.

2.4 This assessment summarises the Arborists findings and recommendations. These findings were developed after reviewing the proposed project details as provided by the design team, 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" at "Appendix 1" as well as a Tree Protection Plan. This plan 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.

Report Limitations

- 2.5 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 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.
- 2.6 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.
- 2.7 In line with the "design" stage of the development proposals, 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.
- 2.8 Accordingly, this assessment is premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part of it, particularly the application of tree protection methodologies, can radically alter outcomes regarding sustainable tree retention.

3 Site Description

- 3.1 The site in question is located at circa one .5 km west of the centre of Gorey. The site support to road frontages, including Kilnahue Lane to the north-east and the Carnew Road (R 725) to the south. Much of the site area is of broadly agricultural context, comprising open fields/paddocks. To the north-east of the site and accessed from Kilnahue Lane, there is evidence of prior domiciliary plot and associated garden.
- 3.2 Much of the vegetation associated with the site relates to the demarcation of various fields and paddocks however, the domiciliary plot is substantially overgrown and exhibits some evidence of once having supported additional, garden related vegetation and plantings. Review of historical mapping suggest that the site area has in many respects, remained unchanged. Note is however made that some field demarcations have been lost creating larger field compounds.
- 3.3 Historical mapping illustrates that the site is located wholly within the townland of Kilnahue with its northern, eastern and south-eastern boundaries comprising town land boundaries. Additional note is made of what appears to be a historic thoroughfare extending from position close to the now derelict domiciliary structures to the north-east towards the site's current junction with the R725 at the south. This appears to comprise a laneway defined by hedges on either side.
- 3.4 The historic mapping indicates that some of the hedge boundaries to the centre and west of the site may have at one time have supported tree populations, but these do not exist today. Similarly, the area in the vicinity of the derelict domicile also indicates trees within the boundaries though it is noted that the material existing to date relates to the latter half of the 20th century and therefore does not relate to the earlier historic representations.

4 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

- 4.1 Much of the broader site to the north, centre and west supports minimal vegetation. In many instances, the vegetation encountered comprises little more than Gorse, Bracken and Bramble scrub thicket, often associated with raised earth and embankments.
- 4.2 Towards the centre and east of the site we note that field demarcation boundaries include a greater proportion of thorn-based hedges. In many instances these are discontinuous and intermittent with many supporting little more than a handful of individual plants as opposed to any realistic hedge formation. Many such hedges are dilapidated and often overwhelmed by invasive species including Elder, Bramble and Ivy.
- 4.3 To the south-east of the site and relating to a neighbouring domicile, we note that boundaries 10 and 11 comprise planted Leyland Cypress hedges. The purposes of this

report it is assumed these hedges were planted by the neighbours and remain under their jurisdiction.

- 4.4 The north-east of the site and regarding the now derelict domiciliary area we note what appears to be the remnant of a planted garden. Boundaries 17 and 19 to the south and west comprise remnants of both a Hawthorne hedge as well as garden plantings and trees. Therefore, these hedges tend to be mixed and often dominated by larger growing tree specimens. Within the garden area there is evidence of little or no management for some decades. While small elements suggest garden planting, for example the existence of Cypressess and Cherry Laurel, this has become wholly overwhelmed by thicket development. This thicket development typically involves Bramble thicket, providing an effectively impenetrable barrier. Within this Bramble thicket note is made of many sapling Sycamores that are naturally arising from within this thicket zone. This scenario relates both to the garden area surrounding the now derelict building as well as to the more rectangular, small paddock like area to the east of the derelict building.
- 4.5 To the east of the derelict paddock we note a small, wooded area. At the time of review, this area was inaccessible and will require further review once scrub thicket clearance can be achieved. Nonetheless, it is noted that the area appears to support several larger growing trees including Beech, Sycamore and Silver Fir, many of which appear to be of good health and may offer notable sustainability. Note was however made that some trees, including the silver fir exhibit evidence of some degree of decline.
- 4.6 Running from the derelict buildings in a broadly southerly direction down towards its junction with the current R725 roadway we note a now disused and outgrown track or Lane. This old thoroughfare, depicted on historic mapping is now wholly impassable and overwhelmed with thicket regeneration. The alignment supports a double hedge scenario to both the east and west of the track that shows evidence of once having comprised a Thorn based agricultural hedge. At present, both hedges are becoming overwhelmed. The Hawthorn is often being suppressed with the overall continuity of the hedge line now being provided more by a combination of species.
- 4.7 Throughout the site, note is made that the dominant species is Ash. Many specimens are naturally arising from within hedge thickets. A large proportion of the trees encountered have been previously cut and exists now more as coppice regrowth as opposed to freestanding trees. Of particular concern at present is the proportion of trees showing signs of decline. This decline will be in keeping with the expectations of ash decline attack and suggest that the species offers questionable sustainability across the site. Consideration must be given to authorities including the Woodland trust and August both of which are suggesting a substantive loss of the species over the next two decades. With regard to this particular site, the loss of ash from the site's overall tree population would see a majority loss of tree cover.
- 4.8 In a similar theme, note should be note made that all elms encountered (typically young

- 4.9 Overall, the tree survey has illustrated a woody plant population with limited diversity. Whilst the site supports species including Bramble, Elder, Ivy, Bracken, Holly, Blackthorn, Sycamore, Beech, Silver Fir, Ash, Wych Elm, Oak, the population is dominated numerically by Hawthorn and Blackthorn regarding shrubby material and by Ash in respect of trees. As noted above, the dominance of Ash raises substantial concern in light of pathological issues relating to sustainability over time.
- 4.10 Particular note is made of the extent of predation across the site. Whilst vegetative corridors remain, many can no longer be regarded as hedges with many comprising little more than thicket development. Considering the above issues then some concern relates to the suitability of much of the sites existing vegetation for retention into a new, modern development. Whilst the site supports trees that would offer sustainability, these tend to comprise only a small proportion of the broader population. Equally, the dilapidated hedges are likely to require radical management and augmentation before they could be effectively retained within a developed context. Considering the above issues then extensive complimentary and/or replacement planting will be required to maintain a strong Arboricultural context to this site into the future.

5 Planning Scenario in Respect of Tree

- 5.1 The Wexford County Development Plan 2013 – 2019 notes the importance of trees within the landscape at various points. Particularly, and under Chapter 414, heritage, note is made of the objective NH06 outlining the objective to protect individual groups of trees and woodlands of particular amenity and nature conservation value and to make tree Preservation orders where appropriate. Similarly, objective NH07 intends to protect woodlands and hedgerows from damage and degradation and work to prevent disruption of connectivity of the woodlands and hedgerows of the County. Similarly under the landscape management section objective L09 requires development design and location considerations orientated towards the commas minimising of loss of natural features such as mature trees and hedging.
- 5.2 A similar ethos has been maintained regarding the draft Wexford development plan 2021 – 2027. Within this document, particular note is made of the tree and hedgerow related references made in Chapter 11 – Landscape on green infrastructure. This intent is outlined well in objective GI01 (b) that is orientated towards the retention, augmentation or replacement of trees and hedges in the interests of enhancing and maintaining the natural environment.
- 5.3 Review of current Development Plan maps, including the Gorey Local Area Plan, provide no indication of the site area supporting any other designations including either tree Preservation Orders or protected structures.

6 Other Legislative and Legal Constraints

- 6.1 Under the Forestry Act 2014, the felling of a tree standing in a county area requires a felling license unless the trees are exempted under Section 19 of the Act. An exemption applies where trees are being felled in line with a specific detail of a grant of planning permission.
- 6.2 Some "Section 19" exemptions are not applicable to the development scenario, for example, those applying to fire control, forest survey or gene pool protection relating to horticultural use or Christmas tree production.
- 6.3 Some exemptions are pertinent to the development scenario, particularly Section 19(1)(M)(ii), where "the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission".
- 6.4 Other non-specific exemptions may also be applicable, including-
- Trees standing in an urban area.
 - Trees within 30 metres of a building (other than a wall or temporary structure), but excluding any building built after the trees were planted.
 - Trees removed by a public authority in the performance of its statutory functions.
 - A tree that is, in the opinion of the planning authority, dangerous on account of its age, condition or location.
 - A tree within 10 metres of a public road and which, in the opinion of the owner (being an opinion formed on reasonable grounds), is dangerous to persons using the public road on account of its age or condition.
- 6.5 The above derogations do not apply where-
- The tree is within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure under Chapter 1 of Part IV of the Act of 2000.
 - The tree is within an area subject to a special amenity area order
 - The tree is within a landscape conservation area under section 204 of the Act of 2000.
 - The tree is within a monument or place recorded under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, a historic monument or archaeological area entered in the Register of Historic Monuments under section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, or a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 1994 or is within a European Site or a natural heritage area within the meaning of Regulation 2(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011)
- 6.6 For further clarification, contact should be made with Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The Felling Section of the Forest Service is based in Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford

- 6.7 Other legislation may affect tree cutting and felling. Particular note should be made of the "Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), as well as the EU Habitats Directive. These offer protection to animals, including Bats that often roost or even breed in trees. The protection afforded by the above legislation means that particular care must be taken in the pruning or felling of trees that may contain Bats. For this reason, specific specialist advice should be sought.

7 Construction Activities and their Effect on Trees

- 7.1 Retaining trees takes up space. There is a big difference between physically preserving a tree and ensuring its future survival. Sustainable tree retention often depends on the extent and nature of construction protection.
- 7.2 Like all living things, trees are highly dependent on their environment in which they exist. A tree's continuity in supplies of water and nutrients from the soil. Any long-term change in ground conditions can easily affect a tree's metabolism, health, and sustainability.
- 7.3 Particularly, development and construction activities can easily damage the soil environment. Removing, disturbing or denaturing soil can irreparably damage tree roots and can render the soil incapable of supporting plant root function. Most modern construction requires large plants, equipment, and vehicles. Such machinery causes soil profile destruction and compaction that denatures the soil.
- 7.4 Where the above issues occur within the minimum "root protection area" as defined by "BS5837-2012", the tree's sustainability and safety may be compromised.
- 7.5 Sustainable tree retention must accept changing contexts and increased management in the future. Where rates of occupation and use increase, then any retained trees have a potential to cause harm or damage. This issue may be exacerbated where shelter-loss and exposure occur regarding the retention of individual trees.
- 7.6 Retained trees should be considered in respect of shadow-cast, light admission, and view-blocking. Wind patterns can affect leaf shedding, causing drifts and accumulations creating management issues around drains and gullies, or the creation of slippery surfaces.

8 Nature of Project Works

- 8.1 The development will principally consist of:
- 8.1.1 A proposed Strategic Housing Development consisting of the demolition of the dilapidated structures on site and the construction of 421 no. residential units comprising duplex units, apartment units, and houses, all with associated car parking; a creche facility with outdoor play areas, 2 no. retail units and 2 no. community rooms, all with associated car parking; a new vehicular access onto Carnew Road (R725) and

associated road upgrade works, new vehicular accesses onto Kilnahue Lane (L10112) and associated road upgrade works; landscaping including neighbourhood park, pocket parks, a playground and multi-purpose sports court; boundary treatments; public lighting; and all associated engineering and site works necessary to facilitate the development including proposed upgrade works to existing engineering infrastructure on Carnew Road, Kilnahue Lane, Main Street and Esmonde Street.

- 8.2 Considering the scope and scale of the proposed development, it is considered likely that most of the issues dealt with at "Construction Works and Trees" above will apply at various points and particularly regarding-
- 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) Construction activity and the use of large plant and machinery that can denature the ground.
 - e) A change in site context or a change in occupation or use which makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

9 Development Related Issues and Arboricultural Concerns

- 9.1 Overall, the greatest issue relating to tree retention and loss is the extent of the site area that will be developed.
- 9.2 Expected development densities has required that much of the site space will be built upon. This together with connectivity across and within the site means there is little scope for vegetation retention across much of the site.
- 9.3 Note is made that connectivity to the broader environs will see the upgrading of roads. Kilnahue Lane to the north of the site wheel, where it adjoins the site area be upgraded to improve both the road and to include cycle and pedestrian connectivity.
- 9.4 Areas of the site that will be retained as open space often require extensive modification. To the east of the site, areas close to the derelict gardens will require extensive excavation to facilitate the installation of attenuation infrastructure. Similarly, note is made that regarding the provision of site access and "Part M" compliance in conjunction with gravity led drainage infrastructure, much of the site requires an amendment with regard to levels. This means that in many areas either excavation or fill will be required.
- 9.5 The currently nominated extent of tree retention is contingent on the provision of suitable tree protection. In some areas, design details include the use of retaining walls to reduce the extent of fill required near trees. Nonetheless, construction works will be required near trees. Accordingly there remain concerns that the minimum requirements

for tree protection can be met. Note is made that to the south-east of the site, the exiting surface water pipe alignment encroaches on tree nos. 101 to 104. To improve sustainable tree retention and the likelihood of survival, it would be of benefit to re-align this pipe to the west and to a position outside of the “root protection area of these trees.

10 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

- 10.1 This report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its finding relate to a predefined concept that was issued for review. Accordingly, the report assesses Arboricultural implications and impacts of the proposals, making recommendations in respect of tree protection relating to those trees that might be retained and as outlined below.
- 10.2 Notwithstanding 10.1 above, the final iteration has encompassed design features that reduce the impacts of the development on the sites tree population. Particularly, a number of retaining walls have been nominated, for areas where substantial levels differences would have occurred, that would have necessitated substantial encroachment on and disturbance of trees. These structures effectively allow for an almost immediate return to native ground levels and avoid the need for potentially damaging “fill” near trees.

11 Identification of Development Impacts to Trees

- 11.1 The expected tree impacts have been represented graphically on the tree impacts drawing "**Kilnahue Tree Impacts Plan**" and within the narrative of this report. This drawing combines the tree constraints plan information with the current stage development details, including the architectural and services layouts below, thereby allowing for simple direct comparisons between the existing site context and the development proposals regarding new structures.
- 11.2 In this drawing, trees denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines are to be removed, and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines are to be retained.
- 11.3 Detail of the development proposals where gained from drawings provided by-
- Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers – Drainage and Engineering information overlaid on Masterplan
 - Rónán MacDiarmada & Associates Ltd Landscape Architects – Landscape Design overlaid on Masterplan
- 11.4 The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as defined in paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837:2012. 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.

11.5 Where applicable, this assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect implications. The assessment is based on perceived construction requirements and how a tree will likely interact with the development. The assessment appreciates issues including growth, hazard development, light blockage and other social concerns regarding the changing context, including its effect on tree amenity value.

12 Tree Retention and Loss

12.1 The drawing "Kilnahue Tree Impacts Plan" comprises the tree survey drawings overlaid by the development drawings (Architectural, services and landscape), thus providing a graphic representation of the relationship between tree constraints and the development elements. In this drawing, the trees that will be removed, are highlighted in "pink dashed" outlines.

12.2 As noted within the survey data, the "red line" area supports a total of 159no. individually described trees. Additionally the site supports 21 boundary alignments (Hedges) and 9 groups that comprise multiple individual plants/trees.

12.3 For ease of assessment, this review will consider each of the above as "items", including 159no. trees, 21 boundary alignments and 9 groups amounting to 189no items.

12.4 Within the survey context, these items have been categorised as:

- No category "A" trees,
- 32no, category "B" trees,
- 125no. category "C" trees,
- 31no. category "U" trees,

12.3 Normally, all category "U" items (31 in total across survey area) identified in the survey would be removed. Many should be removed regardless of development works. However, of these trees, it is noted that nos. 6, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 31, 40, 45, 54, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 90, 96, 97, 98, 118, 120, 131, 132, 133, 136, 147, 151, 152, Garden Area and Thicket Group 2.

12.4 Of the site's category "B" items, the development works appears to require the removal of nos.11, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 64, 65, 73, 84, 85, 100, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 138, 140, 144, 156, 160 and Woodland Group 1.

12.5 Of the site's category "poor" quality "C" items, the development works appears to require the removal of nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 39, 43, 46, 47, 51, 60, 62, 63, 67, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 86, 99, 107, 109, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136a, 137, 139, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, Thicket Hedge, Thicket Group 1,

Laurel Group 1, Thicket Group 2, Tree Group 1, Tree Group 3, Boundary 1, Boundary 5 (part), Boundary 6, Boundary 7, Boundary 8 (part), Boundary 9, Boundary 10, Boundary 11, Boundary 12, Boundary 13, Boundary 14 (part), Boundary 15 (part), Boundary 16, Boundary 17, Boundary 18, Boundary 19, Boundary 20 and Boundary 21.

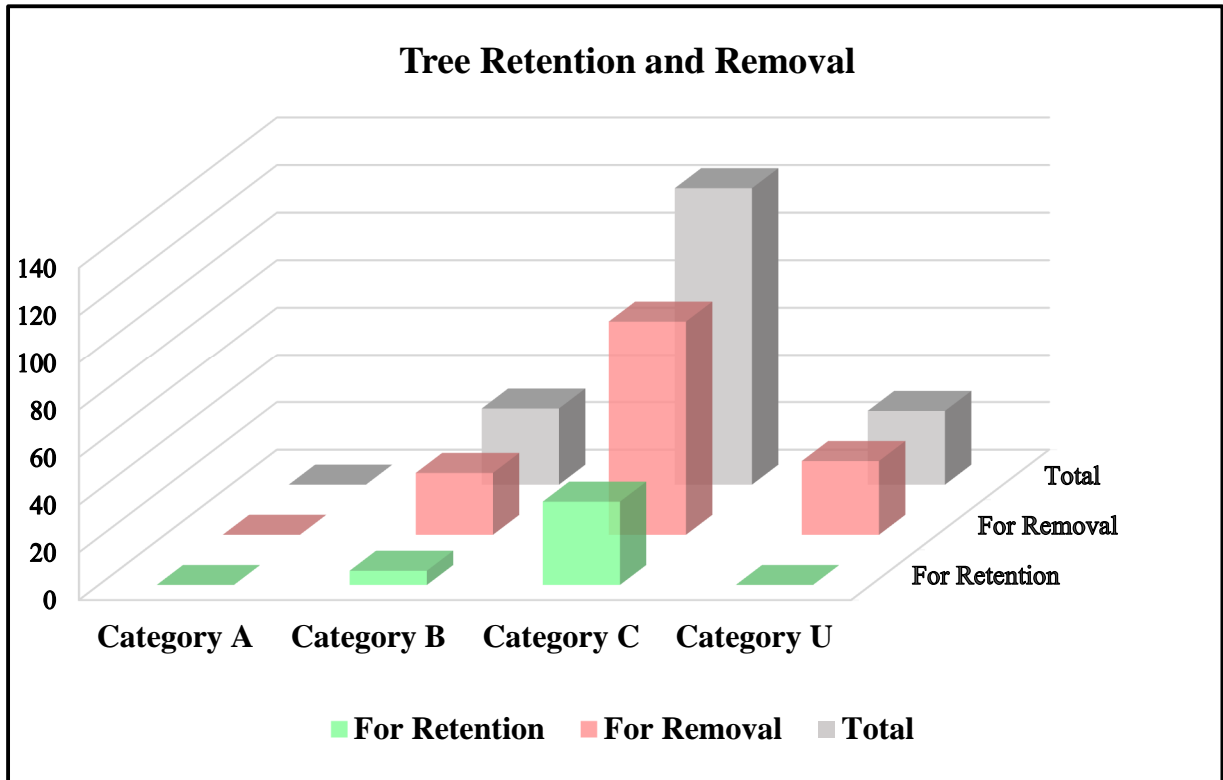


Fig 1 Graphic Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

12.6 The tree loss breakdown for the proposed development will be-

- 26 Category "B" items
- 66 category "C" trees and 24 groups/hedge, some part only. (90 items)
- 31 category "U" items

13 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

13.1 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.

13.2 In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all must conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 6, 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.

- 13.3 This report provides a "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" to this report, as well as the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing "Kilnahue Tree Protection Plan".
- 13.4 In the drawing, the "Construction Exclusion Zone" is defined by an orange hatching with bold "Orange" lines representing the proposed location of the primary protective "Construction Exclusion Fencing".
- 13.5 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. This drawing may require referral to a figured and dimensioned, "construction stage" 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.

14 Preliminary Management Recommendations

- 14.1 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. 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.
- 14.2 Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues. These may continue to a point where the suitability of a tree for retention may change over time.
- 14.3 Additionally, any development related loss of trees can result in exposure and shelter loss issues. Therefore all retained trees must be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works. A review will allow for the updating and amending of the "preliminary management recommendations" of the primary survey. Such amendments would address such issues as may arise and may include additional structural pruning works. Regular reviews of all retained trees must be maintained, so that early and prompt intervention and action can be applied as required.

15 Bibliography

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- 15.6 Roberts, J. and Jackson, N. and Smith, M. (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*, London, TSO
- 15.7 Strouts, R.G. and Winter, T.G. (1994) *Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees*, London, HMSO
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- 15.9 Woodland Trust (2021) Ash Dieback, <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/tree-pests-and-diseases/key-tree-pests-and-diseases/ash-dieback/>

A1 Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

- A1.1 This method statement intends to provide guidance in respect of tree protection on a development site. This is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide general advice and guidance in respect of trees and tree protection on a typical development site, dealing with issues known at planning stage.
- A1.2 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.
- A1.3 This method statement addresses, amongst others, two primary issues, those being –
- a) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage to a tree to be retained.
 - b) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage or disturbance to the ground/earth upon which a tree is reliant.

Drawings

- A1.4 This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Kilnahue Tree Protection Plan". The "planning stage" drawing must be updated for "Construction" stage purposes, to include tree protection ranges/dimensions as defined for that tree within the tree survey table or unless otherwise defined by the project Arborist.

Method Statement Use

- A1.5 This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist. As limited "construction stage" detail was available at planning stage, it may require amendment and adjustment to address construction stage issues.

Amendments and Modifications to Tree Protection Plan

- A1.6 Any amendment to the tree protection plan must be agreed with the project Arborist, including the adoption of specific methodologies and/or procedures and structures for access into/use of certain parts of the above defined "Construction Exclusion Zones". Such procedures, including the provision of suitable ground protection may allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to provide access to and across the previously protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

A1.7 In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures/works 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.

Tree Works Specification Updates

A1.8 Many of the tree management recommendations stipulated within the "Preliminary Management Recommendation" section of the primary tree survey, relate to the "as was" site scenario. Because of changing site contexts, these may no longer apply and may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

1.0) Overview and Implementation

- 1.1 **Prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access, this method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management.**
- 1.2 The project Arborist or another suitably qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement (any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage) to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection and/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 and felling as defined in the Arboricultural report and/or grant of permission.

- 2.3 On completion of tree felling/site clearance works, the tree management plan will be reviewed, accounting for (if necessary) the updating of the "preliminary Management Recommendations" stipulated in the original Tree Survey.
- 2.4 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 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". Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.
- 2.7 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding their condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over,

3.0) Tree Protection

- 3.1 All tree protection measures and locations must be agreed, overseen, and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement.
- 3.2 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone" based upon drawings "Kilnahue Tree Protection Plan" (Construction Stage version).
- 3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of the protective fencing from a tree is the range stipulated for that tree within the "RPA" (root protection area) column of the original survey.
- 3.4 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should comply with "Section 6.2" of BS5837: 2012.
- 3.5 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, will be utilised.

- 3.8 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 "Construction Exclusion Area" ground.
- 4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures (installed to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations) 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 protection structure.
- 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 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.
- 5.3 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.
- 5.4 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 Preference must be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), "Air-Spade" or broken-trench techniques.

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 and the updating of the "Preliminary Management Recommendations" 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.
- 7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 7.6 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, with all persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements
- 9.3 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.
- 9.4 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.
- 9.7 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.
- 9.8 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.
- 9.9 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.
- 9.10 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.
- 9.11 It is possible 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.

A2 Appendix 2 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

- A2.1 The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.
- A2.2 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.
- A2.3 The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It relates to a "do nothing" or "as is" scenario and intends to provide an impartial representation of the site's tree population, regardless of any possible development works. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of any 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

- A2.4 The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Kilnahue Tree Constraints Plan" 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 "Kilnahue Tree Constraints Plan". Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.
- A2.5 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.
- A2.6 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".

- A2.7 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

- A2.8 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

- A2.9 The tree survey was carried out in September of 2021. 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.
- A2.10 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 be estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

- A2.11 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.
- A2.12 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.

A2.13 A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual tree assessment (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive, or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

A2.14 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.

A2.15 Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

A2.16 The original survey was carried out during the late 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 generalised 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. Works considered as urgent will be noted.

Retention Period

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 Particularly poor quality, dangerous or diseased trees that offer no realistic sustainability

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	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
1	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	10.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	3	516	6.19	Multi-stem from low level and arising from elevated position on earth and roadside embankment. Adjoining field entrance gateway has seen erosion and localise root damage. Vigour and vitality are diminished.	Review regularly.	M	C2
2	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	6.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	Has suffered mechanical damage through vehicular passage. General vigour and vitality appear reasonable.	Review regularly.	M	C2
3	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F/P	5.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	A large shrubby specimen arising from roadside embankment.		M	C2
4	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	An extended thicket like group including multiple specimens		M	C2
5	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	An extended thicket like group including multiple specimens		M	C2
6	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	Is in particularly poor condition with extensive elements of decline now visible.		N/A	U
8	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	A small group of sapling trees. Trees remain vigorous but are of distorted form suggesting early life cutting.	Review regularly.	M	C2
9	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	2.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	302	3.63	A suckering mass, arising from a previously decapitated stump.		S	C2
10	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Young and relatively vigorous though encroached upon by Ivy with large elements of crown now suppressed.	Review regularly.	L	C2
11	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	4.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1	191	2.29	Slightly unbalanced but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
12	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	6.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	430	5.16	A young specimen, heavily cut back on north-eastern side. Twiggy decline about higher crown raises concern regarding sustainability.	Review regularly.	M	C2
13	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	3.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	207	2.48	Comprises sucker regeneration arising from a decapitated stump.		N/A	U
14	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F/P	3.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	A squat and spreading specimen heavily encroached upon and suppressed by Ivy cover.		M	C2
15	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	334	4.01	A suckering group, having been previously decapitated.		L	C2
16	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	318	3.82	A suckering group, having been previously decapitated.		L	C2
17	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	P	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	248	2.98	Heavily encroached upon by extensive Ivy cover and appears to have suffered mechanical damage. Is of poor quality specimen offering questionable sustainability.		N/A	U
18	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	318	3.82	A suckering group, having been previously decapitated.		L	C2
19	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	334	4.01	A suckering group, having been previously decapitated.		L	C2
20	Hawthorn Group (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	5.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	334	4.01	A large and dominating specimen supports a number of satellite specimens. Central crown has been affected by extensive Ivy cover. General vigour and vitality appears good.	Cut Ivy.	L	C2
21	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	E/M	P	5.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	223	2.67	Supports chronic Ivy cover with minimal viable crown remaining.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
22	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	3.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	191	2.29	Heavily enveloped by Ivy cover with minimal crown remaining visible.	Remove.	N/A	U
23	Holly Group (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	398	4.77	A large, sprawling group where larger central specimens exhibit classic signs of decline and deterioration. Tree appears to offer limited sustainability.		N/A	U
24	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	M	F/P	10.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	3.50	2.50	1	392	4.70	Tree appears to be of reduced vigour and vitality. Central crown support extensive Ivy cover.	Re-review on annual basis regarding sustainability.	S	C2
25	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	127	1.53	Young and vigorous, suggesting a once prior Hawthorne hedge.		L	C2
26	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	127	1.53	Young and vigorous, suggesting a once prior Hawthorne hedge.		L	C2
27	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	127	1.53	Young and vigorous, suggesting a once prior Hawthorne hedge.		L	C2
28	Hawthorn Group (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	398	4.77	Broad and spreading, thicket like group.		L	C2
29	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	127	1.53	Young and vigorous, suggesting a once prior Hawthorne hedge.		L	C2
30	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	4.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	226	2.71	Appears likely to comprise a element of prior hedge.		M	C2
31	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	P	7.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	261	3.13	A poor-quality specimen eclipsing signs of decline and suppression by Ivy cover.		N/A	U
32	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	P	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	255	3.06	Exhibits localised signs of decline and extensive Ivy cover. Offers limited sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
33	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	4.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	159	1.91	Comprises emergent element of boundary thicket.		L	C2
34	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	4.00	0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	159	1.91	Is misshapen because of suppression by chronic Ivy infestation.		S	C2
35	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	4.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	175	2.10	Misshapen suggesting mechanical failure. Much of crown is enveloped in Ivy cover.		S	C2
36	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	3.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Appears to be maintaining good vigour and vitality but is heavily encroached upon by both elder and Ivy.	Review regularly.	M	C2
37	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	3.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	191	2.29	Appears to be maintaining good vigour and vitality but is heavily encroached upon by both elder and Ivy.	Review regularly.	M	C2
38	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	7.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	312	3.74	Slightly misshapen and encroached upon by overhead power cables.	Review regarding sustainability.	M	C2
39	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	F	5.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	283	3.40	A natural element of the boundary thicket development. Would not normally be regarded as suitable for retention as part of a development.		M	C2
40	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	P	5.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	280	3.36	Heavily suppressed and misshapen. Elements of crown shows signs of decline.		N/A	U
41	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	A young and still vigorous specimen. Is heavily divided from low level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity. Tree arises from substantial embankment above ditch to south.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
42	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	1	366	4.39	Slightly unbalanced through proximity to near neighbour and supports extensive Ivy cover. Is multi-stem from ground level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity. Vigour and vitality are below that expected for tree of this age.		M	B2
43	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S	F	8.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Comprises a suckering group suggesting prior cutting and decapitation.		S	C2
44	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	Apparently vigorous though supports notable Ivy cover on principal stem.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	B2
45	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	12.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1	261	3.13	A poor-quality specimen exhibiting classic signs of decline and deterioration with twiggy dieback evidence throughout higher crown. Tree appears to offer no realistic sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
46	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	F	11.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2	337	4.05	Apparently vigorous though heavily suppressed particularly at lower levels. Would not suit retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
47	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	430	5.16	A young specimen but one that is not vigorous raising some concerns regarding pathology and sustainability.	Cut Ivy and review on annual basis.	M	C2
48	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	325	3.90	Young and apparently vigorous though developing notable Ivy cover on principal stem.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
49	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	1.00	1	341	4.09	Notably one-sided as result of proximity to near neighbour. General vigour and vitality remains good. Contextual suitability pretension will depend on development context. Tree will be of reduced sustainability and suitability for retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
51	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	1	398	4.77	A young specimen whose canopy show signs of variable vigour and vitality with northern crown in particular showing signs of decline and notable deterioration.	Cut Ivy and review on annual basis.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
52	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F	7.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	207	2.48	Missshapen multi-stemmed, arising as sucker regeneration subsequent to the cutting of a previous tree. Would be ill suited for retention.		S	C2
53	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	2.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	1	201	2.41	Previously decapitated and re-suckering. Is heavily one-sided as result of encroachment by adjoining Sycamore.		S	C2
53a	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	261	3.13	Still vigorous but chronically suppressed by extensive Ivy cover.		M	C2
54	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	5.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	3.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	In a state of chronic decline and deterioration.	Remove.	N/A	U
55	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Appears to comprise sucker regeneration subsequent to the cutting of a previous tree.		S	C2
56	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	P	6.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	398	4.77	A broad and spreading multi-stemmed thicket like group. Suckering form suggests prior felling of the original tree resulting in current sucker regrowth.		S	C2
57	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	6.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Isolated and misshapen.		S	C2
59	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	9.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Distorted and of reduced vigour with twiggy decline throughout canopy. Tree is of questionable sustainability.	Review regularly.	S	C2
60	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	11.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	1	312	3.74	Slightly unbalanced suggesting loss of prior neighbours. Vigour and vitality is variable with twiggy decline evident about higher crown.	Review annually.	M	C2
61	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	7.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	2.50	3.00	1	175	2.10	Has suffered chronic splitting of primary stem at 2.50 m.	Remove.	N/A	U
62	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	430	5.16	Young and vigorous but supporting extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
63	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1	229	2.75	Drawn up and whiplike. Would not suit retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
64	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	G/F	11.00	3.50	4.00	1.00	4.50	4.00	1	382	4.58	Heavily suppressed and one-sided as result proximity to larger, dominating specimen. Vigour and vitality appears good though much in a crown is enveloped with Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
65	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	G/F	15.00	4.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	4.50	1	548	6.57	Slightly misshapen through proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality. Tree has suffered lower crown mechanical damage to north-west.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
66	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	13.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2	388	4.66	In a state of widespread deterioration with twiggy decline evident throughout canopy. Tree appears to offer little sustainability..	Consider early removal	N/A	U
67	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	942	11.31	A large, untidy and shrub like specimen. Species is not typically regarded as suitable for retention within a development context.		M	C2
69	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	10.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	328	3.93	One-sided and showing classic signs of deterioration and dieback about higher crown. Tree appears to offer no realistic sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
70	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	10.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	318	3.82	One-sided and showing classic signs of deterioration and dieback about higher crown. Tree appears to offer no realistic sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
71	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	10.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	280	3.36	Appears to be subject to widespread deterioration with much of canopy now enveloped with Ivy cover.		N/A	U
72	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	10.00	1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	3	509	6.11	Tree is of notably reduced vigour and vitality with early signs of twiggy decline throughout out of crown. Concerns exist with regard to Ash decline attack.	Review summer 2022.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
73	Hawthorn Group (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	5.50-8.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	280	3.36	A short, contiguous section of hedging possibly indicative of prior boundary vegetation. General vigour and vitality remains good however all plants are suffering varying degrees of encroachment and smothering by Ivy.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
74	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	5.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	A small and contiguous group of ash previously cut down/decapitated. Vegetation comprises sucker regeneration beneath high power cables. Tree is considered unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
75	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	7.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	3	357	4.28	Comprises a remnant of a once larger tree having suffered mechanical failure and crew decapitation at circa 4.50 m. Is unsuitable for retention.		N/A	U
76	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	5.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	274	3.29	Comprises a remnant of a prior boundary hedge.		M	C2
77	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	Comprises sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree.		S	C2
78	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	Comprises sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree.		S	C2
79	Group Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	E/M	F	7.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	398	4.77	A mature Holly supports a number of Ash suckers arising within canopy form.		M	C2
80	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	10	462	5.54	Distorted suckering mass arising subsequent to the cutting down of a previous tree.		N/A	U
81	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	293	3.51	Distorted suckering mass arising subsequent to the cutting down of a previous tree.		N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
82	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	280	3.36	Distorted suckering mass arising subsequent to the cutting down of a previous tree.		N/A	U
83	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	462	5.54	Mechanically poor, comprising sucker regeneration from the stump of a previous tree.		S	C2
84	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	5.00	0.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	229	2.75	Slightly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality. Comprises element of prior hedge.		L	B2
85	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G/F	14.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2	525	6.30	A relatively young specimen where lower and middle crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Localised twiggy decline is in evidence raising some concern regarding Ash decline.	Review in summer 2022, cut Ivy,	L	B2
86	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Comprises a relic of a prior hedge now enveloped by low level Bramble thicket.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
87	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	17.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	2	783	9.40	Arises from an impenetrable thicket that prevents access for full visual review. General vigour and vitality appear good however trees imbalance appears artificial with sucker growth near ground level raising concern regarding possible prior cutting and or mechanical failure.	Clear Bramble to facilitate full visual inspection.	M	C2
88	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	14.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	5	525	6.30	A distorted and multi-stemmed group of reduced vigour with extensive twiggy decline evident at various positions throughout crown.	Rereview summer 2022 with regard to ongoing deterioration.	S	C2
89	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	1	334	4.01	Slightly unbalanced through suppression. Vigour and vitality is reduced with extensive twiggy decline throughout.	Rereview, summer 2022.	S	C2
90	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	1	516	6.19	Squat and spreading but apparently maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality at present.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
91	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	1	525	6.30	Still young and vigorous but compromised by poor form.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
92	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	334	4.01	Young specimens of reduced vigour raising some concern regarding sustainability.	Review during summer 2022,	S	C2
93	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	344	4.13	Young specimens of reduced vigour raising some concern regarding sustainability.	Review during summer 2022,	S	C2
94	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	11.00	1.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	1	430	5.16	Multi-stemmed and of poor form. Is of impaired mechanical form and ill suited for retention in area of high use and occupation.		M	C2
95	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	4.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	1	401	4.81	Young and still vigorous.	Cut Ivy. Review with regard to retention context.	M	C2
96	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	Slightly distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
97	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	1	388	4.66	Distorted but of good vigour.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
98	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	14.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6	780	9.36	A large multi-stemmed group of apparently good vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
99	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	11.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	3.50	5.00	1	493	5.92	Heavily unbalanced to north. Squat and suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
100	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	G	16.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	6.00	1	548	6.57	A relatively large specimen of good vigour. Supports extensive Ivy cover preventing review of principal stem and middle crown.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
101	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	15.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	3	516	6.19	One-sided and typically unbalanced to west. Middle and lower crown heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
102	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	16.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	1	484	5.81	Appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality notwithstanding support of ivy cover. Has developed fanlike crown profile as result of suppression.	Review regularly.	M	B2
103	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	16.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	0.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	One-sided and typically unbalanced and north. Vigour and vitality appear reduced suggesting possible onset of decline.	Cut Ivy. Review regularly.	S	C2
104	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	A relatively young and still vigorous specimen.		L	B2
105	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F/P	15.00	3.00	4.50	6.50	8.00	4.00	1	592	7.10	A once larger tree has suffered catastrophic failure. Remaining tree is ill suited to retention.		S	C2
106	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	M	F/P	11.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	3.50	1	369	4.43	Heavily one-sided presumably as result of past suppression. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
107	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Relatively young specimen showing signs of localised decline about higher south-western crown.	Review during summer 2022,	M	C2
108	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	1	465	5.58	Suppressed because position between adjoining trees but appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
109	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.50	4.00	6.50	5.00	2.00	1	516	6.19	Tree is heavily obscured by dense dead Ivy growth but appears to have suffered prior mechanical failure and crown loss. Sustainability appears minimal.	Rereview after clearance of adjoining scrub.	S	C2
110	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Appears to comprise a relic of an earlier Hawthorne hedge. General vigour and vitality appears good.		L	B2
111	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	13.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	433	5.19	General vigour and vitality appears good though ivy is developing about middle crown.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
112	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	16.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	462	5.54	Drawn up and distorted with much of middle crown obscured by dense Ivy cover. Crown vigour and vitality is variable with twiggy decline in evidence.	Review summer 2022 regarding health status.	S	C2
113	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	4.00	5.00	1	592	7.10	A relatively young tree with diverging crown stems. Canopy vigour appears reasonable though much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
114	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	Young and apparently vigorous but heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
115	Sweet Chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	567	6.80	Apparently vigorous but has suffered minor localised storm damage.	Cleanout. Review regularly.	L	B2
116	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	462	5.54	Tall and elliptical. Exist in exposed position.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
117	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	446	5.35	Tall and elliptical. Exist in exposed position.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
118	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	D	9.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	Completely dead killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
119	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	D	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	255	3.06	Remains healthy but is at risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2
120	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	D	7.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
121	Holly Group (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F/P	8.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	398	4.77	Of variable vigour with eastern crown including dead stems. Is of questionable sustainability.		S	C2
122	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Appears to comprise sucker growth arising from stump of previous tree.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
123	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	9.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	430	5.16	A broad multi-stem specimen that appears to comprise sucker regeneration from the stump of a prior tree. General vigour and vitality is good at present.		M	C2
124	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F	7.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	Appears to comprise a remnant of a prior hedge.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
125		S/M	F	7.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous though slightly distorted.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
126	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	191	2.29	Heavily encroached upon by Ivy that has resulted in suppression of crown segments.	Review regarding retention context and cut Ivy.	M	C2
127	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	G/F	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	191	2.29	Tree is encroached upon by lower level but adjoining Elders.		M	C2
128	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	5.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	A multi-stemmed and close-knit group arising as sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree. Higher crown exhibits evidence of twiggy decline.		S	C2
129	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	G/F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	191	2.29	Heavily encroached upon by Ivy that has resulted in suppression of crown segments.	Review regarding retention context and cut Ivy.	M	C2
130	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	6.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Of reduced vigour and supporting developing element of ivy, particularly at lower levels.		M	C2
131	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	A close-knit elliptical group where high proportion have been killed by ash decline. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
132	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Completely dead as a result of Dutch Elm disease attack.	Remove.	N/A	U
133	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Completely dead as a result of Dutch Elm disease attack.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
134	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	M	F	8.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	430	5.16	A large, sprawling, outgrown shrub. May be manageable by way of Coppicing (cutting down to low level to allow for re-sprouting)		M	C2
135	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	430	5.16	Distorted and multi-stemmed, apparently naturally arising. Is of poor mechanical form.		M	C2
136	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	525	6.30	A young specimen in a state of ongoing decline with twiggy dieback evidence throughout crown sphere. Unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
136a	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	F/P	13.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6	589	7.07	A large, multi-stemmed, broad and spreading group combining to create a singular crown form. General vigour and vitality remain good though multi-stemmed form is considered mechanically impaired. Tree appears to arise from raised position on embankment above roadway.	Review regularly.	M	C2
137	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	242	2.90	Small and suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
138	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3	376	4.51	Young and still vigorous. Arises from lower level on road side of embankment.	Review regularly.	M	B2
139	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	12.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	2.00	3	430	5.16	Multi-stem from ground level with lower stems having suffered repeated mechanical damage. Tree arises from position perched above road levels.		S	C2
140	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	3.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	560	6.72	Young, multi-stemmed and apparently vigorous specimen arising from perched position on top of embankment above roadway.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
141	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	10.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	A close-knit group of circa 5 adjoining stems combining to create a singular crown form and comprising natural regeneration. Elongated forms and distortions make tree is ill suited for retention in roadside position.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
142	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	10.00	1.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	1.00	6	398	4.77	A poor quality and multi-stemmed group ill-suited to retention in roadside position.		S	C2
143	Sycamore Group (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	4.50	5.50	7	493	5.92	Distorted a multi-stemmed, arising from raised position on embankment above roadway. Multi-stemmed format suggests impaired mechanical form and dubious suitability for retention and raised position over roadway.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
144	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	E/M	G	13.00	1.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	471	5.65	A relatively young and still healthy specimen. Arises from lower position on road side of embankment.		L	B2
145	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.50	0.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1	274	3.29	Heavily distorted and ill suited to retention in roadside position.		S	C2
146	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	11.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	226	2.71	Tall, drawn up supporting imbalance towards road. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
147	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F/P	11.00	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	1	223	2.67	Is of poor quality.	Remove.	N/A	U
148	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	G/F	9.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	544	6.53	Squat and slightly suppressed though maintaining reasonable vigour. Tree is located on top of raised embankment adjoining roadway.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
149	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	F	11.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.50	6.00	1	385	4.62	Heavily unbalanced to north west raising some concern with regard suitability for retention in roadside position.	Review with regard to the development context.	M	C2
150	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	F	9.00	0.00	2.50	1.00	4.50	5.50	1	382	4.58	Heavily suppressed and notably unbalanced to west.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
151	Ash Group (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	12.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.00	3	525	6.30	In a state of obvious decline with extensive dieback throughout higher crown. Is ill suited to retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
152	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	10.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	3	493	5.92	In a state of chronic decline and deterioration.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
153	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	M	F	10.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	3.00	4	430	5.16	Large, outgrown and sprawling shrubby mass.		M	C2
154	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	14.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	407	4.89	Young and apparently vigorous.		M	C2
157	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	7.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	462	5.54	Crown appears to comprise sucker regeneration, possibly arising as sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree.		M	C2
155	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	M	F	13.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	369	4.43	Apparently vigorous but supporting extensive Ivy cover.		M	C2
156	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	420	5.04	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
158	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	F	19.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	602	7.22	Suppressed because of position relative to adjoining trees but appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
WG1	Woodland Group 1 Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	M	F	18.00-20.00	0.00					1	573	6.88	An inaccessible and broadly impenetrable group of trees. Visual appraisal suggests broadly good health.		L	B2
159	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	407	4.89	Encroached upon and suppressed by adjoining Ash but is maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
160	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	376	4.51	Young and vigorous but supporting developing Ivy cover.		L	B2

Tree Lines, Groups and Hedges

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
TH	Thicket Hedge Hawthorn <i>(Crataegus monogyna)</i> Bramble <i>(Rubus fruticosus)</i> Elder <i>(Sambucus nigra)</i> Gorse <i>(Ulex europaeus)</i> Ivy <i>(Hedera helix)</i> Holly <i>(Ilex aquifolium)</i>	M	F	3.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 4.00	1	0.65		A remnant element of hedging. Comprises a composite group having developed into a short section of cohesive hedge thicket. Constituent elements tend to be of reasonable vigour though Bramble and Ivy smothering is becoming apparent throughout.		L	C2
TG 1	Thicket Group Ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i> Sycamore <i>(Acer pseudoplatanus)</i>	E/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	Spread	1	0.65		A continuous and contiguous belt of multiple stems arising as sucker regeneration from the stumps of previously cut trees. Though creating a continuous green canopy, these trees should be regarded as being of poor mechanical quality and offering questionable sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
LG 1	Leyland Cypress Group <i>(Cupressocyparis leylandii)</i>	S/M	F	5.00-5.50	0.00	Spread	1	0.65		A short section of hedge presumed to have been planted as a boundary definition. Tree is undergone no recent management and of coalesced to produce a larger tree group. Plants are beyond any form of management as a hedge. Sustainability is questionable.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
TG 2	Thicket Area Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F	4.00-5.50	0.00	Spread	1	0.75		An area of lapsed hedge now colonised by multiple sapling Ash and Goat Willow. Qualitative review suggests that little of the material would be worthy of retention.		S	C2
	Garden Areas	E/M	P	n/a	n/a	Spread Contiguous	n/a	n/a	n/a	The areas referred to as garden areas comprise to zones, both of which are heavily overgrown and broadly inaccessible. However, the vegetation associated with both areas is broadly similar. Note is made that there are small elements of what appears to have been planted landscape Serial, for example involving cherry Laurel and Lawson Cypress that may relate back to the earlier garden context. However, the entire area is now wholly dominated by natural regenerative thicket development. This thicket is dominated primarily by Bramble but also includes many sapling Sycamore as well as notable amounts of elder and broom. The material is not considered suitable for retention within a developed context and therefore would be recommended for removal.		N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
TG 1	Tree Group 1 Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00-14.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous		m/s	1.45	A broadly continuous and canopy contiguous alignment of trees. These Ash are emergent correction naturally emergent from an underlying and now vestigial Hawthorn hedge. Most specimens a multi-stemmed creating a scenario where many individual stems arise from within the underlying hedge profile. In many instances, stems can be less than 1 m apart. Suppression is widespread with trees having developed typically fan like crown profile is running perpendicular to the hedge alignment. Many trees appear to be of good health. However, a small number show early signs of twiggy decline that may be attributable to Ash decline. Many trees support extensive Ivy cover, often to an extent that prevents detailed visual appraisal. The trees are retained, further review would be required subsequent to ivy cutting. Many trees are of multi-stemmed stature. This is created a scenario where many trees are sharply forked, often with compression forks that offer questionable mechanical integrity. Such trees may be predisposed to higher rates of mechanical failure.	Review all trees on a regular basis commencing with rereview in 2022 with regards to developing evidence of decline.	M	C2
TG 2	Tree Group 2 Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	P	12.00-13.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous (6.00-8.00m)		m/s	1.35	A group of trees notable in their similarity and support of symptoms of ill-health. All trees within this group are declining rapidly with large proportions of their canopies defoliated and dying back. Symptomatic review would suggest Ash decline.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
TG 3	Tree Group 3 Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	10.00-15.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous (8.00- 10.00m)		m/s	1.45	A broadly contiguous group though not as densely positioned as tree group one. Many specimens within this group show signs of reasonable health however, in keeping with tree growth one, a small number of specimens appear to be of reduced vigour and developing signs that might relate to Ash decline. Many of the issues described Tree Group 1 apply here with many trees being affected by dense Ivy cover and poor mechanical form.		M	C2
B1	Boundary 1 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	M	F/P	1.00-5.00	0.00	Spread (3.00-4.00m)		m/s	n/a	A highly intermittent and variable boundary that supports elements suggestive of a prior thorn based hedge. At present, the alignment comprises more a variable thicket with continuity often being provided for by little more than Gorse, Bracken and Bramble thicket as opposed to larger growing woody plants. The entire hedge is associated with a raised earthen embankment, often ascending to 1.25 – 1.75 m above road levels. Hedge appears to have undergone management and cutting back on roadside however, on southern, field side, the alignment appears more overgrown comprising an almost continuous thicket of Bramble, Gorse and Bracken.		L	C2
B2	Boundary 2 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	M	F/P	2.50	0.00	Spread (3.50m)		m/s	n/a	This boundary of the site supports minimal woody plants other than Bramble and Gorse. The boundary is best defined by a raised earthen boundary that lends some height to the vegetative convert the vegetative corridor otherwise dominated by Bracken.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B3	Boundary 3 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	M	F/P	2.50	0.00	Spread (3.50m)		m/s	n/a	This boundary of the site supports minimal woody plants other than Bramble and Gorse. The boundary is best defined by a raised earthen boundary that lends some height to the vegetative convert the vegetative corridor otherwise dominated by Bracken.		L	C2
B4	Boundary 4 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F/P	2.50	0.00	Spread (3.50m)		m/s	n/a	An intermittent and somewhat variable thicket like hedge again based upon a raised earthen embankment. Higher elements are now dominated by intermittent elements of Gorse with a particularly small number of Hawthorne noted at the extreme western end of the alignment.		L	C2
B5	Boundary 5 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	M	F/P	2.50	0.00	Spread (3.50m)		m/s	n/a	This boundary of the site supports minimal woody plants other than Bramble and Gorse. The boundary is best defined by a raised earthen boundary that lends some height to the vegetative convert the vegetative corridor otherwise dominated by Bracken.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B6	Boundary 6 Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	F/P	1.50	0.00	Spread (4.50m)		m/s	n/a	A thicket like vegetative corridor associated with a raised earthen embankment. Larger elements comprise individual elders and thorns with greater, lower level continuity being provided for by Bramble and Bracken.		L	C2
B7	Boundary 7 Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>) Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	M	F/P	1.50	0.00	Spread (4.00m)		m/s	n/a	A vegetative corridor again associated with a raised earthen embankment. In this instance, the entire embankment is dominated by Bramble thicket with only a small number of emergent elements of Bracken and Gorse. Equally, a small number of elder are noted as are elements of honeysuckle. Small numbers of broom have been encountered as have elements of Hawthorne.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B8	Boundary 8 Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	M	F/P	2.00	0.00	Spread (4.00m)		m/s	n/a	A broadly low level vegetative corridor associated with a raised earthen embankment. Greater elements of continuity are provided for by a combined thicket like affect comprising Gorse, Bracken and Bramble.		L	C2
B9	Boundary 9 Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	F/P	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread (3.00-4.00m)		m/s	n/a	A highly variable field boundary supporting a small number of hawthorns suggesting possible prior thorn based hedge. At present, the alignment is highly variable with Hawthorne no longer dominant along the alignment and with greater continuity provided by a combined thicket of Bramble, Ivy, Sycamore and Ash. This boundary is associated with a notable topographic feature and deep embankment descending to a ditch to the south of the alignment and dividing the vegetative corridor from the adjoining roadway. Any requirement to modify or disturb this embankment with the fundamental effect on the suitability of retaining any of the vegetation supported on it.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B10	Boundary 10 Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	E/M	F/P	2.00-4.00	0.00	Spread (2.00m)		m/s	n/a	This boundary comprises a planted boundary to the adjoining and neighbouring property. The principal hedge comprises Leyland cypress however, this is becoming invaded by multiple plants including Sycamore, Elder, Bramble and Ivy. The hedge exhibit signs of fairly regular maintenance notwithstanding the invading plants. The retention and management of Leyland Cypress is regarded by many authorities as unsustainable in the long term and should be considered prior to retention within or adjoining any new developed context.		S	C2
B11	Boundary 11 Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	E/M	F/P	2.00-4.00	0.00	Spread (2.00m)		m/s	n/a	This boundary comprises a planted boundary to the adjoining and neighbouring property. The principal hedge comprises Leyland cypress however, this is becoming invaded by multiple plants including Sycamore, Elder, Bramble and Ivy. The hedge exhibit signs of fairly regular maintenance notwithstanding the invading plants. The retention and management of Leyland Cypress is regarded by many authorities as unsustainable in the long term and should be considered prior to retention within or adjoining any new developed context.		S	C2
B12	Boundary 12					Spread		m/s	n/a			L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B13	Boundary 13 Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	P	5.00-12.00	0.00	Spread (8.00-12.00)		m/s	n/a	This comprises the south eastern edge of the historic thoroughfare. There is much evidence to suggest there once having been a Hawthorne hedge associated with a shallow further than embankment. This Hawthorne hedge is now highly intermittent and variable being heavily suppressed by the emergent Ash populations as described in tree group 1, 2 and 3. Some of the hawthorns remain though it is now notably discontinuous and beyond any realistic management as a hedge without wholesale replanting and augmentation. Additionally, the hedge is now outgrown and lapsed being invaded by additional species that can pound the degree of suppression. Most notably, the species include Blackthorn, elder and Goat Willow as well as Bramble at lower levels. With regard to the broader thicket development is noted that the Bramble and Goat Willow thicket often extends in the order of 8.00 – 100 m south-east of the original hedge line creating a dense Bramble and Blackthorn dominated thicket extending into the adjoining paddock. Note should be made that removal of the spurious thicket beyond the original hedge would greatly denude the existing boundary.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B14	Boundary 14 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	M	P	1.50-5.00	0.00	Spread (6.00-10.00m)		m/s	n/a	The southern boundary of the site at this area is dominated by an impenetrable bramble thicket, often in excess of 8.00 m wide. From within this thicket a small number of typically small hawthorns arise. The boundary in this area is ill-defined at present. The Bramble thicket would not be regarded as suitable for retention.	Remove	L	C2
B15	Boundary 15 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Berberis	E/M	P	4.00-6.00	0.00	Spread (6.00-10.00m)		m/s	n/a	A broad, variable and lapsed hedge with enough Hawthorne remaining to suggest once having comprised a thorn based agricultural field boundary. At this time, Hawthorne a highly intermittent and fewer number along the length. Greater continuity is provided by mixed species. The hedge corridor is greatly extended to the north by extensive Bramble thickets often extend more than 6 m beyond correction North of the original hedge line. Towards the the mid and north of the line, note is made of high proportion of emergent trees including Sycamore and Ash. Many of these have been crudely decapitated, particularly where position close to overhead power cables. The hedges variability and dominance by lower-level scrub thicket species suggest that management retention would be difficult without material replacement and augmentation.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B16	Boundary 16 Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	E/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	Spread (6.00m)		m/s	n/a	There appears to be in a boundary alignment supporting a small number of Hawthorne but dominated by Hazel creating a high-level hedge like affect. This vegetative corridor is added to by extensive low level Bramble thicket that widens the hedge, particularly to the south-west. General conditions plants at this time would suggest high degree of sustainability.		L	C2
B17	Boundary 17 Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	M	F/P	6.00	0.00	Spread (5.00-8.00m)		m/s	n/a	An irregular and mixed hedge like thicket combining multiple species. Continuity is good though growth rates differ with trees resulting in localised suppression. Retention and management in the future would at best be difficult.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B18	Boundary 18 Bramble <i>(Rubus fruticosus)</i> Gorse <i>(Ulex europaeus)</i> Elder <i>(Sambucus nigra)</i> Bracken <i>(Pteridium aquilinum)</i> Ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i> Hawthorn <i>(Crataegus monogyna)</i>	M	F/P	1.50	0.00	Spread (4.00m)		m/s	n/a	A low level boundary thicket where broader continuity is provided for by a predominance of Bramble. In keeping with the boundaries, there appears to be a ditch and embankment earthwork associated with the alignment.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B19	Boundary 19 Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	E/M	F/P	2.00-6.00	0.00	Spread (4.00-6.00m)		m/s	n/a	A highly variable but nonetheless broadly continuous alignment of vegetation. Overall, the alignment suggests an original hedge of Hawthorne, though at present only a small number of these remain. Continuity is nonetheless exists provided for by shrubby species including Blackthorn, Holly and elder at made levels and by Bramble thicket at lower levels. Removal of invasive species will greatly did nude the alignment. Whilst retention and management may appear possible, it is likely that management will see the loss of much of the existing vegetation and would require extensive replacement planting.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
B20	Boundary 20 Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	M	F/P	1.00-5.00	0.00	Spread (3.00-4.00m)		m/s	n/a	Effectively a continuation of Boundary 1. A highly intermittent and variable boundary that supports elements suggestive of a prior thorn-based hedge. At present, the alignment comprises more a variable thicket with continuity often being provided for by little more than Gorse, Bracken and Bramble thicket as opposed to larger growing woody plants. The entire hedge is associated with a raised earthen embankment, often ascending to 1.25 – 1.75 m above road levels. Hedge appears to have undergone management and cutting back on roadside however, on southern, field side, the alignment appears more overgrown comprising an almost continuous thicket of Bramble, Gorse and Bracken.		L	C2
B21	Boundary 21 Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	E/M	F/P	2.50-4.00	0.00	Spread (3.00m)		m/s	n/a	A heavily overgrown boundary now dominated by bramble. Small elements of Blackthorn exist though these appear to be naturally arising suggesting that the original boundary may not have supported a planted hedge.		L	C2